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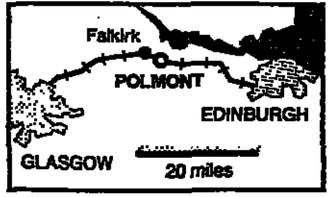
13 die in Scots express crash

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thirteen people were reported killed when the 5.30pm Edinburgh – Glasgow crashed outside Falkirk, near Glasgow, last night. Many more were believed to be injured.

The crash happened in open country between Polmont and Redding half a mile from Falkirk, at about 6.15pm, when the train is thought to have struck a cow. A Central Regional fire brigade spokesman said the train was carrying 200-300 people.

Several carriages overturned and firemen with cutting gear were attempting to free those trapped. The injured were taken to Falkirk Royal Infirmary.



BR has provided an emergency telephone number for people seeking details of injured relatives. It is: 041 332 9811. extension 3080.

Miners seek help to defy £50,000 contempt penalty

● Mineworkers' leaders in South Wales have said that they will not pay a £50,000 fine imposed in the High Court

● Assets of nearly £2.8m are believed to be at risk if the South Wales area does not meet the fine Page 2

● Arson is suspected after a blaze destroyed six lorries and caused about £200,000 damage at a Midlands company

● The National Graphical Association was ordered to pay more than £125,000 damages to Mr Eddie Shah

By Paul Routledge and Tim Jones

The miners' strike entered its most serious stage yet last night when South Wales pitmen's leaders vowed to defy a £50,000 High Court fine and the National Union of Mineworkers appealed for "total physical support" from the rest of the Labour movement.

Court-appointed sequestrators are expected to take over the £3m assets of the Welsh miners on the expiry tomorrow of a 48-hour deadline laid down by Mr Justice Park yesterday for obeying his judgment.

TUC leaders who have been anxiously watching the rapid worsening of the pit dispute may be called into emergency session over the next few days to work out a response to the latest – and potentially the most intractable – confrontation between the unions and the courts.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, did not wait for the TUC's "elder statesmen" to move. "I call on the British trade union movement to now honour the undertakings made at the TUC special conference at Wembley and give total physical support to the NUM currently under attack from the Government's anti-trade union legislation," he said.

"It has not yet penetrated the minds of this Government or the judiciary that you cannot sequestrate an idea nor imprison a belief."

Although they would not admit it publicly for fear of committing fresh contempt of the High Court, the South Wales miners' leaders yesterday decided not to pay the fine imposed for breach of an injunction against secondary picketing.

The coalfield's union executive said in a statement: "We note with deep disgust the decision of Justice Park in support of anti-union haulage firms which seek to become millionaires on the backs of the miners.

"We note the desperation of the Conservative administration in as much as their courts are prepared to sequestrate the union's funds by use of the new anti-trade union legislation.

"The South Wales area of the NUM will carry out the TUC decision on anti-trade union laws. In doing so, we are carrying out national union policy of total non-operation with the courts in relation to the anti-trade union laws passed by the Thatcher Government."

Anticipating the fine, the union has already moved thousands of pounds out of its bank accounts in this country, and one official said: "If they break in here, they will be lucky even to find anything in the petty cash box". Thousands of miners are to blockade the NUM office, housed in the engineering workers' union building in Pontypridd. To prevent bailiffs or court officials from gaining access to details of their financial holdings.

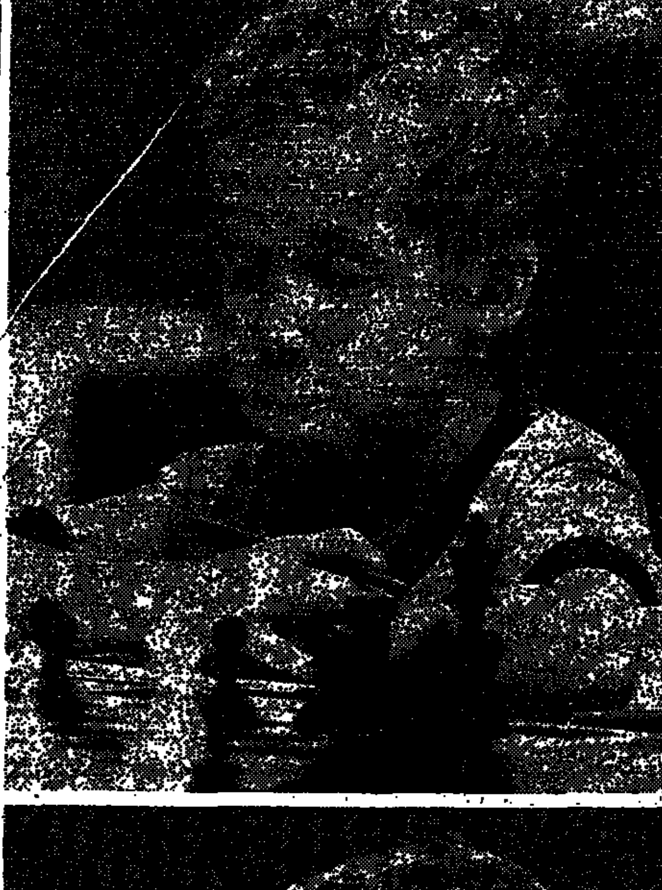
But Mrs Robin Boyd, solicitor for the two Gloucestershire road haulage firms that brought the action for contempt, dismissed union efforts to hide the funds. "The sequestrators will have adequate powers to deal with that sort of thing", he said.

In the last big case involving sequestration, accountants acting for the High Court experienced few difficulties in relieving the National Graphical Association of £675,000 to pay fines imposed for similar contempt.

Imposing two separate fines of £25,000, Mr Justice Park said he was satisfied that officials of the union had been guilty of numerous breaches of an injunction not to interfere with or disrupt the business of George Road Transport and Richard Road Transport, two road hauliers based in the Forest of Dean, and not to intimidate their drivers.

Evidence was given that striking miners picketing Port Talbot steelworks had stoned coke lorries belonging to the firms, and local NUM leaders were "completely indifferent to the consequences of the pickets' violent behaviour", the judge said.

Continued on page 2, col 4





Heady stuff: Sebastian Sinclair, aged seven, suffering for his art at the British Chess Federation annual championships at Brighton yesterday (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Hongkong deal 'almost settled'

From David Bonavia
Peking

The Hongkong problem has been largely solved during the talks here over the past few days between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Chinese leaders, informed Chinese sources said here last night. "The major matters have been solved, and only minor matters remain to be dealt with," one of the sources said.

Any details which remain to be settled can be dealt with at the opening of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in September, the Chinese source said.

"After all, it is China and not Britain that will lose most if the Hongkong problem is not solved."

If the Chinese assessment is correct, it represents an important breakthrough in one of the trickiest diplomatic and political problems Britain has had to deal with in the history of its dismantling of the colonial empire.

Under the terms of the likely agreement, Britain will yield to China sovereignty and administrative powers over Hongkong in 1997, while China will guarantee to let the capitilist ecnomic system continue, likewise the British based legal system and various important freedoms which Hongkong's nearly six million population have become accustomed to, ffor a period off 50 years after 1997.

Earlier yesterday Mr Xhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, received Sir Geoffrey in the Zhong Nan Hai complex of lakeside villas where the leadership resides and conducts much of its business.

Mr Xhao told Sir Goffrey: "In the vital questions of the Anglo-Chinese talks, we have explored together with you ways of solving outstanding issues. Your current visit has given a new impetus to the talks. I am appreciative of this."

Mr Xhao said Sir Geoffrey's previous talks with Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, "have demonstrated the spirit of our long-term interests and friendship as well as the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation."

He continued: "The Chinese side attaches great importance to its relations with the United Kingdom. There are bright prospects for friendly relations and cooperation between China and Briatin."

A British spokesman said last night that "substantial" progress had been made but some important points remained to be solved. He declined to say what they were.

Sir Geoffrey leaves tomorrow for Hongkong, where he is expected to face a severe grilling from the local press and prominent figures.

Falklands regiments receive honours

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Parachute Regiment has been awarded four of the ten theatre and battle honours granted to the Army after the Falklands conflict of 1982.

In addition to the Paras' receiving almost half of those honours, both Victoria Crosses of the Falklands war were won by members of the regiment – Lieutenant Colonel "H" Jones and Sergeant Ian McKay.

The regimental awards were announced yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. The Parachute Regiment was one of six regiments to receive theatre honours, which will be inscribed on regimental colours. They also receive three out of four battle honours, for engagements at Goose Green, Mount Longdon and Wireless Ridge.

In addition to those going to the Parachute Regiment, the Queen has approved theatre honours for The Blues and Royals, the Scots Guards, the Welsh Guards, the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, and the Special Air Service Regiment. The Scots Guards also receive a battle honour for the action on Tumbledown Mountain.



Symbol of courage: The Paras' cap Badge.

Honours for the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, together with the intention to award regimental honours to the Army, were announced last October.

By a tradition going back to 1827 the Royal Marined, who played a prominent part in the Falklands conflict, do not receive battle honours because of "the difficulty of selecting from amidst so many glorious deeds."

Theatre honours are awarded only to regiments which have colours on which they can be emblazoned. This requirement automatically rules out of consideration many corps and other formation.

Battle honours, which are merely recorded in the Army List, and are not carried on regimental colours, are considered sufficiently important to warrant the granting of an honour.

The Blues and Royals, which provided two troops of Scorpion and Scimitar reconnaissance vehicles, were the only armoured units.

The Welsh Guards lost 38 dead and 85 wounded on June 7, 1982 when Argentine aircraft attacked the Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, the ships they were aboard at Bluff Cove.



Tomorrow

No rebel, no cause
Conversations with the young in part 2 of the Docile generation

Ups and downs
Pursuing the charms of horse riding has its perils and joys for the adult learner

Shore thing
How Peter Shore, Shadow leader in the House of Commons, is facing up to the battle for reselection

Main chance
Sport looks at the prospects of the favourite, Chief Singer, in Goodwood's Sussex Stakes

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between two winners yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. A further £2,000 is available to be won today.

Report, page 2; How to play, Back Page Information Service; Portfolio list, page 20.

Constable find

A painting by Constable has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister Page 3

Dismal England

England face defeat by an innings in the fourth Test at Old Trafford after another dismal display yesterday during which they lost 10 wickets for 237 runs

John Woodcock, page 21

Judge attacks 'mobocracy'

The National Graphical Association print union was yesterday ordered to pay more than £125,000 damages to Mr Eddie Shah, owner of Messenger Group Newspapers, by a judge who blamed them for "mobocracy and intimidation at its worst" during a six-month dispute with the company, which saw violent scenes on picket lines.

Mr George Jerrom, National Officer of the NGA, said afterwards that the union would be considering whether to appeal against the decision at its national council meeting in two weeks.

"We didn't expect anything less than this from legislation which does not help industrial relations," he said. "It keeps us and other trade unions in a straitjacket. I am not really surprised by the decision, but will continue to urge the TUC to make this law inoperable."

During his 90-minute judgment at the High Court in Manchester, Mr Justice Caulfield said he was sure that in the eyes of the NGA Mr Shah was "a monster".

"Historically he could well become the most hated and despised enemy of the union in particular, and associated trade unions in general".

But the judge said the union had "been at war" with Mr Shah, and attempted to "wreck his business", because he refused to operate the closed shop at his plants in Warrington, Bury and Stockport.

Mr Justice Caulfield said that long before the dispute started, when six men were dismissed from Stockport, it was plain that both sides "were preparing for war". It was "abundantly obvious" the union was determined throughout the dispute to halt Mr Shah's business.

The judge said picketing was initially lawful at Stockport, where the dispute centred, but soon became unlawful when it ceased to be peaceful with workers getting threats like "we know where your children go to school".



Mr Eddie Shah: Award of £125,000 damages.

When thousands of union members were organized to act unlawfully by their union there was "a fearful danger that the enthusiasm which is generated can turn into shocking violence".

"In my judgment this was mobocracy at its worst and intimidation at its worst and I lay the blame on the union.

"I do not find it satisfying to condemn the union in these terms, in an action which is a civil action. However, there was a determination on the part of the union to wreck the place, the plaintiff's business, because of his refusal to accept a closed shop."

The union had intended even after fines were imposed on it to continue is defiance of the courts, and were "utterly dismayed when the TUC would not back the unlawful activity".

He was wholly satisfied, he said, that "the purpose of the union's activities was to compel the company to accept the closed shop, which is itself unlawful".

Mark Spitz passes into history

By Ivo Tennant

After featuring for 12 years in the Olympic record books the legendary name of Mark Spitz has been erased. Having set seven world records at Munich in 1972, he still held one: the men's 100m butterfly. Yesterday, at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles that was beaten twice in rapid succession, ultimately by Pablo Morales of the United States. He finished in 53.78 seconds.

The Olympic record in the men's 400m individual medley was also broken, by Alex Baumann of Canada. His time of 4min 22.46sec almost 0.5sec off the previous best achievement, by Aleksandr Sidorenko of the Soviet Union.

June Croft of Britain, won her heat effortlessly to qualify for the women's 200m freestyle final.

Report and results, page 23

Honecker rebuffs Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The first sign of East German resistance to Soviet pressure to curb relations with West Germany came yesterday with the publication in the party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* of a Hungarian article praising East Berlin's foreign policy.

The article, displayed in the same slot occupied on Saturday by a translation of *Pravda's* criticism of East-West German rapproachment, praised the policies of Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in maintaining contact with Bonn.

Publication of the article from *Nepszava*, the Hungarian trade union paper indicates that Herr Honecker has no intention of cancelling his visit to West Germany in the face of Soviet anger.

Coalition split, page 6



Nigerian fears of £500m debt

The Treasury may have to lend the Export Credits Guarantee Department up to £500m this year because of unpaid debts from Nigeria. The Nigerian Central Bank yesterday offered to give ECGD policyholders six-year promissory notes to cover insured sales last year Page 15

Dollar rises

The dollar climbed to an 11½-year high against the German mark on fears of another rise in US interest rates. Sterling fell by 30 points to $1.3075 Page 15

Breakthrough for Harefield surgeon

10-day-old baby has heart transplant

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A 10-day-old baby girl became the world's youngest heart transplant patient yesterday when she received the donated heart of a three-day-old infant.

The baby, Hollie Roffey, whose parents live in Ashford, Kent, was given the new heart – about the size of a large plum and weighing only a few ounces – in a five-hour overnight operation at the National Heart Hospital in London.

Last night she was said to be "holding on and fighting bravely" after the operation, which was performed by a team led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, who has performed 121 other heart grafts in the last four years at Harefield Hospital, west London.

The baby was born with the left side of her heart missing as a result of a rare congenital defect for which there is no cure. She was transferred from the maternity unit of the William Harvey Hospital in Ashford last week to the National Heart Hospital after the condition was suspected.

The delicate surgery began at midnight on Sunday after Mr Yacoub and his colleagues had flown to Holland on hearing that a donor heart was available, and brought it back to London.

The team had performed open heart operations on babies before but had not attempted a transplant although Mr Yacoub, an eminent paediatric surgeon, had been refining techniques to prepare the way.

Mr Tom Cosgrove, a spokesman for the National Hospital, said: The operation had been a success and the baby is doing quite well. She is in an infection-free unit and is likely to stay there for the next few days."

The baby's parents, Mr Anthony Roffey and his wife Janet, were able to look at her through a glass screen.

Even with microsurgery, the delicacy of transplant operations on babies has meant that comparatively few attempts have been made.

Mr Yacoub and his colleagues believe adult transplants are now comparatively straightforward but heart grafts for children remain "challenging".

Of Mr Yacoub's 122 heart transplant patients, 39 have died and 83 are surviving, including Hollie Roffey, whose operation was the first to be conducted away from Harefield. A staff shortage there at the weekend led to a decision to carry out the operation at the National Heart Hospital.

MPs call for time limit on backbench speeches

By Richard Evans

Longwinded MPs who make lengthy speeches in the House of Commons may soon be told officially by the Speaker to be quiet.

In important debates, backbenchers called to speak during the evening should be restricted to just 10 minutes, an all-party committee on procedure recommended yesterday. But ministers and their opposition "shadows", often accused of hogging too much Parliamentary time, are exempt from the gagging proposals.

"We consider they should reorganize the desirability of holding their speeches to no more than 30 minutes," the committee says.

The shorter speech experiment, tried out for a year in 1979 and described as an "unqualified success" by Lord Tonypandy, the former Speaker George Thomas, is designed to allow more backbench MPs to take part in important debates.

If the time limit is passed by the Commons, it will apply from the autumn and empower Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, to restrict speeches between 6 and 8pm, or 7 and 9pm, during debates involving second readings on public Bills, full Opposition days and full day debates on Government motions.

"As in 1979-80, Mr Speaker should on such occasions be given power to direct a Member to resume his seat after 10 minutes," the procedure committee adds.



Sir Bernard Braine (left) and Mr Dennis Skinner.

While no MP in modern times has threatened the record set in 1828 by Henry Peter Brougham, whose six-hour speech on law reform occupied a dozen columns in the next day's edition of *The Times*, there have been some valiant attempts.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Castle Point, came closest 10 years ago when he spoke for three hours and 16 minutes on the dangers posed to his consituence by a plan to build a railway line on Canvey Island.

But that highly successful marathon speech – the railway plan never went ahead – was during the third reading of a private Bill and would not come under the gagging rules.

Yesterday Sir Bernard said he was all in favour of the new time limit. "I am not in the habit of making long speeches in the Commons," he said. "On most things you don't need a long time – a quarter of an hour is enough – to make a strong case.

"The worst offenders are not backbenchers. They are ministers, who take an inordinate length of time to explain things, particularly in opening speeches."

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover and one of the best known backbenchers, said last night: "If a select committee wants to recommend limitations on speeches it should be the same for everybody.

"I don't see why preferential treatment should be given to front benchers like Mrs Thatcher and Dr Death. I am not prepared to accept there should be a two-tier system in the House of Commons."

Mr Tom Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, who has made five Commons speeches, lasting at least one hour in recent months, described the proposals as "hogwash".

Labour's nuclear rift is reopened by electricians' call for Nato backing

By Paul Routledge, Industrial Editor

The Labour Party's self-confessed ambiguity over nuclear defence policy is to be publicly explored in a political battle that could split the labour movement.

The Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union has put down a one-line motion for the Trades Union Congress in September calling on the TUC to "reaffirm its full support for Britain's membership of Nato".

The motion is clearly designed to put the hard-line unilateralists on the spot. It also clashed with motions from the train drivers' and mineworkers' unions that demand the withdrawal of the United States bases in Britain which are an integral part of the Atlantic Alliance.

The National Union of Mineworkers will appeal to congress delegates to initiate anti-war demonstrations "to expose the lies about the intentions of the Soviet Union and to use every available means to campaign against war and in favour of peace and detente".

To this end, the mineworkers demand the immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Britain, a nuclear-free Europe and "full support for the peace movement, especially the CND".

Aslef, the footplatemen's union, asks congress to reaffirm "its belief that nuclear submarine bases, air bases and missile sites in this country can do nothing to protect our people". On the contrary, it argues, "they make us an inevitable target in the event of a nuclear holocaust".

The train drivers propose a four-point defence policy:

● Opposition to the neutron bomb being based in the UK;

● The return of cruise missiles to the country of origin;

● The cancellation of Trident missiles;

● Closure of all nuclear bases on British soil or in British waters.

Aslef further calls on the TUC general council to launch a public campaign on these policies "to ensure a halt to the arms race and initiate measures towards world disarmament".

The TUC's present policy on nuclear defence is something of a fudge: it opposes cruise and Trident missiles but remains silent on the presence of US bases in Britain and the question of retaining Polaris submarines.

'No excuse' for ignoring civil defence protection

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A sharp rebuke to rebel councils was issued by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, as the Government gave a warning yesterday that vital civil defence measures should be capable of activation within 48 hours.

"There is no excuse for local authorities in the so-called nuclear free zones to continue to refuse to face up to their duty to make adequate preparation to protect the population in their areas".

Mr Hurd's criticism came after yesterday's report in *The Times* of passive resistance to government civil defence regulations. County councils had until yesterday to answer questionnaires on action being taken.

Mr Hurd said that civil defence was a humanitarian response to the remote risk of war, conventional or nuclear.

"We cannot allow the GLC and others to block progress for purely political motives".

The Government, he said, had yesterday published substantial guidance to help local authorities carry out their legal obligations to make and exercise civil defence plans.

A government circular to police, fire services and councils says that important plans should be capable of being implemented within seven days, and their most vital elements within 48 hours.

"Events could move so rapidly towards war that no longer waiting period could be relied upon."

● The High Court will decide whether a nuclear fall-out shelter for 1,000 people will be built at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, at a cost of £2m. The project has been rejected by the Labour-controlled city council.

Wives get aid pledge in Ireland

A group of three Yorkshire striking miners' wives who started a fund-raising tour of the Irish Republic yesterday were surprised when their first meeting with Irish trade union shop stewards at the Guinness brewery in Dublin was also attended by pressmen.

Mrs Ann Scargill, wife of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, Mrs Marcia Marshall and Mrs Maureen Exley from Barnsley, asked why the press were at the meeting, they were told: "You'll find the Irish press and radio will not get involved in the sort of gutter reporting your dispute has received in Britain."

Later Mrs Scargill said: "I'm very impressed. They have promised support in any way then can give it."

● Police were yesterday hunting the arsonists who set fire to the home of a working mining official, Mr Brian Maskray at Woodlands, near Doncaster, whose family narrowly escaped death in the attack. He said: "The only reason I am working is to carry out safety inspections

Welsh miners' £2.8m assets

By Our Labour Editor

The South Wales miners are separately registered as a trade union, and their per capita *assets are higher* than those of the National Union of Mineworkers.

According o their last financial return, deposited with the Government-appointed certification officer only 10 days ago, the South Wales area of the NUM with 27,641 members has funds and assets totalling nearly *£2.8m on December 31, 1983.*

That compares with national union funds and assets of about £4.8m for practically ten times the South Wales membership, making the area union one of the richest in the NUM "federation". The Welsh pitmen had £2,061,386 in their general fund, and another *£700,000 distributed among the* branches, in a benevolent fund and in their on political fund.

Cash "at the bank and in hand" amounted to just over *£1.15m, but this figure has* been sharply reduced during the strike by massive spending on picketing and the relief of

South Wales Miners: Their Money

Number of members	27,841
General fund at 31-12-83	£2,061,386
Branch funds	£435,853
Benevolent fund	£232,654
Political fund	£16,484

Source: South Wales NUM annual return to the Certification Officer.

hardship. An unknown quantity of money has also been salted away in foreign bank accounts against just such action by the High Courts as has occurred.

The union-within-a-union relies mainly on subscriptions *of about £100,000* a month. Striking miners have been excused payment of their union dues.

The coalfield union also gets more than £210,000 a year from investments. The Welsh miners' £1.8m portfolio is invested in Government and municipal securities, though substantial sums are with the Co-op and in a building society account.

The Welsh miners spent just over a million pounds last year, almost two thirds going to finance the national union. But nearly £160,000 went on "arbitration and disputes", and more than £18,000 on ballots.

Judge 'had no right to muzzle press'

A Central Criminal Court judge who banned the press from naming a woman at the centre of a kidnap trial had no legal power to do so, counsel for the National Union of Journalists submitted in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson said the order, made by Judge Lymbery, QC, last January, under the Contempt of Court Act, banned the press from naming the kidnap victim, "Miss X," who told the jury she was a former prostitute and was said to be related to a prominent public figure.

The union and Mr Tim Crook, a radio journalist who works at the Central Criminal Court, are asking the Queen's Bench Divisional Court to quash the ban.

Mr Robertson told the court that the name of Miss X had been "bandied about" freely in court during the trial and her name and family connexions had been published six months previously.

He told Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Beldam that the judge's order meant that any criminal court could order perpetual secrecy on a witness's identity if publication would have an adverse effect on the witness's health or would cause "social embarrasment."

In Miss X's case, the judge had relied on medical evidence that publicity might damage her recovery from heroin addiction.

Mr Robertson said the power to make such orders arose only in cases of rape or blackmail or issues of national security or where justice would not be done without avoiding publicity. But *in this case there had been no* suggestion that publicity would defeat the object of the proceedings, which was to prosecute the kidnappers.

Precedents showned that a witness might have to endure suffering because of the "greater good" of open justice.

Lord Justice Stephen Brown said: "It's a very unfortunate position for the press and one can sypahize."

The court refused to hear submissions from council for Miss X. *The hearing continues* today.

Editors to face right of reply call

By Our Labour Editor

The National Graphical Association is offering its trade union muscle to help other aggrieved unions to win a "right *of reply*" *from newspaper* editors.

The proposal, in a policy motion from the union to the Trades Union Congress in Brighton, directly links the issue of new technology with the power of print unions to enforce a more "representative" coverage of trade union affairs.

The union calls on delegates to the September conference to recognize that the media "have a responsibility accurately to report the business and activities of trade unions and trade unionists".

The motion goes on to deplore attempts by the media to trivialize and personalize industrial disputes,

The union insists that there is an urgent need for trade unions and their members to have the *right of reply should they feel* that their views or actions have been misrepresented, distorted or taken out of context by the media.

The NGA urges trade unionists who feel aggrieved that their views or actions have been misrepresented by the press to seek the right of reply from newspaper editors "where necessary in conjunction with the print unions".

Further, the union argues that national and provincial employers see the introduction of new technology in the newspaper industry as a mean of restraining wages and conditions "and as a method of deunionizing the industry".

Delegates are asked to instruct the general council of the TUC to seek an assurance from the Labour Party "that they will, upon return to government introduce the necessary legislation to ensure a legal 'right of reply' to any person or group of persons who believe that their views have been misrepresented

Miners call for help in defying court

Continued from page 1

The hauliers went back to the court *last Thursday* seeking to have three named union officials – Mr Emlyn Williams, area president, Mr Terry Thomas, vice president, and Mr *George Rees, secretary – jailed* for contempt. But counsel for the two firms did *not* press the application yesterday and Mr Justice Park came to the *conclusion "with some hesitation"* that fines would be appropriate.

Mr Justice Park, said the three officials were "guilty of *numerous breaches" of injunc*tions which were granted in April. He said he was satisfied the breaches had resulted in "serious interference with and disruption of the trade and business of both companies and serious intimidation of their drivers."

The judge ordered the union, which was not present or represented, to pay costs of more than £1,000 and gave leave for a writ of sequestration to be issued against the South Wales miners' union. The order was suspended for 48 hours to allow time for the NUM officials to "reflect" *on the* decision.

Their period of reflection took only about three hours and the decision to defy the court makes certain the sequestration of the union's assets by court-appointed accountants who will move in swiftly to seize money

Mr Richard Read, owner of one of the two haulage firms, said: "I am pleased with the outcome, but deeply sorry we had to resort to such lengths to safeguard our drivers.

The High Court decision was welcomed yesterday by the Institute of Directors, which argued that the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts could be made to work for employers "if we have the courage to use them".

● Nottinghamshire police said yesterday that they were treating as arson a fire which destroyed six lorries and caused damage estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000 at a Midlands haulage company which has been transporting coal during the miners' strike (Craig Seton writes).

Leading article, letters, page 13

Free daily newspaper to be launched this year

By Craig Seton

Plans for Britain's first free daily newspaper, to be launched in the Birmingham area later this year, are to be announced this week.

It is understood that behind the launch is Mr Chris Bullivant, the managing director of Bullman Newspapers, a Stourbridge-based company which produces 17 free newspaper titles, with a circulation of more than 330,000 a week, in the south and west Midlands. A new independent company is being created for the new enterprise.

It has yet to be disclosed whether the new publication will be a morning or evening newspaper, but it is believed to have a proposed distribution of about 300,000.

Recruitment for the new publication is already under way. Reed International, which has bought a stake in Bullman Newspapers, is not thought to be involved in the new publication.

Although the publication of "freesheets" in Britain has increased greatly during the past few years, this would be the first to be published on a daily basis. The only other daily free publication in the world is produced in Sydned, Australia, and has a circulation of about 70,000.

MI5 critics attacked by espionage expert

By Stewart Tendler

One of MI5's experts on Soviet espionage in the 1950s and 60s has publicly criticized former colleagues who allege Russian penetration of the security services, and are calling for a government inquiry.

The attack on a group which includes Mr Peter Wright, whose television interview earlier this month provoked fresh debate about MI5's record, has come from Mr Charles Elwell, who is retired.

Mr Elwell made his criticism in a letter to *The Times* last week, but did not, or could not, indicate his own previous experience. Sources in the intelligence community later inidicated the significance of the letter.

Mr Elwell worked in MI5's D section devoted to countering Soviet intelligence in the 1950s, under the overall command of Sir Roger Hollis, the then director-general of the security service, who was later investigated as a possible Soviet "mole".

Mr Elwell, under the codename of Charles Elwood, took part in the investigation of the Portland spy ring. In 1961, after Gordon Londale had been convicted, Mr Elwell interrogated him and discovered his true identity as Conon Molody, a Soviet officer.

In his letter, Mr Elwell *pointed to the entrapment of* the Portland group at the time Sir Roger was in charge of MI5, and noted that the suspicions still festering in some minds were "unlikely to fester in the minds of members of a service which can boast of repeated triumphs against Communist intelligence services during the last 30 years".

Mr Elwell's letter, has support from at least one very senior colleague.

Yesterday Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions discussed the controversy, and Mr Wright's possible contravention of the Official Secrets Act.

There is little the DPP could do since Mr Wright is resident in Australia, and this is recognized by the Government.

New conflict over GCHQ union ruling

By Peter Hennessy

The Government could become embroiled this week in a second legal battle with the Council of Civil Service Unions over the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). Its appeal against the quashing of its prohibition on trade unions at the Cheltenham intelligence centre will be heard tomorrow.

Mr Jeremy Windust, aged 32, a higher executive officer who has refused to sign away his union rights, was due to take up an overseas posting this month.

After the Prime Minister's ban on union membership at GCHQ in January, Mr Windust was told he would not be posted unless he complied with the new conditions of service. When the Government's prohibition was struck down in the High Court two weeks ago, Mr Windust sought to reopen the question of his posting.

Another official had been selected for the post and was undergoing training for it but had yet to depart. Mr Windust asked for the matter to be delayed at least until the Government's appeal had been heard.

Last Thursday Mr John Adye, Director of Establishments and Organization at GCHQ, told Mr Windust that operational considerations were paramount and that he would not be sent on that particular posting whatever the outcome of this week's appeal.

Solicitors acting for the unions have written to the *Treasury Solicitor* suggesting that GCHQ's handling of the Windust case is contrary to the spirit of Mr Justice Glidewell's High Court ruling and indicating that a legal remedy may be sought.

Whitehall Brief, page 4

MP says 'I will talk to Sinn Fein'

By Staff Reporters

The Labour Party's chief *Northern Ireland spokesman* was criticized by Conservative MPs yesterday after saying in a television interview that he would be prepared to take part in talks with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Mr Peter Archer, QC, had said on TV-am: "I would be prepared to listen if they asked to talk. I would want to ensure they were not simply using the occasion to get publicity and that no one was involved who was a wanted criminal. If they said they wanted to speak to me, I would be prepared to listen.

His remarks were denounced as "despicable" and "deplorable".

● A brother of Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, is being questioned by police after being *detained* when a bomb was found in the garden of a house in Northern Ireland.

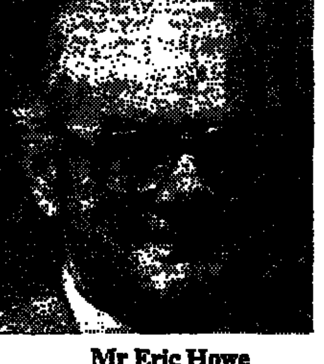
Dominic Adams, aged 19, an unemployed bricklayer of Whiterock Road, in West Belfast and two other men were detained early on Friday morning;

Data watchdog named

By Frances Gibb

The new Data Protection Registrar is to be Mr Eric Howe, deputy director of the National Computing Centre, the Prime Minister announced yesterday.

Mr Howe, aged 52, who is also chairman of the National Computer Users' Forum, will have the job under the Data Protection Act, of safeguarding personal information stored on computers and setting up the new public register of computer users. He takes up his appointment on September 20.



Mr Eric Howe

Divisions grow over minimum wage drive

Most trade unions are in favour of pressing for a statutory national minimum wage, officials said yesterday.

But resistance to the idea is sharpening among opponents both outside and inside the union movement who believe it would increase poverty.

Among the champions of a statutory minimum wage is the National Union of Public Employees, (Nupe), two thirds of whose 700,000 members – cleaners, launderers, canteen staff and health service employees – are in the low pay category.

They would like to see a legal minumum set at two thirds of the national average wage – £98 a week. Charges that this would reduce the number of jobs available are countered with the example of the Equal Pay Act, which increased many women's pay considerably with the numbers of women employed still steadily rising.

Another spearhead in the battle is the Low Pay Unit, an independent body which would like to see a legal minimum wage combined with more protection from unfair dismissal and the right of union recognition by anti-union employers.

Nupe is considering whether to propose a minimum wage at the Trades Union Congress *in* September, a move which would divide it deeply.

For although a consultative TUC conference last week generally supported the idea, powerful unions, particularly the Transport and General Workers' Union were strongly opposed.

Mr Jack Dromey, a national officer, argues that low pay can best be tackled by vigorous union organization and bargaining now, rather than aiming for a policy which would mean waiting for a Labour government to come to power.

*He maintains that the experi*ence of countries that have a statutory minimum wage has shown that it is of marginal benefit to the low-paid – a claim vigourously disputed by Nupe and the Low Pay Unit.

Union officials say that although a legally-imposed minimum was favoured it would be risky to seek this against the will of unions who opposed it.

Russians buy EEC beef for 40p a pound

By Julian Haviland

There was an increase of two-thirds in the quantity of surplus food sold by the European Community to the Soviet Union at heavily subsidized *prices* last year, according to figures supplied yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, East.

Mr Taylor of the Conservative European Reform Group, published the figures yesterday with the comment that it seemed clear that the Com*munity* exports, which Britain had opposed, were getting out of control.

The figures showed total agricultural exports to the Soviet Union during 1983 standing at 5.7 million tonnes, against a 1982 figure of 3.5 million tonnes.

EEC agricultural exports to Comecon countries totalled 8.1 million tonnes, against 6.2 million tonnes in 1982.

Mr Taylor reported that Mr John McGregor, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, had recently told him that the wholesale proce of the different foods to the Russians were: beef 40p lb; sugar 7p lb; butter 53p lb; flour 5p lb; wine 7p *litre*.

Mr Taylor, who said the Government and the European Commission had consistently refused to give the total value of export subsidies, made his own calculation.

Prince's son breaks foot in fall

Lord Frederick Windsor, aged five, the son of Prince Michael of Kent, broke his right foot yesterday in a bout of horseplay.

The boy was clambering over an ornamental urn in the family's home in Gloucestershire when he slipped and broke two bones in his foot.

He was driven to the casualty unit at Stroud General Hospital where his foot was examined and a plaster fitted. It is Lord Frederick's second accident within a year. He broke his elbow while playing with friends in London at Christmas.

Killer jobs to be recorded

Doctors will be able to state on death certificates if they believe the death was caused or contributed to by the deceased's employment, Mr John Patten, Secretary of State for the Home *Office, said yesterday* in a written answer to Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead.

The decision was made after discussion with the Registrar General and the British Medical Associatin. For deaths in hospital, the certifying doctor will also be asked to give the mane of the consultant responsible for the patient's case.

£100,000 for judge's family

The widow and two daughters of a county court judge murdered by the Provisional IRA were awarded more than *£100,000* compensation yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Office admitted liability in a claim by Dr Frances Doyle for criminal *injury compensation for the* death of her husband, Judge William Doyle, aged 55. Two gunmen shot the Roman Catholic judge as he stepped into his car after Mass at a chapel in Belfast 18 months ago.

Prince on 'dig'

Prince Edward is to help with the excavation of the Roman city of Wroxeter, in Shropshire, next month as part of his history degree course at Cambridge University, which includes archaeology and anthropology. He will join other students at the "dig" which has been going on for several years.

UK caravanners

Caravanners spend an average of 30 nights a year in their vans and two-thirds of *them take their main holiday* in the United Kingdom spending an average of £300 a family, according to a survey carried out by the Caravan Club.

Portfolio

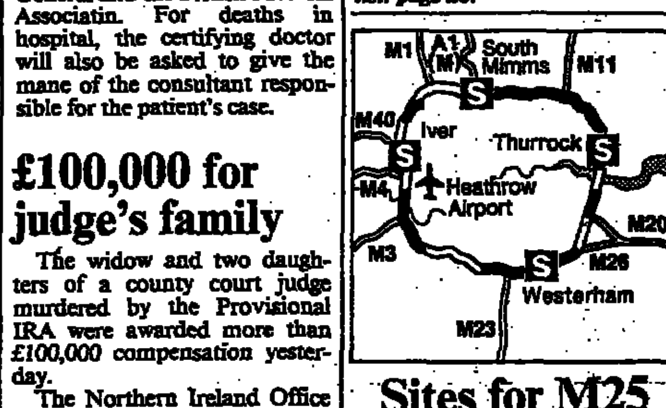
£1,000 win will aid study

A half-share in *The Times Portfolio* £2,000 daily prize could help a hospital porter at London's Royal Free Hospital train to become a radiographer. Mr Stephen Bays, 29, is hoping to begin training next year and intends to save his prize money to help pay for the costs of study. Mr Bays, who lives in North London, previously studied physiology at London University's Bedford College but had to interrupt his studies.

The other winner yesterday was Mr Richard Pacey, also from North London, who is a claims manager at Lloyds of *London*.

Mr Pacey specializes in marine insurance.

How to Play: back page information service. *Portfolio list: page 20.*



Sites for M25 service areas chosen

The four service areas on the M25 London orbital motorway will be at South Mimms, Hertfordshire; Thurrock, Essex; Westerham, Kent; and Iver, Buckinghamshire, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a parliamentary answer that planning clearance was being sought immediately after consultation with the local authorities involved. Developers would be required to landscape the service areas to a very high standard and to submit building designs to the Royal Fine Art Commission.

Service areas on existing motorways joining the M25 are also planned for the M11 at Birchanger, Essex, and for the M4 two miles east of junction 12 at Reading, Berkshire. These are in addition to areas on the M20 near Maidstone, Kent, and the M40 near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Telecom to retain call box monopoly

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications group will not be allowed to offer public call box services and maritme communication links, according to a draft licence for the group published by the Government yesterday.

Those provisions are the main differences between the private company's operating licence and that issued to British Telecom, which has an obligation to provide a national service of public telephone kiosks and is to be forced to keep the annual price rises of its trunk calls and business residential rentals to an average 3 per cent behind the retail price index for five years.

Mercury will be allowed to offer communication links to offshore installations, like the North Sea oil rigs, but will not be allowed to offer ship-to shore or ship-to-ship services. Those links remain the province of *British Telecom*. Mercury may seek to operate public call boxes but would need permission from the Director General of the new Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL).

British Telecom's licence excludes it from operating in Hull, since that licence has been awarded to the Kingston upon *Hull City Council* for its telephone network which has traditionally been independent of the corporation. Mercury will, however, be allowed to *compete in the Hull* area.

The Mercury licence stipulates that any change in share ownership must be reported to the Secretary of State for Industry. The consortium is currently owned in equal proportions by BP and Cable & Wireless.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Man who helped dying wife to commit suicide walks free from court

A devoted husband, who helped his wife to commit suicide when she became desperately ill and lost the will to live, walked free from a court yesterday.

Mr John Young, a publican, gave his alcoholic wife Audrey, aged 54, a double whisky before leaving an electric fire plugged in on the edge of her bath. He telephoned the police to report his wife's death and after questioning admitted what he had done.

Young, aged 58, landlord of the Lady Hamilton public house in Neston, Wirral, Cheshire, pleaded guilty at Chester Crown Court to aiding and abetting his wife to commit suicide.

Mr Gareth Edwards, for the prosecution, said that the couple had been happily married for 32 years. Mr Young was a devoted husband who adored his wife. She was fun-loving and outgoing.

But she did not like being a publican's wife and when she had to give up her job as a medical secretary on the brewery's insistence, she became depressed. She took tranquillizers and started drinking heavily and by 1981 had become an alcoholic.

In the past five years she became seriously ill, suffering from a nervous sickness similar to Parkinson's Disease and finally epilepsy. Doctors told her there was no hope. She was admitted to a hospital psychiatric unit three times

Her sister, Mrs Olive Horne, told the court that Mrs Young felt isolated in the pub. She tried to be friendly but the customers just "didn't want to know her". She said her sister was vain and the final straw came when her hair began to fall out.

Mr Edwards said Mrs Young first attempted suicide in August, 1983, with a drug overdose, but she was revived in hospital.

"Eventually Mrs Young, to whom life was plainly becoming a burden, discussed methods of suicide with her husband," Mr Edwards said.

In early January he left the fire plugged in by her bath but she had been drinking heavily and fell, knocking herself out before getting into the bath

Three weeks later she told her husband to run her bath and he knew what she meant. He poured her a double whisky and left the fire on at the end of the bath but when she asked him to tip it in he could not bring himself to do so.

He went out to another pub and when he returned three hours later Mrs Young was dead. The shock had knocked her unconscious but she died from drowning.

Conditionally discharging him for a year the judge, Mr Justice Hodgson, said: "Nobody could have heard what has been said in this court without feeling the deepest compassion for you."

The solicitor acting for Mr Young said last night that the suspended sentence was "a victory for common sense".

● Mr Michael Haines, who was sentenced to life imprisonment after being found guilty of murdering his wife, was cleared by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday. He had served 14 months in jail.

The judges agreed that if the jury at his trial had known that the chief prosecution witness was a paid police informer they "would not have hung a dog on his evidence".

Graham's Soviet crusade

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr Billy Graham has accepted in principle an invitation to conduct a campaign in the Soviet Union, possibly in September, he announced yesterday. He has just completed a successful three-month campaign in six English cities, addressing a total audience of more than one million at nightly meetings in football grounds.

Negotiations and discussions for the visit to Russia have gone on behind the scenes while he was in England, and it is understood that there was anxiety about the effect such a visit might have on American supporters, financial and otherwise, of the Billy Graham organization.

He was heavily criticized for a previous visit of five days, including the charge that his audiences consisted entirely of KGB agents. "Good," he said yesterday. "Those are just the people I'm trying to reach."

Mr Graham has already conducted a mission in Poland at the invitation of the Roman Catholic Church there, and the latest invitations come from the Orthodox and Baptist churches.

Speaking at a press conference in London to mark the end of his "Mission Englang" campaign, the elder statesman of American evangelists said he was surprised by the public response here. "I would like to challenge the churches. I believe that simple, authoritative, urgent even repetitive presentation of the Gospel will be listened to by people."

Mr Graham suggested that the church should move in to fill a growing vacuum in Britain. "There is a vacuum in this country and that's why you have the cults moving in. This is why you have drugs moving in. It is a substitute for something spiritual."

Nearly 97,000 people "came forward" at the meetings, some 9.4 per cent of the total in attendance. This was significantly higher than the average for a Billy Graham crusade elsewhere in the world.

The detailed percentages were: Liverpool, 11; Birmingham, 10.2; Sunderland, 9.5; Bristol 8.4; Ipswich 8.3; and Norwich 5.9. About 15 per cent of those coming forward had no previous connexion with any church; and more than half were young people.

The English campaign was strongly supported by the existing English churches, who [...]lors" who introduced themselves to those who came forward and who will set up numerous "nurture groups" all over Britain to introduce new comers to church life. Mission England has another year to run.

Mission accomplished, page 12



Mr Graham in London yesterday: "Church should fill growing vacuum in Britain" (Photograph: John Voos)

Boy survives fall on 25,000 volt cable

John Doyle, aged 12, survived a 25,000 volt electric shock yesterday after falling from a railway bridge but suffered burns to one of his legs.

He was playing a train-spotting game when he fell from the 20ft high rail bridge landing on 25,000 volt power cables which caused an explosion. He was then dragged clear from the rails by friends just before an Inter-City train from Euston to the Midlands went past.

His luck continued when an undergrowth blaze, started by the power cable explosion broke out but spread away from him.

The boy, who lives at Lenthal Close, Bradwell, near Milton Keynes, was taken to Stoke Mandeville Hospital where he is expected to stay for a month while his injuries are ascertained.

Stowaway on Russian ship

A stowaway removed from a Russian merchant vessel in the Solent yesterday was released from police custody after being questioned by immigration officials and detectives for six hours. The vessel was bound for Bombay.

The man, aged 39, who gave his name as Michael William Smith, from east London, refused to say how or why he boarded the Andarian Goncharof at Tilbury where the vessel docked at the weekend. "The only thing he would say was that the Russans were nice people," a police spokesman said.

Tory MP wins libel damages

The Conservative MP for Billericay, Mr Harvey Proctor, won libel damages and an apology in the High Court in London yesterday over alleged National Front leaks in the *Sunday People* which embarrassed the Prime Minister. The newspaper said that during the 1983 general election campaign Mr Proctor welcomed support from the National Front for which Mrs Thatcher had not forgiven him. Mr Proctor accepted the undisclosed sum to mark the regret of the newspaper's publishers, Odham's Newspapers, and to cover legal costs.

Watch on grave of murdered girl

Police have been watching the north London grave of a girl, aged 17, killed two years ago, after a series of incidents which they believe might lead to the murderer.

Miss Yiannoulla Yianni was raped and killed in August, 1982, but her attacker was never caught. Since October an oil lamp on the grave has been removed a number of times,

BR link for private steam railway

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Britian's most successful private railway, the Severn Valley, is spending £500,000 on expansion at a time when talk at British Rail is of continuing closures.

The little steam railway, which made £50,000 profit on nearly £1m turnover last year, yesterday opened a four-mile extension to its 13-mile line between Bridgnorth and Bewdley in Shropshire, linking it to the BR national network at Kidderminster and adding a potential 30,000 passengers to its present 175,000 a year.

British Rail, which sold the track to Seven Valley for £5 (five pounds) regards it as one of its best privatization deals.

The Severn Valley is a big tourist draw which should attract an extra £50,000 to £100,000 of profit to BR's main line network.

A with most of Britain's 50 private railways, it is run largely by volunteers, and £300,000 was subscribed by shareholders in less than six months earlier this year to get the extension under way.

For this investment they will receive, instead of cash dividends, free tickets on their own railway.



Lightning blamed for York fire

A report due out today is expected to give lightning as the cause of the York Minster fire. The report which has taken three weeks to compile, rules out t suggestion that an electrical fault or an arsonist could have been responsible.

North Yorkshire's fire brigade officials say they are now satisfied that an isolated cloud foration was over York at the time which could produce a lightning flash. Such a "weather cell" which does not produce rain or thunder is not uncommon in Britain and is usually associated with the type of hot, dry weather which York was experiencing at the time.

Tax-free £30 a week for all proposed

By David Walker

Every man, woman and child in Britain should get a tax-free sum from the Government of at least £30 a week, the National Council for Voluntary Organisations says in its submission to Mr Norman Fowler's review of social benefits.

Everyone would be free to earn extra taxable income from jobs with none of the restrictions that apply to those on unemployment and supplementary benefits.

The council proposes that National Insurance should be abolished and replaced by a simplified system of income tax. Tax rates for most of those in work would have to increase and the Treasury would have to put an end to the married man's tax allowance and relief on mortgage payments.

The National Council, which says it has not yet calculated the cost of its proposals, says that a basic state income for all would help to create new jobs as employers would pay low wages and would no longer be required to contribute National Insurance.

The basic income would replace the grants paid to students and payents to trainees on Manpower Services Commission schemes. It would substitute for a national minimum wage, which could act as a disincentive to the creation of new jobs.

A significant increase in child benefit to be paid for by abolishing the married man's tax allowance is called for by the Association of County Councils in its submission to Mr Fowler's review.

Social Security After Beveridge – What Next? (NCVO, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU, £1.95).

Benefit owed to 16,000 claimants

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and his department's supplementary benefits officers were in breach of their legal duty when they refused to search through the old files to find formerly unemployed people who may have been paid too little benefit, a High Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Woolf said in London that such an investigation might reveal about 16,000 former claimants, throughout Britain entitled to receive about £25 each – a total of about £400,000 – because of a "lamentable breakdown" in administration.

He said that the Department of Health and Social Services had argued that it would cost £4.8m, more than ten times the amount to be repaid.

The case arose through legislation to ensure that people who were voluntarily unemployed did not receive full benefit.

If a benefit officer suspected that a claimant fell into this category, his supplementary benefit was reduced by 40 per cent while his status was being investigated.

Legal aid urged for inquests

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Legal Aid should be available for coroners' inquests with no means-testing of bereaved relatives, Inquest, the coroners' courts pressure group, recommended yesterday.

The proposal, one of several aimed at reforming coroners' courts, was made in a submission to the inquiry on coroners under Justice, the all-party law reform group.

The Legal Aid Act, 1974, provides for legal aid to be available in proceedings before coroners, but tyhe provision has never been implemented on grounds of cost, estimated by the Government at £3m, the group says.

Inquest suggests that "those represented should be entitled to recover their full costs, regardless of means.

"There can obviously be no provision at an inquest for costs to follow the event and recently-bereaved people should not be subject to the indignity of a means test."

The costs in the case of the Helen Smith inquest, for example, ran to some £7,000, which had to be found by Mr Ron Smith, although he was backed by the *Private Eye* Fund and West Yorkshire County Council.

In the Blair Peach case, Inquest notes, the costs of the family and the Anti-Nazi League totalled more than £19,000. Relatives were faced with the choice of huge bills, or representing themselves

Lennon manuscript to be sold

By David Hewson

A 16-page unpublished manuscript of poetry, prose and nine drawings and cartoons completed by John Lennon more than 20 years ago, is expected to fetch between £10,000 and £12,000 in a sale of rock and roll memorabilia at Sotheby's on August 30 and 31.

The manuscript is being sold anonymously by someone who shared a flat with Lennon and attended Liverpool Art School with the former Beatle.

Sotheby's said that the work was "probably the only major unpublished Lennon manuscript in existence". In the same sale, Lennon's handwritten lyrics are expected to fetch between £3,000 and £4,000.

The late singer's Hofner guitar, with a letter of authenticity from George Harrison, is estimated at between £5,000 and £8,000. The first sale will be devoted solely to Beatles material

The second sale comprises material relating to other rock stars, including a piano formerly owned by Elton John (£3,5000-£4,000), two guitars used by the Rolling Stones and photographs, gold discs, recording acetates and autographs by many stars.

Price-fixing inquiry may cut tour holiday costs

The price of package holidays could be cut under plans to refer price-fixing practices between tour operators and travel agents to the monopolies commission.

This comes after a move by Mr Ken Scott, chief executive of the Ilkeston Cooperative Society in Derbyshire, to hand back the travel agent's commission to customers who book holidays by offering a £5 voucher for every £50 they spend.

Mr Scott said: "We are an old-fashioned consumers cooperative and so when we make a profit we have got to return it". But the holiday companies have accused him of subsidizing his holiday sales from other parts of the business. They say many small travel agents who are unable to do that could go out of business.

The Office of Fair Trading is referring the pricing system to the Monopolies Commission because holiday companies are empowered to insist that travel agents do not offer discounts on brochure prices.

Members of the Association of British Travel Agents are meeting today to discuss the matter.

Store checkouts join the electronic age

About £200m will be spent by Britain's leading stores within five years on sophisticated electronic gadgetry for sales and stock control, a research report has shown.

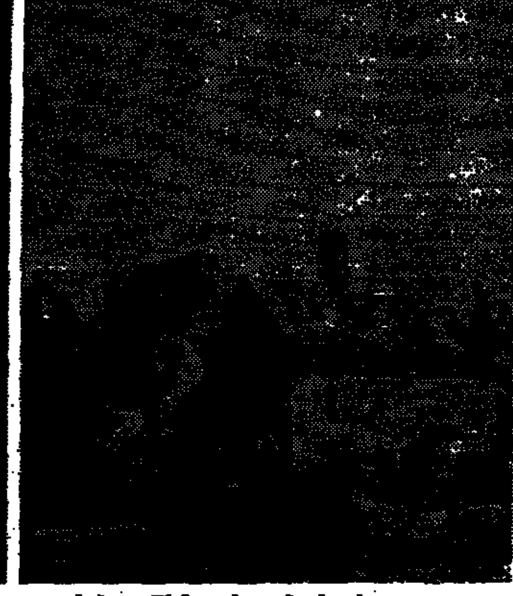
According to the study hypermarket and superstores will install more than 30 per cent of their checkouts with electronic cash registers or point-of-sale terminals within two years and more than 80 per cent within five years.

Department stores plan to equip half of their cashpoints with electronic terminals by 1990 while variety stores such as Woolworth, which have been slow to adopt electronics, are set to overtake deparment stores.

Within five years, the report says, department stores will install nearly 13,000 electronic terminals, variety stores, 17,000 and superstores and hypermarkets, 15,000.

Electronics in Large Stores, Post News, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset. £105.





The painting of Constable's sister, and the mill found on the back

Double-sided Constable painting

By John Witherow

An unknown painting by John Constable of his favourite subject, Flatford Mill in Suffolk, has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister.

The painting, which shows his father's mill and a small part of the surrounding river and countryside, was uncovered by Phillips auction house when it removed the wooden backing to authenticate the portrait.

Mr Nicholas Wadham, the saleroom's specialist on eighteenth and nineteenth century pictures, estimates the painting of Constable's sister in her garden in Suffolk was probably completed about 1811, just as the artist was beginning to develop the style that was to make him a master of English landscape.

It was rare for Constable to paint on both sides of the canvas, although the Tate Gallery in London has a canvas on exhibition which hides another Constable on the reverse side.

The Tate' expert on the artist, Mr Leslie Parris, said anyone buying the picture at the Phillips auction in December would have a greater dilemma because both the sketch of Constable's sister and of the mill "are very interesting and fluent".

The owner, who has asked to remain anonymous, had no idea that he possessed a double painting.

The framed canvas was the property of Constable's daughter, Isabel, and it subsequently appeared at an exhibition in London in 1889. It reemerged at Christie's two years later when it sold for £2.15s. The second painting remained undiscovered then, and again in 1908 when it changed hands at a Paris auction.

Phillips now believes that the discovery could double the value of the picture, originally estimated at £50,000.

Many councils fail to curb straw-burning in time

By Hugh Clayton

A third of the councils in England and Wales have failed to adopt the Government's tough new straw-burning rules in time for the start of the grain harvest. Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday that 148 councils had adopted draft by-laws banning burning in darkness, at weekends and on Bank holidays.

The Home Office, which introduced controls, said it expected 224 councils to adopt the by-laws this year. But adoption can be done only by full council meeting and many local authorities do not meet between late July and mid-September.

The result is that some grain-growing areas will not be covered by the new by-laws, devised in response to public outrage last year.

The Association of District Councils said it knew of only one authority, Salisbury, that had not adopted the by-laws in full. The association repeated its call for a ban on straw-burning within five years to give farmers time to find other ways

But Lord Belstead said that the Government would not consider a ban until it had monitored the efficacy of the new by-laws. He was launching an official campaign to appeal to farmers to burn with care. The campaign, based on the slogan "Burn straw, nothing more" will include commercials with the voice of Richard Todd, the actor, a former farmer.

"I always connect his name with the film, *The Dambusters*", Lord Belstead said. "In that film Barnes Wallis and the Royal Air Force were trying to do the impossible. With the problem of straw and stubble disposal, perhaps, we face a somewhat similar situation."

Ministers had asked for weekly reports about straw-burning from civil servants in the countryside, he added. The dry summer had made it more important than ever for cereal farmers to follow advice abut windbreaks when burning.

PARLIAMENT July 30 1984

MPs take dim view of European Parliament

EEC REFUNDS

There was no possible justification for the European Parliament's petty and churlish action on Friday in deciding to hold up payment of the United Kingdom's 1983 refunds from the EEC, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons.

He said the Parliament's inept behaviour would not affect the Government's attitude to discussions of the 1984 budget overrun which would be resumed at the Budget Council on September 6 but it would, however, make the search for an agreement more, not less, difficult.

After explaining how all the procedures to enable the refunds to be paid had been completed, including a vote by the EP Budgets Committee on July 12, Mr Rifkind recalled that agreement on UK refunds was reached at Stuttgart by all heads of government and was specifically endorsed by them at Fontainebleau.

The Fontainebleau settlement met the European Parliament's earlier conditions. There was no ground for new conditions being set. There was no ground for linking payment with the issue of the 1984 overrun on which the Government had made positive proposals in conformity with the Treaty and consistent with the own resources system.

He said that one of the welcome conclusions of the Fontainebleau summit was that in future, refunds would be paid automatically on the revenue side of the budget. This would prevent similar difficulties arising in the future. It might be for this reason that the European Parliament had been making difficulty over Britain's 1983 refund, the last in which it would be involved.

He went on: The Fontainebleau agreement set the EEC's finances on a new and sounder basis. We have no quarrel with other member states who are working with us to implement the Fontainebleau agreement. MPs will have noted the statement of the French Government criticizing the Parliament's action.

When the European Parliament next meets in September, we trust that it will rethink its hasty, intemperate and damaging action. The President of the European Parliament (M Pierre Pflimlin) has said that the eventual repayment of the refund is not in doubt. That promise will have to be honoured.

Mr George Foulkes, an Opposition spokesman on EEC affairs, said: Is it not clear from the minister's amazing language and the Government's extreme embarrassment that the Prime Minister's so-called agreement at Fontainebleau is a mirage? What do the Government plan to do to sort out the mess?

Will it agree to our proposal to withhold from our current contribution an amount equivalent to the refund due? I can repeat the assurance given by the Leader of the Opposition that we will cooperate fully with the necessary legislation.

Will the Government take action to ensure that the heads of government who agreed, or appeared to agree, the deal at Fontainebleau will persuade their MEPs to honour that deal? Alternatively, what is the Government's view of referring to the European Court the decision of the European Parliament, since it conflicts with the decision of the EP's budget committee acting with powers on July 12?

Will the Government confirm that the agreement to increase VAT own resources which the Prime Minister made at Fontainebleau is hereby suspended until our rebate is paid? Will the minister confirm that the Government will take one of the courses I have described and will take effective action and not stand back mesmerized, pretending that some agreement has been reached when the reality is quite different?

Mr Rifkind: In attacking the Fontainebleau agreement he seems to have forgotten the simple fact that the agreement was between heads of government. To this day all those heads of government have fully honoured the proposals entered into under that agreement. The French Prime Minister, quoted in the press, described the action of the European Parliament as being wrong and disastrous.

We believe that the support of the other European Governments is essential to ensuring that the conclusion of Fontainebleau is truly satisfied. The Prime Minister had exactly this sort of problem in mind in insisting that for the future any refunds due to the United Kingdom will be paid by an automatic reduction in the following year, so there will be no possibility, in any subsequent year, of the European Parliament being involved in a process of this kind.

It is precisely because of the experience of the last few days that she was right to insist upon this as an essential factor in the Fontainebleau agreement.

I am not in a position to give a definitive answer on the legality of the decision taken by the European Parliament. Any legal challenge would take many months with an uncertain outcome.

We hope that other governments will do what they can to bring home to their own MEPs the need for the Parliament to honour the obligation not simply at Fontainebleau but the commitments it entered into when it set conditions for the release of these funds. Now that these conditions have been fully satisfied, it is choosing to bring forward new conditions.

There will be no question of this House being asked to ratify an increase in own resources while those refunds remain to be paid.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): I commend the moderation of the Government's response to this dishonourable action. Bearing in mind that the Fontainebleau agreement will not be affected, the damage has been done to the European Assembly, its credibility and reputation. It hardly deserves even by courtesy the description of a parliament.

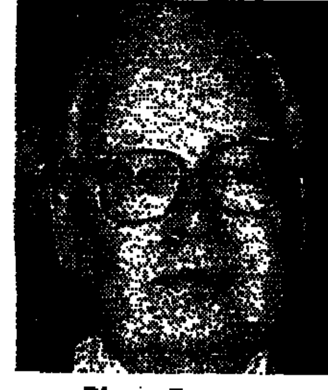
Mr Rifkind: His remarks are fully justified by the circumstances. On this occasion the EP chose to lay down certain conditions which had to be satisfied before the refunds could be transferred. These conditions were fully satisfied and the Parliament then chose to change the conditions. That is a dishonourable and disreputable action for them to take.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): Does the Government believe that the European Assembly should have been given this power?

Mr Rifkind: It is because we believe that they are not able to use this authority in a responsible fashion that the Prime Minister has insisted successfully in ensuring that in future they will have no such power.

Mrs Elaine Kellett Bowman (Lancaster, C): asked why the Budget Committee had power to act and voted without anyone against, the Socialist ex president of the Assembly (Mr Peter Dankert) did not choose to sign the proposal as he could have done.

Mr Rifkind said she was correct. Under the rules of the Parliament, once the committee had approved a



Rippon: Damage to assembly's credibility.

proposal the normal procedure would be for the President of the Parliament to certify to the commission that the matter had been approved and then payment could have been made.

The president, on his own authority, chose (he continued) to overturn the normal procedures of the Parliament over which he presided until recently.

Mr Edward Heath, (Old Bexley and Sidcup, C): The main objective in this present situation must be to find an acceptable solution to the financial problems of the community. The way least likely to influence members is by abuse over their apparently perfectly legal action.

Finding a solution to this problem does require action by governments as well as Parliaments. That means we must no longer remain isolated in solving the problems of the Community's finances this year.

I therefore advise those who are taking decisions, that the Government itself is prepared to accept a reasonable solution to the annual problem, as well as trying to influence the European Parliament to approve our refunds.

Mr Rifkind: I must express some disappointment that Mr Heath has not chosen to express any criticism whatsoever at the way the Parliament used its legal power.

The European Parliament laid down certain conditions, they were more than fulfilled – and the EP then chose to change the conditions.

Co-operative agency

An Opposition amendment aimed at limiting the power of the Secretary of State to give directions to the Co-operative Development Agency, so ensuring its independence in relation to Government policy, was rejected during the committee stage of the Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill in the House of Lords by 97 votes to 78 Government majority – 19.

Blocking financial shenanigans at London's County Hall

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, defended Government action to deal with what he described as the grossly irresponsible financial shenanigans at County Hall and elsewhere in advance of the proposed abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils.

It is intended that if an abolition authority makes payments to a borough council or to a district council without the consent of the Secretary of State, he may then require the recipient authority to repay the money.

Mr Jenkin was responding to **Dr John Cunningham**, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, who raised the matter in the Commons on a point of order prior to discussion of Lords amendments to the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill. The Bill paves the way for abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils.

Dr Cunningham said that on July 24 Mr Jenkin announced he would be seeking powers in the main GLC abolition bill, not yet published, retrospectively to annul any financial transaction by the GLC, and presumably the metropolitan county councils, of which he disapproved.

In the amendments to this Bill which we are being asked to consider (he said) there are penal sanctions against councillors of a quite unprecedented nature, sanctions which would give the power to disbar people from public office for life.

The European Convention on Human Rights outlaws retrospective penal legislation. If Mr Jenkin is not falling foul of the law in that convention, he is certainly coming close to it. Mr Jenkin was asking the House to approve amendments which would lead to the possibility of people being banned from public office for life for actions which may have been perfectly lawful at the time. It was an unprecedented act by any government of any political persuasion

Mr Jenkin said he was prepared to defend his counter obstruction measures – part of the general measures the Government was having to take, faced as they were with the wholly irresponsible behaviour of the GLC. No question of disqualification would arise.

Dr Cunningham said Mr Jenkin appeared to be saying he would give an assurance that no councillor would be barred from public office for life because of any of his retrospective decisions. That assurance was not worth the paper it was written on.

The effect of the proposals (he said) would be to give statutory force to retrospective powers in the hands of Mr Jenkin or his successor to deem unlawful decisions which would then have consequences for the people who had made those decisions.

Mr Jenkin: The only proposal is that we gave notice that if an abolition authority makes payments to a borough council or to a district council then the main abolition Bill will contain a provision that if that has been done without my consent, I may require the recipient council to repay the sum that has been paid.

I will justify that by legislation the Labour Party put before the House.

Faced with all the evidence of grossly irresponsible financial shenanigans currently going on at County Hall and elsewhere, for the defence of ratepayers and for the defence of the successor authorities, this measure is regrettably essential.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) suggested that either the sitting should be suspended so that there could be informal exchange of information and the Secretary of State could take the further advice he needed; or that a motion to adjourn consideration of the Lords' amendments could be tabled, while the retrospective legislation question was resolved.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that he would not consider such a motion at that time.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment then moved that the House should agree with a Lord's amendment providing that Part II of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill should come into force only on the passage of an affirmative order through both Houses of Parliament.

He said that the Government had introduced the amendment in the Lords to meet concern that Parliament should be involved in bringing in Part II of the paving Bill. The Government had throughout maintained that the paving Bill should not prejudge the main Bill to be presented in the autumn.

This amendment was a somewhat unusual step as it was not normally held necessary to have an order to

Cunningham: Penal sanctions unprecedented.

bring into effect a measure so recently approved by Parliament.

Mr Alan Beith said there was a heavy reliance in the Bill on what happened in the subsequent Bill and if the kind of thing happened to that Bill which had happened to this one, for example in the Lords, they would be left with the steps which were to be taken being made irrelevant.

It was a constitutional monstrosity that they should be *discussing* a commencement order for a Bill dependent on another Bill of which they had as yet had no sight. A statement on the nature of that later Bill was expected tomorrow (Tuesday). It should have been made at least before today's debate.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the Secretary of State had promised ad nauseam that there would be a consultative document about the services which would be taken over by the joint boards and those made over to the district councils. He had given an undertaking that it will be published before the summer recess. It was wrong of him not to publish the document in good time for this debate.

If it is ready to be published tomorrow, as reported in a daily newspaper, then it was ready to be published last Friday or last Thursday (he said). The Government is hiding from it. It is ashamed of almost every aspect of these proposals.

The Lords' amendment was approved by 278 votes to 12 – Government majority, 266.

● Mr Jenkin then moved that MPs agree with the Lords' amendment extending the life of the seven councils for a year. He said the proposal the Government put to the House, to cancel the 1985 elections to these upper tier councils, still stood and was embodied in the Bill as it came back from the Lords.

Nothing that happened in the Lords on the Bill had caused the Government to depart from its commitment to abolish these upper tier councils by April 1, 1986. There was no precedent for holding elections to authorities with only 11 months to run, and peers had accepted this view.

The Government's own amendment providing that the existing councillors should continue in office until they disappeared had been preferred, and this was the substance of the amendment and others being discussed with it.

The hypocrisy of the Labour Party in wanting to abolish the Lords but applauding its decisions if they suited Labour really did stick in the gullet. A leading article in *The Times* on June 30 would bear repetition because it had spoken of Labour's dishonest position and said that the "depths of the dishonesty" had been exposed.

The Government believed firmly in the revising powers of the Lords, and that was why it had accepted the option of extending the tenure of existing councils for another year. But this had raised the spectre of deliberate obstruction by the abolition councils, a sad commentary on the Labour Party.

Amid Labour laughter, Mr Jenkin added: We shall listen with interest to hear the front bench line over the recent activities of some of these councils who seem to be so ready to flout the ordinary decencies of public life.

The Government had no option but to take preventive action against councillors. First, a new clause required these authorities to obtain his consent before making payments under Section 147 from April 1, 1985. Most authorities had committed their funds for this year.

Another new clause would require his consent to be given before any interest in land was disposed of or any contract above a certain value was entered into. This would take effect as soon as the Bill was enacted.

The main abolition Bill would contain a clause requiring the GLC and the metropolitan county councils to obtain his consent before providing assistance to another local authority and before financing activities undertaken by other local authorities under agency agreements. The control would be applied to all such transactions and arrangements entered into from July 24 last, when he made the announcement.

Where consent was not obtained, the *Bill* would give him power to require the repayment of money, with interest, by April 1, 1986.

It was a matter of regret to the Government that it found itself faced with having to take these unpalatable steps, but he had been staggered by the depths of irrespon-



Beith: Statement should have been made.

sibility to which some of the councils now appeared to be prone.

It had become apparent that the GLC was planning to transfer large sums of money to other Labour-controlled councils. Newspaper reports suggested this could involve sums of £50m or £100m. He could not rule out the possibility that the metropolitan county councils might be tempted to follow suit in relation to certain of their district councils.

The Government regarded it as imperative, pending the decision by Parliament on the continuing existence of these councils, that nothing should be done to prejudice the interests of all the appropriate successor authorities and their ratepayers.

Dr Cunningham intervened to say Mr Jenkin had not produced one iota of evidence for what he had said.

Mr Jenkin said if there were no such proposals then the authorities had nothing to fear.

The spectre of retrospective consents, disqualification and surcharge had been raised, but that was

Jenkin: Irresponsible financial shenanigans.

not the Government's intention. The only provision it intended to include in the Bill in the next session was the power to require repayment of monies made without his consent.

He would be prepared to include in the legislation an expression of the fact that it was no part of the Government's intention that this should have anything to do with disqualification or surcharge. Faced with the threat of transference of hundreds of millions of pounds, the Government would have been grossly irresponsible if it had not acted in this way.

The Government was entirely right in principle, it could cite ample precedent for retrospective provisions, and on the merits of the issue it was right to proceed.

In past reorganizations, governments had not had to deal with authorities dominated by left wing extremists. Certain GLC councillors had made it clear that they were going if they could to pursue a scorched earth policy. Some of the proposals had stuck in the throat of even some of the Labour councillors.

In just two days, on July 20 and July 23, GLC committees dealt with a large number of separtate measures involving major decisions and large sums of money. This was not local government in its ordinary manifestations. It was a travesty of what local government should be about.

Dr John Cunningham, said the Opposition did not want to omit the Lord's amendment, but to remove the original clause from the Bill and replace it with a reserve power, after enactment of the main Bill, to limit terms of office of new councillors from any date after April 1986 – the date on which the Government expected to abolish the GLC and metropolitan counties.

The intention in introducing an interim provisions Bill had been wrong and the Bill had been badly flawed. Any decision to cancel elections before the main issue had been decided was also wrong. The House of Lords was being by-passed and, in spite of the amendments, they would be by-passed again.

The cancellation of elections created a dangerous constitutional precedent, although the appointment of nominated councils had at least been set aside. The House of Lords had agreed to the amendments with considerable unease and misgiving.

The date of April 1, 1986 was totally unrealistic as a final date for abolition. The amendments expected tomorrow (Tuesday) should have been made today.

Mr Jenkin said that the document to be published tomorrow (Tuesday) contained few surprises. It would bring together within two covers a considerable number of decisions announced in written replies, in debates and statements, with a few details not yet the subject of public announcements.

Dr Cunningham said Mr Jenkin had said that Labour councillors had flouted the decencies of public life. That had been a scandalous thing to say and there was no evidence to support it.

The minister was responsible for the most unprecedented authoritarian legislation local government had ever seen. He had taken powers on an unprecedented scale.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Government's economic, employment, and industrial policy. **Lords (2.30)**: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, third day.

Inter-City plan to be published

RAILWAYS

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, reported to the Commons his consent for the electrification of British Rails's East Coast main line, announced on Friday.

He said he had originally planned to make the announcement in the House today (Monday) but somehow journalists got hold of the story and it would have been pointless to deny it.

Mr Archy Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire, L) complained that the announcement had been somewhat casual, but added that the decision would be warmly welcomed by all those north east of Hitchin.

He went on: If it is true that the BR board expects to get a rate of return of 7 per cent on this investment, will there be cheaper freight and rail fares than there would otherwise have been?

Mr Ridley: I confirm the project has passed the 7 per cent test discount rate which is why it is commercial. The other questions are for the judgment of BR.

Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C): Is it not a fact that this welcome decision shows the Government is prepared to stand behind good investment proposals for BR, and it is now incumbent on the management and unions working in BR to deliver the goods they promised?

Mr Ridley: He is right. It should be seen as a triumph for BR to have improved its productivity to the point where it can make this investment pay and I hope it will be able to make further improvements for the benefit of passengers as well as taxpayers.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North, Lab): Whilst welcoming this decision, which is long overdue, what consideration will be given to extending electrification between Edinburgh and Aberdeen?

Mr Ridley: I do not think he can sustain the argument that the decision was overdue. It was only about one month since I received the submission that I was able to announce this. BR has not put an application in to me for further electrification to Aberdeen.

Mr Alexander Pollock (Moray, C): If this investment is successful then, logically, in the fullness of time, we may look forward to further electrification in the north-east of Scotland.

Mr Ridley: The reason the Government approved this investment was because it shows a good rate of return. That will continue to be our criteria in deciding on any other electrification.

I do not want it to be taken as a green light for electrification elsewhere, unless the proposals can show a rate of return that can be earned, as was the case this time.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on transport: It is typical of him that even when he is announcing good news he makes a cock-up of the whole thing. Why have we not seen the Inter-City strategy report, of which this proposal was only a small part?

Mr Ridley: It is typical of him that when he hears good news he makes a cock-up of receiving it.

I confirm that the Inter-City strategy has been received and approved and the BR board will shortly be publishing a copy which does not include any commercially-sensitive information. It will be made available to MPs.

20 per cent of miners' cases dealt with

COAL DISPUTE

Courts had dealt with 20 per cent of the 4,000 people arrested during the miners' dispute. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during questions in the Commons.

The charges ranged from those involving public order to much more serious ones and included 100 charges of conspiracy and protection of property, which meant besetting someone's home, an offence he considered to be very serious.

He was replying to **Sir Nicholas Bonsor** (Upminster, C) who asked for details of charges arising from the dispute, particularly those involving miners who had been threatened in their own homes.

Earlier in question time, **Sir Michael Havers** said three stipendary magistrates had been appointed to deal with the extra workload in magistrates' courts.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, asked in what areas the magistrates had been appointed.

Sir Michael Havers said he did not know, but thought one was appointed to Rotherham. They would deal with all cases, he added, not just those involving the dispute.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C): Most of our constituents believe that the law is pitifully inadequate to deal with Scargill's intimidatory heavies who seem not only to be laughing at the law but stamping all over its grave.

Will he bring forward rapidly measures to ensure that the perpetrators of mob violence can be adequately, rapidly, justly and firmly dealt with.

Sir Michael Havers: In my view, with a minor exception about riot, the criminal law is adequate. It is an entirely different matter when one comes to finding evidence to justify proceedings.

Seat belts have reduced fatalities

MOTORING

The first year of compulsory seat belt wearing saw a reduction of more than 7,000 fatal and serious front seat casualties compared to the previous year, **Mrs Lynda Chalker**, Minister of State for Transport, told the Commons at question time.

Seat belt wearing rates remained close to 95 per cent throughout the first year, she said.

Mrs Chalker said: Among fatal and serious casualties, 75 per cent were reported as wearing belts and 9 per cent not wearing. The remaining 16 per cent were unknown.

Wearing rates among slightly injured casualties are not yet available.

Mr Gareth Wardell (Gower, Lab): As more than 6,000 children each year are being injured in the rear seats of cars, are any steps being considered by the Government which will mean safer carriage for children in the rear seats of passenger vehicles?

Mrs Chalker: I have considerable sympathy for his views. Parents are in the best position to know what is best for their children, but there are practical difficulties.

I urge parents to take the advice contained in the leaflet *Child Safety in Cars* and wherever possible to restrain children by use of a booster cushion and adult belt in the rear of the car when they can do so.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C): It would be a commendable exercise in humility if those who opposed compulsory wearing of seat belts were now publicly to accept they were wrong.

Mrs Chalker: Nobody is more happy than I that there has been such a substantial reduction in fatal and serious injuries and even minor injuries.

It is interesting to note the number of letters we have had from former opponents of compulsory seat belt wearing thanking this House for passing this legislation and so saving the lives of relatives and others.

Drought relief for Africa

Britain is increasing its food aid and drought relief to Africa, **Mr Timothy Raison**, Minister for Overseas Development, said during question time in the Commons.

He said that the 1984 African appeal of the International Committee for the Red Cross would receive £150,000 and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies £350,000.

He said that he had also set aside £3m for emergency and humanitarian relief, to be used primarily through the voluntary agencies.

Hotel classification

The Government has asked the English Tourist Board, in consultation with other tourist boards and interested bodies, to examine ways of strengthening the English board's national scheme for the classification and registration of hotels.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said in a Commons written reply to **Mr Robert Banks** (Harrogate, C) that under the *ETB* scheme hotels registered voluntarily with the board and agreed to comply with the board's code of conduct. They were then categorized according to the range of facilities they provided and listed, if they so wished, in the board's official accommodation guide.

Following the Government's reivew of tourism policy, he has asked tourist boards to examine ways of strengthening this scheme to make it a more effective weapon against inadequate standards.

As for training opportunities, the ETB was collaborating with the CBI special programmes unit to establish a youth training scheme in tourism which it was hoped to pilot in Cumbria and East Anglia from September.

Debate on CAA report refused

An emergency debate was unsuccessfully sought in the Commons by **Mr John Prescott**, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, on the report of the Civil Aviation Authority on airlines' competition policy.

He said the British aviation industry was racked by uncertainty and financial doubts about the propositions resulting from the CAA's report.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) turned down his request.

Education Act 40 years on: 2

A system that is tearing itself apart

The fortieth anniversary of the 1944 Education Act this Friday will be an occasion of much thanksgiving for decades of enlightened achievement. COLIN HUGHES, in the second part of a series, suggests that the celebration will conceal increasingly evident doubts about the education system established in the postwar years.

As pupil numbers fall and spending is restrained, the unresolved conflicts between the partners who run our education system are creating ever wider and more visible cracks. So much so, that some now doubt that maintenance and repair are any longer the answer: maybe the edifice needs rebuilding.

In spite of 18 Acts amending the 1944 legislation, and many more supplementing it, the roots of a system based on agreement between parents, politicians, local councils, teachers, and the churches, are undisturbed.

The 1944 Act set up a system of primary and secondary schools, with the latter broken up into grammar and secondary modern, with a sprinkling of technical schools which soon disappeared.

It gave room for the leaving age to be raised first to 15, and then to 16 by 1972. It could not have expected the drive towards comprehensives. Nor could its writers have realized that their hope of building a vocational training system of county colleges for all to receive part-time training until 18 would never be established.

It is hardly surprising then, that the principal political conflict over education remains the issue of selection.

The Labour Government reacted first in 1965 to increasing pressure from educationists to promote comprehensive schools, a new idea born of the achievements of academic success and educational innovation in the best secondary moderns and of mounting concern that grammar schools were not geared to the modern world.

Such egalitarianism, to the Conservatives, meant levelling downwards, not encouraging upwards. They rescinded the recommendation, giving local authorities free rein. A Labour Government returned, and comprehensive expansion was renewed. Again, only five years ago, the Conservatives repeated the assertion of freedom to choose.

The history serves to justify the lament of many parents and educationists that the future of children is bedevilled by political competition. It is striking, therefore, that on the only two occasions when parents have been polled since 1980 on retaining selection, in Solihull and Redbridge, they have been equally divided. Although, in Redbridge, 48 per cent backed a fully comprehensive system although it was not offered as an alternative; the other 52 per cent sought some room for selection.

Unemployment has aroused angry questioning by the real consumers, pupils and students.

Go to a university today, and students worry about whether their course will gain them a job; go to a fifth form in school, and pupils ask why they have not learnt the skills employers seek.

The debate resorts to foreign comparison, often unproductively confusing. When, the employers ask, will we train our young people for work like the Germans and Japanese? Would 1,500,000 Britons demonstrate on the streets to protect their right to choose as French parents did recently? Why is it that foreign visitors are so often bowled over by the fertility of ideas and committee energy in our schools?

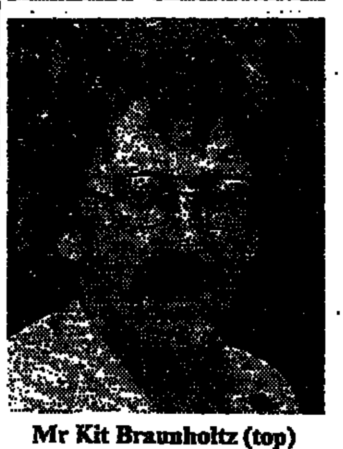
Fifteen years ago, the former Schools Council general secretary, Lord Alexander of Potterhill, argued for a new Education Act to redress the failure of 1944 to prepare youth for work. He is still fighting for a system of colleges which every child should attend until the age of 18.

Instead the Government is removing 25 per cent of spending on "non-advanced further education" from the local councils, and handing it to the Manpower Services Commission: £65m next year.

That there is no agreement on the answers simply highlights the need for firmer decisions on new directions, both in deciding where power will lie and how it should be used. The consensus after 1944 is dead, and the struggle to find a new one has yet to bear fruit.

Tomorrow: The future





Mr Kit Braunholtz (top) and Mr Jeremy Windust.

Whitehall brief

GCHQ's unlikely dissenters

By Peter Hennessy

When Mr Kit Braunholtz was asked by a mysterious man at the Cambridge University Appointments Board 30 years ago if he would like "a job in Cheltenham involving algebra", imaginative man though he is, he could not have foreseen a career which would have taken him to the Court of Appeal tomorrow before the Lord Chief Justice to face the might of a Government determined to deprive him of his union rights.

The Government Communications Headquarters affair has thrown some unlikely figures into the limelight. Mr Braunholtz, a mathematician aged 54 who cherished his life at the intelligence centre buried in worthwhile obscurity among congenial colleagues, has become a bit of a touchstone for the 150 civil servants who refused to comply with Mrs Thatcher's January ban on national trade unions at GCHQ.

For a start he is older than most. At grade six, the equivalent of a senior principal, he is the highest ranking. Mr Braunholtz suspects there is another recusant at his level who is keeping quiet and has not joined the Cheltenham overground movement. (They decided from the outset not to behave like an underground).

The other reason the overground cherish Mr Braunholtz is because he is a bit of a character. As a fellow dissenter put it: "He is the archetypal eccentric mathematician. Up until the ban he had led a very esoteric life. He was part of the GCHQ fabric. It must be quite out of character for him to identify so much with an anti-Establishment view."

Mr Braunholtz said they were very surpised two weeks ago when Mr Justice Glidewell in the High Court struck down the Government's ban. His colleague, Mr Jeremy Windust, aged 32, an executive officer, reckoned: "Mr Justice Glidewell is a bit of a rogue. His delivery was deadpan. After he said the ban was invalid, the court just erupted and I could tell he was suppressing his glee

If the Government wins this week, the Council of Civil Service Unions will take the case to the House of Lords.

Mr Braunholtz reckons the Prime Minister will consult the unions and then ban them as before. That would be entirely consistent with Mr Justice Glidewell's insistence that natural justice required prior consultation.

Mr Windust is not so sure. He believes the Prime Minister could say: "All right you can rejoin your unions, but we will not recognize them at GCHQ for bargaining purposes."

The dissenters and their wives have found ways of keeping each other's spirits up since January. But it has been hard going for some at times. Occasionally the GCHQ management has inadvertently cheered them up.

For example, in May the base's security officer summoned them and said that as their photographs had appeared in a newspaper they could be vulnerable to identification by hostile intelligence services, who "might think it worth trying to subvert or compromise one or more people".

This caused a great deal of glee. The KGB lacks appeal for the Cheltenham recusants. Quite apart from its other blemishes, the Russian intelligence service does not allow its employees to join free trade unions.

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Hijackers' threats fail as airliner flies to Curaçao with hostages

By Our Foreign Staff

A hijacked Venezuelan airliner, carrying 82 passengers and five crew, landed at the Dutch Caribbean island of Curacao yesterday, after a deadline to blow it up had expired.

The plane arrived at Hato airport, Williamsted, less than 30 minutes after it took off from the nearby island of Aruba. Curaçao was the Aeropostal DC9's original destination when it was hijacked on Sunday after taking off from Caracas.

An exhausted pilot told Curacao officials by radio: "if they can have the money and helicopter, this will end here". The hijackers had demanded $5m (£4m) and a helicopter.

As Dutch and Venezuelan negotiators waited, two shots rang out. "Curacao, did you hear that? It's a warning", the pilot said. One of the two hijackers was holding a revolver to the co-ilot's head, he said.

"Please, please. Curacao: What's happening, what's happening?", the pilot pleaded.

A shot was fired early yesterday at Aruba. The plane left the island after an 8.30am deadline had passed. The plane, which refuelled in Trinidad late on Sunday, was said to be low on fuel when it arrived at Curaçao.

"Everybody's very hungry", said the pilot. Authorities on Aruba had prepared food and refreshments for the passengers, but the hijackers refused to open the doors.

The hijackers, who originally said they wanted a heavy arms arsenal, dropped that demand in Aruba but wanted $5m in cash and a helicopter.

The pilot reported that a shot was fired on board the plane at about 6.30am. Authorities asked him over the radio: "Was anyuone hurt?" but no reply was heard.

Angry voices from the plane then told the negotiators that they would blow up the plane. "And we don't want to talk about any children", said one, apparently referring to efforts in Curaçao and Trinidad to win the release of the seven children on the airliner.

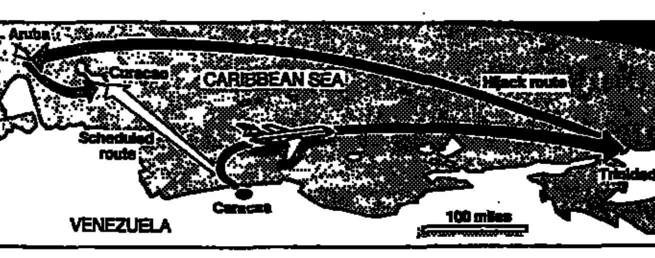
Aeropostal gave a list of passengers according to nationalities: four Americans, 52 Dutch, 13 Venezuelans, four Portuguese, three Lebanese, four Argentines, and one person from Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

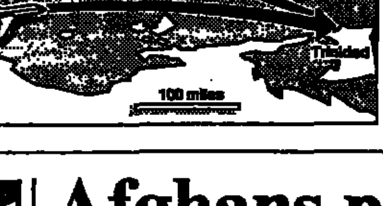
Venezuelan press reports described the hijackers as Lebanese, while informed sources at Oranjestad airport on Aruba spoke of one Haitian and one Dominican or Cuban.

According to the Venezelan press, there were three Lebanese on board – identified as Najib Hamound, Unda Hamound and Abane Hamound. One of them was said to be an arms dealer.

The situation was tense and difficult, according to Governor Pedro Bislip of Aruba, after contact was broken between the hijackers and the control tower.

After the plane was seized on Sunday, it flew first to Port of Spain, Trinidad, were negotiations failed and it was refuelled.





PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Uruguay
Maria Duffau Echevarren

By Caroline Moorehead

Maria Cecilia Duffau Echevarren has spent the last two and a half years in Sector C of Punta de Rieles prison for women in Montevideo on the grounds of belonging to a banned left-wing organization – a charge her family emphatically denies.

She is known to have been held in solitary confinement and to be suffering from an untreated heart condition. She is 31.

She was arrested in Chuy, on the frontier with Brazil, on her return from visiting her sister who had fled Uruguay after police threats over her work with the now banned human rights group, Service for Peace and Justice.

She is believed to have been tortured. Psychological pressure was applied on her mother, to whom her daughter's recorded screams were played.

For the first two years of her imprisonment her lawyer discouraged all publicity because he felt it might make her position even worse.

Now, however, conditions in Punta de Rieles Sector C have so deteriorated that only publicity might help to improve them: women prisoners are being denied the one warm, sunlit cell and are being confined to smaller, cramped cells; washing and sanitary facilities have been drastically reduced and the women are constantly being provoked and bullied by their guards, and their belongings scattered.

Maria Duffan Echevarren: Recorded screams

Afghans profit from US double standard

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration has been secretly sending funds to rebels in Afghanistan since the Soviet Union invaded on December 27, 1979. The amounts have probably ranged from $30m (£23m) to $35m a year, representing perhaps the biggest covert operation by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Congress clearly takes a different line on guerrillas in Afghanistan and those fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Nicaraguan rebels have probably already exhausted the $24m appropriated earlier this year, and no more direct funding is likely at present.

Aid to Afghan rebels has slipped through Congress several times since the Soviet invasion, always with the enthusiastic and confidential blessing of the Democratic Party. Last week the Democrat-controlled House appropriations committee approved another $50m for 1984.

The Democrats initially went along with the secret Nicaragua aid but both they and an important minority of Republicans in Congress have grown unhappy. The Sandinistas, at least, do have some reasonable claim to popular support.

Although the last of the direct aid for Nicaraguan rebels has probably been spent, the CIA will almost certainly remain on the ground by diverting funds intended for other purposes. President Reagan has, in effect, given up hope of getting more direct aid from Congress. The Administration has quietly stopped lobbying for an immediate, additional allocation of $21m.

With Afghanistan, the congressional mood is quite different. The $50m approved last week was tacked on to a $5.4 billion supplementary budget appropriation for this financial year, apparently buried in some additional funding for the Air Force. The Committee was in closed session at the time.

The Administration indicated that it wanted the money to offset losses of equipment during recent Soviet attacks on rebel-held areas in the Panjshir valley. American money is believed to be used for the direct purchase of arms and ammunition, sent to the guerrillas through Parkistan.

Rebels told to leave Peshawar

Islamabad (Reuter). – Pakistani authorities have ordered all Afghan resistance parties based in the North-West Frontier Province capital of Peshawar to move out of the city by August 31, a senior refugee official said on Sunday night.

They have also begun evicting single Afghan males from houses and flats in the city, forcing them to move to neighbouring villages or refugee camps.

The North-West Frontier Province commissioner for Afghan refugees said the city was becoming congested with refugees.

Refugees visiting party offices "create traffic problems and people in the area have a feeling of uncertainty," he said

The commissioner denied that the orders to move had anything to do with a car bomb, which killed at least four people outside one exile party headquarters on Saturday.

● Students in Karachi forced Pakistan's Education Minister, Dr Muhammad Afzal, to abandon a meeting of governors of an engineering college on Sunday amid protests against the banning of college and university unions and students' organizations.

Four MPs arrested in Hyderabad

Hyderabad (Reuter) – Paramilitary police patrolled the streets of Hyderabad yesterday after four MPs were detained in an attempt to end a week of clashes between Hindus and Muslims.

Mr Vijayarama Rao, the Hyderabad police chief, said there had been no incidents since two people were stabbed and wounded on Sunday night and about 150 rioters were arrested. At least 11 people have been killed and nearly 200 injured in clashes during the past week.

Four state MPs, three Muslims and one Hindu, were detained during Sunday night's round-up under national security regulations allowing detention for up to six months without any reason being given.

A curfew imposed on the city after communal clashes broke out on July 23 was reimposed after new outbursts of violence.

Disasters widen the gap between rich and poor

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The world's agricultural performance last year was marked more strongly than in previous years by the dramatic contrast between the poorest and the richest countries.

The world food and agricultural report issued here by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation states that in Africa many of the world's most impoverished nations were confronted by widespread drought and other natural disasters.

Although 24 countries in all parts of the continent were grappling with food and other shortages: in the worst cases there were reports of local famine.

North Africa, on the other hand, faced problems created by unsold stocks of cereals sufficient in size to threaten the stability of grain markets and the solvency of farmers.

Between these two extremes, the rest of the world reported very uneven results. The net effect, according to preliminary data, was a slight overall decline in world food production amounting to a little less than one per cent.

This was only the second time since 1945 that global production has fallen, the first being in 1972 when the setback ushered in the food crisis of the mid-1970s.

But the drop in 1983, besides being comparatively small, took place in very different circumstances. Stocks were larger in relation to consumption, markets were depressed and no reason existed for a buyers' panic like that of ten years earlier.

Hunt for clues: Police near the car of Claudio Stefanacci, aged 21, and his fiancée, Pia Rontini, aged 18, on the isolated road at Viccio di Mugello in Tuscany where they were found murdered yesterday.

Genscher plays down coalition split

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, strongly defended his party's opposition to the start-up of the controversial Buschhaus power plant on the eve of an emergency parliamentary debate which has brought Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other deputies back form their holidays and led to a bitter row within the coalition.

Before a special session of the coalition to discuss the issue, Herr Genscher spoke out in support of proposals by Herr Martin Bangeman, the FDP Economics Minister, to speed up the fitting of filters to cut the pollition from the coal-fired plant. Both tried to play down the row that has broken out with Chancellor Kohl, and Herr Genscher said he did not think the coalition was endangered.

Members of the FDP, however, have called for a free vote in the emergency Bundestag debate today and are threatening to side with the Opposition. The special session, the first time Parliament has been recalled for six years, is likely to be heated, with members expressing strong resentment at the overriding of their almost unanimous, but non-binding, vote last month to delay opening Buschhaus until filters had been installed.

The cabinet postponed a vote on the issue last week, but is due to reach a decision tomorrow. Both the Government and the Christian Democratic Premier of Lower Saxony are keen to give the go-ahead for immediate operations at Buschhaus to save 1,000 jobs in the mining industry.

Chancellor Kohl is furious that, for the second time in two months, the Free Democrats have shown themselves unreliable partners, and accused them at the weekend of trying to increase their own visibility at the expense of others. He warned them that this would not help them. In May the FDP severely embarrassed the Kohl Government by retracting support for its proposed amnesty for political donors who had avoided tax.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and a long-time foe of the FDP, called the party's decision "completely incomprehensible".

Soviet gas for allies

Moscow (Reuter) – The Soviet Union has announced a proposal to build a natural gas pipeline for its East European allies, apparently to compensate for future stagnation or decline in oil deliveries.

Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, industrial chief in the Communist Party Central Committee, said Moscow has suggested the allied states help build the new pipeline, which would pump 20 to 22 billion cubic metres of gas a year from western Siberia.

He wrote in *Pravda* that the proposal was made at a summit of Comecon in Moscow last month, but gave no date for the start of construction.

Science report, page 14



Washington clings to Vienna hopes

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

American officials are continuing to insist that there is still a chance that Soviet-proposed talks with the United States on space weapons will be held in Vienna in September. The prospects, however, are clearly fading fast.

President Reagan's strategists appear to have decided that, with an election campaign under way, he should not be seen in any way to be stubborn or unwilling to talk to the Russians. Consequently, Administration officials are at pains to emphasize that the mood in Washington is extremely conciliatory.

Even a report that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, does not expect the negotiations to be held in September failed to curb the outward optimism of Reagan officials. They said they had detected several indications that Mr Gromyko might be less warm to the proposed Vienna talks than Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

Mr Gromyko's remarks were reported by Mr George McGovern, the former Senator from South Dakota and briefly a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. He said Mr Gromyko made the remark during a three-hour conversation in Yalta on Friday. "He is very pessimistic about it," Mr McGovern said.

"Gromyko does not think the present Administration wants, as he called it, productive relations with the Soviets. They (the Americans) want to cause trouble, They want to weaken the Soviet system. They want to bring it down. So the future does not look too good unless there is some fundamental change," he said.

Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of Nato, said yesterday that the talks are unlikely before the presidential election. President Reagan and Nato leaders had made it clear that they were interested in arms control talks but "the Soviet Union does not seem prepared to talk to us".

Speaking on television, he said "it seems that, as of now, there is a hiatus in Russian policy and we have probably got another stopgap leader. It may take a little time for them to sort themselves out."

Solidarity leaders to review strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Fugitive leaders of Solidarity are preparing a meeting with colleagues recently released from prison to discuss new strategies of opposition to the Polish Government, Solidarity sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, a Solidarity leader who is in hospital, has called for such a meeting, and another top union man recently freed under the amnesty, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, has told friends the underground opposition now has to think again about its role.

The underground has already set up a series of informal meetings, often held in churches, but clearly it wants a full session as soon as all the 652 political prisoners are freed. More than half have now been released and most of the leading Solidarity organizers and their advisers are expected to be freed this week.

One of the most experienced underground organizers, Mr Wyadyslaw Frasyniuk, was freed on Friday – and promptly went to ground. For three days, even his wife did not know where he was.

Since he is accompanied by his lawyer, Mr Lech Adamczyk, there is speculation that he may already be in contact with former union colleagues. A monastry is one of the few sanctuaries from the gaze of the security police, which is evidently keeping Mr Frasyniuk and other activists under close observation.

The underground leadership, also known as the Provisional Coordinating Committee of Solidarity, has declared that it will not give itself up under the amnesty terms offered by the government. It has until the the end of December to surrender.

A statement issued by the leadership said that it would continue to press for the restoration of free tuade unions and appealed for the release of the captured underground leader Mr Bogdan Lis. Preliminary investigations against Mr Lis have been based on treason charges, explicitly excluded from the amnesty.

– The four Solidarity advisers and members of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee, Kor, are still in Rakowiecka Prison awaiting release.

Swiss inquiry on military sales of training plane

The Swiss Government has set up a commission of inquiry to investigate whether Pilatus, the leading Swiss private aircraft manufacturer, is breaking Swiss law by selling training aircraft, which may be adapted for military purposes, to war zones.

The Pilatus-Porter PC7 is sold as a training – or civil – aircraft. About 50 have been sold to Iraq, and there have been deliveries to Iran. The British Government has complained to Berne that the sale of PC7 to Guatemala is a threat to British interests in Belize.

The decision to investigate follows the publication of a Pilatus marketing prospectus proclaiming the ease with which military devices can be attached to it.

Diplomats travel on the cheap to cut costs

By Rodney Cowton

As part of a government cost-cutting programme, the Foreign Office is trying to economize on its worldwide travel bill by taking increased advantage of airlines' cheap promotional fares.

As a result of this and other organizational changes, it has managed to avoid incurring higher travel costs despite increases in airline fares and subsistence payments.

Under-secretaries have been made responsible for travel budgets in their specific areas of the world totalling £1,769,000, instead of all travel being approved by one central department.

A report published this week* says that travel by Foreign Office staff is subject to rules which also apply to all other government departments. A spokesman said these mean that only a small number of diplomats travel first class.

On journeys of up to two and a half hours officials mostly fly by economy class, though ambassadorial grades may fly club class where available. On longer journeys senior ambassadorial staff travel first class or club class. Lower grades travel by club class or by economy class

**Progress in Financial Management in Government Departments* Command No. 9297 (Stationery Office £6.90).

Spain prepares to take its medicine

Negotiators spread EEC gospel

From Richard Wigg, Santander

Summer schools have become fashionable in recent years among intellectuals, administrators, and young people anxious to catch up with modern ideas beyon the Pyrenees, as Spain's democracy has underlined the need for a well-informed, open society.

The most famous is Santander's Menéndez Palayo University, which sets up its camps every summer in La Magdalena, a former royal palace on a promontory looking out on the Bay of Biscay.

With Spain's EEc Entry negotiations apparently headed for a final autumn slog, a seminar on "Spain in Europe" was natural this year and Madrid's two chief negotiators' in Brussels have been the star guests.

The school, well-covered by the media, has allowed Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Marín, Secretary of State for Relations with the Community, to prepare public opinion for the doctor's medicine of EEC membership.

What would be the long-term cost for Spain of *not* joining was the fundamental question Señor Marín posed, arguing that years of protectionism meant Spain's economic system had lost the ability to modernize without external stimulus.

"Why not let the man who milks cows here in Cantabria vote on whether he wants to join the EEC?" Señor Morán was asked, just after he had argued the moral grounds for consulting the Spanish people in a referendum on quitting or staying in Nato, and he was hard put to give a convincing reply.

Cantabria, like all the northern coastal provinces, with it small-scale inefficient dairy farmers, is typical of economical forces resisting a change.

The link between the EEC and Nato surfaced in another important summer school held in Madrid by the ruling Socialist Party to prepare its membership for next December's crucial thirtieth party congress. This will have to take a stand on Nato, membership which the Government has shirked until now.

When Señor Marín, invited to report on the EEC negotiations, was questioned about Nato, he asked why Spain should adopt "an ostrich-like, head in the sand" attitude when both Italy's Socialist Prime Minister and the West German Chancellor, Herr Helmut Khol, had visited Madrid and underlined the link between the EEC and participating in Europe's defence system.

He warned the party opinion-makers against an ideological approach, equating the left simplistically with anti-Nato sentiments.

Señor Morán emphasized the need to conclude entry negotiations this year. Ratification next year by France was needed from a National Assembly still dominated by the Socialists and not Jacques Chirac, he said.

Europe today, Señor Morán said, was essentially about organizing markets. Both politicians illustrated this.

Backstairs bargaining begins in Brazil

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The main opposition grouping in Brazil will next week name Senhor Tancredo Neves, the state governor of Minas Gerais, as its candidate for the presidency.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB) and the breakaway "liberal" wing of the Social Democratic Party (PDS) will announce their choice on August 7, and a week later Senhor Neves will step down as state governor.

Meanwhile the main PDS party has brought forward to August 11 the convention at which its candidate will be selected. This is now widely expected to be Senhor Paulo Maluf, the ex-governor of São Paulo state, though Senhor Mario Andreazza, the Interior Minister, seems to be catching up.

Tough negotiations are going on with the 50 or so PDS rebels – without whom the PMDB's chances of electing the next President are slim – about the composition of a Neves-led government. It has been accepted that the Vice-President should be a liberal, and a new party of that name is to be founded soon. But the PMDB is adamant that its nominee should run the economy.

The alliance of PMDB with PDS rebels, has not yet produced a detailed programme, but it plans to bring the four-year-old recession to an end, and to get the economy going again. Senhor Neves has said that the policy of recession has failed to reduce inflation, now running at 230 per cent a year, and rising. He has also stated that he will renegotiate the debt, but not call a moratorium.

The other PDS candidate, Senhor Andreazza, is receiving much support from the Government at the last minute. But it may be too late for him to defeat Senhor Maluf. However, should Senhor Maluf win, considerably more PDS members, including even the leader of the party in Congress, Senhor Nelson Marchezan, might defect to the rebels. They are concerned about their political future with Senhor Maluf in the presidency. Senator José Sarney, the PDS national president until a few weeks ago, has already done so,

Anxious to reassure concern among the military, Senhor Neves has said that he will not stand down from the presidency to allow direct elections to be held in two years time, were he to be elected. This is being demanded as a price for support by the maverick Governor of Rio de Janeiro state, Senhor Leonel Brizola, who feels he

19 trampled to death in Thai food stampede

Bangkok (AP) – At least 19 people were trampled to death and 44 others injured when more than 2,000 people surged forward through narrow gates during a Buddhist charity food handout here.

At least 14 of the victims were children who were at the head of the crowd trying to get into the Pathumrangsri Association to receive 12lb bags of rice and 10-baht (30p) notes.

Siamese twin 'critical'

Toronto (AP) – A two-year-old Siamese twin, whose sex was changed from boy to girl during an operation to separate the children was in a critical condition after emergency surgery to stem severe bleeding. The other twin was doing "as well as could be expected"

The twins, from Burma, were joined at the pelvis and were separated by a 43-member surgical team in a 12-hour operation.

Assam floods

Delhi (Reuter) – Troops were called in to rescue hundreds of families marooned by floods in the north-eastern state of Assam, where the death toll has reached 17. Reports said 1,500,000 people were affected as the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries overflowed.

Haven for 79

Hongkong (AFP) – Seventy-nine Vietnamese refugees, 46 of them children, reached here after spending nine days at sea in an 80ft boat. Their arrival brought the total of boat people reaching Hongkong this year to 1,335.

Mobutu triumph



President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who looked set for another seven years in office after winning almost 100 per cent support in a presidential plebiscite in which he was the only candidate. Voting passed off without incident amid tight security.

Refugees flee

Bangkok (AP). – Thai military sources said that Bietmanese forces inside Cambodia has shelled the vicinity of a Cambodian resistance camp near the border and forced its 2,000 ferugees to flee to Thailand.

Sailor missing

Tokyo (AP) – Thirteen members of the crew of a South Korean cargo ship were missing after the vessel sank in stormy weather on Sunday night. Four of the crew were rescued when the 1,180-ton Ilshin Glory went down about 20 miles off the coast of Tsushima island,

Editor killed

Bangkok (AP) – Singha Rattanaket, editor of a provincial newspaper was shot dead at his house in south-eastern Thailand. 21 journalists were murdered in Thailand last year.

Aid to prayer

Liège (AFP) – A prayer carpet fitted with a compass to show the direction of Mecca has been invented by a Belgian businessman, Mr Maurice van de Weghe.

Monkeys routed

Johannesburg (Reuter) – A troop of about 80 monkeys, enraged when a female and baby were caught in a trap besieged a house in Durban and attacked two policemen who tried to rescue the occupants. Armed reinforcements shot four monkeys dead

Efficiency of Lebanese Army still in doubt as US Marines pull out

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Officially, everything is going well in Beirut these days. The very last contigent of US Marines was scheduled to leave west Beirut before dawn today, leaving behind – in theory at least – unified capital whose Army had just crushed the first serious violation of the new truce and whose Prime Minister had just returned from Saudi Arabia with a promise of no less than $450 million (about £333m) in aid to rebuild Lebanon.

"There is no longer east or west Beirut" one Lebanese brigadier-general announced, as his troops smashed down more of the city-centre barricades. "It's now a united Lebanon with a united capital."

Reality, however, smells a little different around Beirut. It is perfectly true that the Americans are going. The 90 or so remaining Marines are to be flown out by helicopter to the Sixth Fleet today now that the US and British Embassy personnel in west Beirut have moved home.

But when the Marines' three amphibious tracked vehicles outside the empty British Embassy made their dark departure in the early hours of yesterday, it was a clutch of Druze militiamen – not the Lebanese Army – who protected their embarkation from a little fishing jetty in Ein Mreisse. A US Marine officer actually stood ankle-deep in the Mediterranean and hugged the local Druze commander to bid him farewell. There was no Lebanese officer to say goodbye.

Given the ill-fated nature of the United States' military involvement in the country, the Lebanese authorities might indeed have preferred to remain absent at this curious ceremony. Unfortunately, the Lebanese Army's largely Muslim Sixth Brigade – to whom west Beirut has perforce been entrusted – did not exactly perform with total resolution on Sunday when Druze and Sunni militias, apparently squabbling over who tore down a party poster from a wall, began a series of street battles in one of the most densely populated parts of the city.

The Army drove a dozen armoured vehicles between the two sides and sent in hundreds of troops on foot. But the militias stopped fighting only when military "liaison" officers had requested the gunmen to call a truce. Armed men continued to flock onto the streets long after the Sixth Brigade had officially reimposed order – six internal security force officers watched indifferently as a gunman shot up a television crew's equipment – and the soldiers did nothing about them.

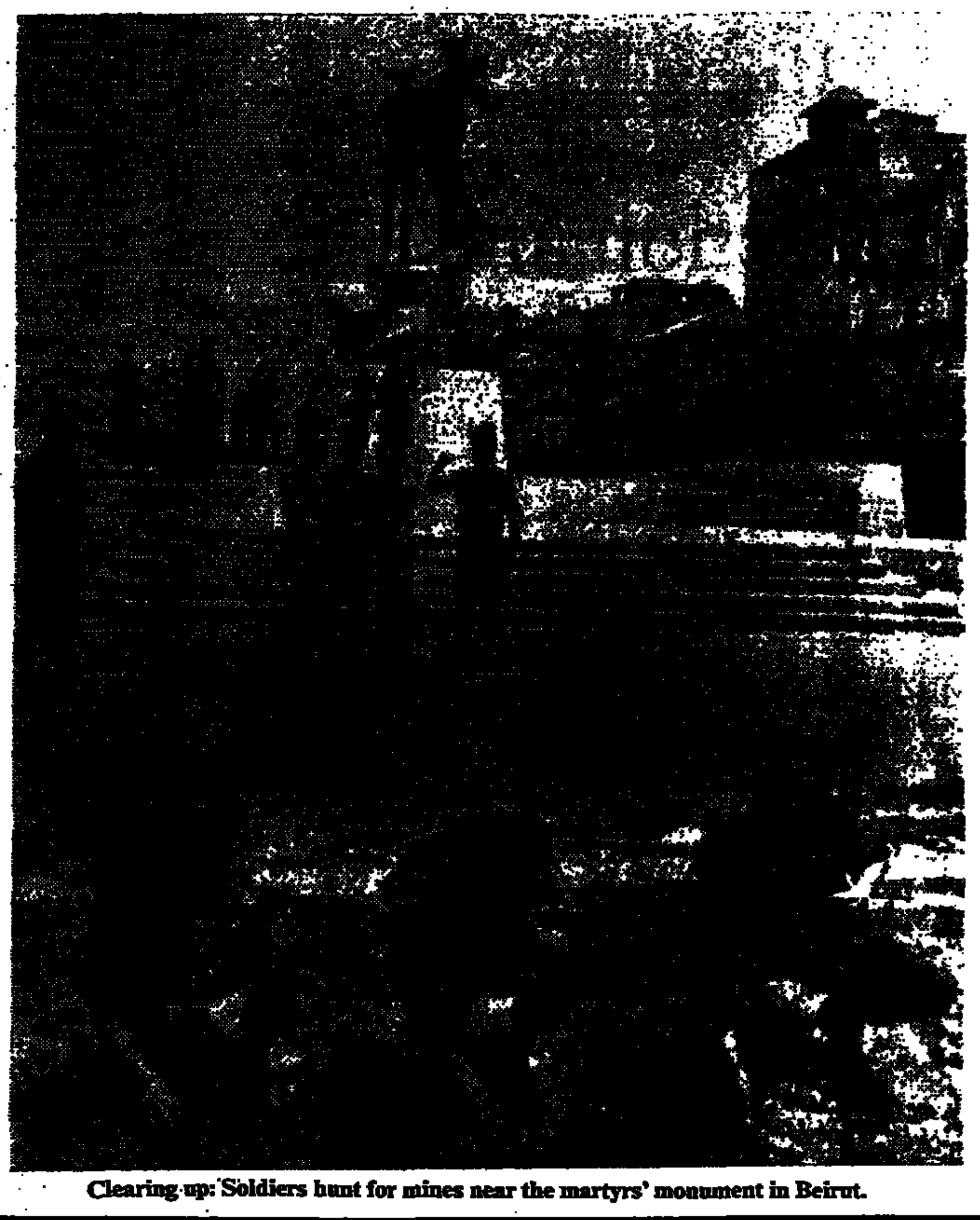
Even the claim by Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, that the Saudis had told him during his weekend visit to Jiddah that they would give $450m in aid to Lebanon, looked remote yesterday when it became clear that the donation would be contingent on the success of the Government's current security plan.

Down on the old front line, Brigadier-General Mahamed Haj's assertion that Beirut was now united would also have been more credible if armed Shia and Druze checkpoints were not still installed a hundred yards from army roadblocks.

Optimism is thus a word that should still be used with the greatest care in Beirut.

Death threat to King Husain

Amman (AFP) – The Jewish activists group Terror Against Terror (TNT) is believed to be behind death threats against King Husain of Jordan and his family, issued in a letter delivered to the Agency France-Presse bureau here yesterday. The letter said TNT would punish those who helped activities "endangering the security of the Jewish state" and branded the Hashemite family "enemies of Jewry".



Clearing up: Soldiers hunt for mines near the martyrs' monument in Beirut.

Rabbis exploit poll impasse in Israel to press demands

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

There are growing signs that one result of Israel's general election stalemate will be even stricter Jewish religious laws than those introduced in recent years.

The influential chief rabbinate yesterday called on the three main reigious parties – which between them control a vital 12 seats – to form a single negotiating block in pursuit of a number of new conditions.

According to Israel radio, the senior rabbis are demanding that the parties insist on a complete ban on public transport during the Sabbath; the closure of all places of entertainment in the 24-hour period; and the enactment of a law restricting the definition of who can be considered a Jew in relation to the law of return to Israel.

The chances of the ruling Likud forming the new government improved yesterday with a decision by two ultra-orthodox deputies in the Agudat Israel party to form a committee to negotiate terms. The move was made after a meeting between the orthodox leaders and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, The Prime Minister, who pledged to support their demnd for religious legislation, including a law to extend rabbinical control over archaeological digs

At the same time, Mr Shimon Peres, Labour's leader, was bitterly criticized by some left-wing supporters for hinting that he would be prepared to push through religious laws against their opposition if that was the price of forming coalition with religious backing.

West Bank university blocked by troops

Jerusalem – Israeli troops yesterday blocked all entrances to Al Najah University in Nablus in the occupied West Bank after seizing two lorry loads of propaganda material from a "Palestine Week" exhibition on the campus

The swoop comes at a time when the 1,300,000 Arabs in the occupied territories are increasingly apprehensive about Israel's rightward drift as shown in the election results, notably the election of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who is campaigning for their expulsion.

An Israeli spokesman said soldiers entered the building late on Sunday night and seized banners and symbols supporting the PLO, as well as instruction booklets on guerrilla warfare, the use of weapons and construction of makeshift explosive devices.

Pirates blamed for Kastellorizo fire

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The fire which destroyed Kastellorizo during the Second World War was probably started by Greek pirates during a looting spree on the island, according to General George Vorrias, the chief military adviser to President Karamanlis.

Many Kastellorizans, evacuated for their safety between 1943 and 1945, believe British and Indian troops, who occupied the island after Italy's capitulation, looted their homes and set them on fire to destroy the evidence.

General Vorrias, who as a Second Lieutenant served with the Greek Sacred Company in the Middle East, was witness to the blaze which swept through the prosperous but deserted town in the early days of July, 1944.

"We saw a small band of Greeks carrying copper kitchen utensils plundered from some house to sell in Turkey. One of them was wearing in jest a priest's hat that he had probably stolen during the raid", the general said. "They ignored our reprimands and headed for their caique. Shortly afterwards, we saw fire break out in the direction from which they had come."

Lieutenant Vorrias and his men were in Kastellorizo preparing for a commando raid on Symi, one of the Dodecanese islands. "The men we saw were civilian seamen on armed caiques who were being used for intelligence operations in the Dodecanese", he said.

The fire began just before noon in the harbour area. "We blew up some houses with explosives in the hope of creating a belt to stop the fire reaching the British Navy's fuel dumps at the far end of the harbour. But we underestimated how much wood there was in those stone houses, and the fire got worse".

When it swept out of control, British troops tried to secure their supplies and ammunition on barges and ships. The Greek contingent loaded its equipment on a caique but did not notice it was uncaulked. It sank overnight while the men were ashore fighting the fire.

"When the fuel dump exploded, there was a fireball that rose to about 200 metres in the sky", the general said. "The day before, they had taken delivery of 2,000 cans of petrol

"It would really be a sin to say that the British troops looted and started the fire. We all lived in the deserted houses, usually camping in the courtyards outside, and were under strict orders to touch nothing."

Britons can keep Corfu properties

From Our Own Correspondent Athens

Draft legislation confirming British ownership of property bought in Corfu, despite a 1927 ban on foreigners, is on its way to Parliament, according to an authoritative Greek source.

The Bill upholds last year's Supreme Court ruling which also declared the 1927 ban valid in the case of Greek-based companies effectively controlled by foreigners.

Most of the 1,000 Britons who bought land in Corfu with the blessing of the government of the time did so by setting up a Greek company which in turn acquired the property, circumventing the ban on the acquisition of land by foreigners in Greek frontier areas.

But the new legislation will deny former owners the right to demand restitution of the property or seek compensation on the ground that the original sale contract was invalid.

"All those Britons who acquired property in Corfu by means of Greek-based companies of limited liability will be allowed to keep them," the source explained. "But this practice will no longer be tolerated."

It is unclear whether the legislation will enable Mr Jacob Rothschild, the London banker – whose Corfu estate became a *cause célèbre* by provoking the Supreme Court ruling – to keep his land.

Njonjo fails to fend off questioning

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

The former Kenyan Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, made his first statement yesterday before a judicial commission which has spent the last six months hearing evidence on Allegations that he had sought to supplant President Moi or otherwise had contravened the constitution.

Mr Njonjo, who had denied the allegations, tried uncessfully to contest an order requiring him to give evidence. His counsel, Mr W. S. Deverell, said he could not question Mr Njonjo at this stage if further evidence concerning his alleged conduct was still to be called. It was natural justice, he said, that all allegations should be spelled out before Mr Njonjo was called to reply to them.

The inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Cecil Miller, a Guyanan, ordered that the inquiry's counsel, Mr Lee Muthoga, should examine Mr Njonjo, even if Mr Deverell declined to do so.

Answering Mr Muthoga, Mr Njonjo denied he had contravened Kenys's constitution or misused his powers when he was Attorney-General and later as Minister of Constitutional Affairs. He was suspended from the Cabinet last year, after President Moi said Kenyan was being groomed by an unnamed foreign power to become the next President.

Thailand expels leading American journalist

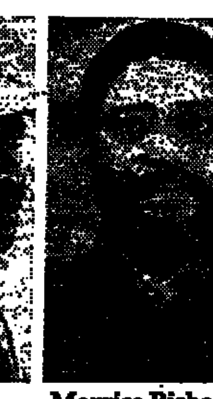
From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The Thai Government has ordered the expulsion of an American journalist, Mr Alan Dawson, who for more than a decade has been one of the best-known foreign correspondents in South-East Asia. He has lived in Bangkok for nine years.

The Foreign Ministry's chief spokesman claimed that Mr Dawson, formerly of UPI, had written articles detrimental to the interests of Thailand, but declined to identify the offending articles.

BANGKOK (AP) – Singha Rattanaket, editor of a provincial newspaper, was shot dead at his house in south-eastern Thailand (AP reports). Twenty-one journalists were murdered in Thailand last year.







Hudson Austin: defendant — Maurice Bishop: coup victim — Bernard Coard: defendant

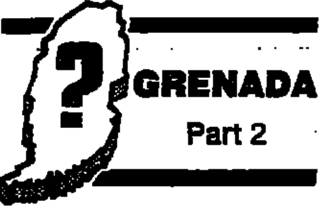
Lawyers ready for the trial of their lives

In the second of two articles on Grenada nine months after the violent overthrow of Maurice Bishop, Christopher Thomas describes preparations for the trial of those accused of his destruction.

High above the harbour village of St George's, capital of Grenada, 20 people are held behind the monstrous grey walls of Richmond Hill prison.

They are alleged to be the key figures in a tiny revolution smashed by the United States and are awaiting trial for murder. The Caribbean usually hangs its convicted murderers.

Close by the prison is a public building, known locally as the Lion's Den, which has been refurbished for the trial. Preliminary hearings began there in June under a Guyanese magistrate. Five prosecution and five defence lawyers, all West Indians, are preparing the trial of their lives.



It is law in Grenada that prosecutors and defenders must be West Indian. Mr Ramsey Clark, the former US Attorney General and nowadays a champion of liberal causes, was thus thwarted in his wish to act for the defence, as was Lord Gifford, QC, a British barrister.

The trial will be a catharsis after a turbulent history of dictatorship endured almost from the day the British granted independence to the island in 1974. The last dictators are now in jail and there is revenge in the air.

Miss Jacqueline Samuels-Brown, a Jamaican, heads the defence. American officials who have watched her and the other defence lawyers in action are impressed. They say it is a formidable team.

The eyes of the world will be upon them before long, though nobody is sure when the trial will begin.

The magistrate at the preliminary hearings has been fastidious in ensuring that he does everything just right, according to accounts circulating in the State Department. That is supposedly why it is taking so long.

The defendants include General Hudson Austin, a Marxist, leader of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council, captured by the 82nd Airborne Division in a private house in a hamlet called Hesper Hall on October 29 last year. It was on October 19, during Mr Austin's coup, that Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, was shot dead. Bishop, too, was Cuban-orientated: it was a left-wing military revolution against a left-wing civilian dictatorship.

Also in jail is Mr Bernard Coard, former deputy to Bishop, and his wife Phyllis. A Grenadian embassy official in Havana has since stated that the events that led to Bishop's death began at a secret meeting in Grenada the month before when the central committee of Bishop's party – the New Jewel Movement – told him he would have to share leadership with Mr Coard, his deputy. A party struggle immediately broke out, leading to a massacre on the streets of St George's.

The alleged key figures in the coup spent their early days of captivity aboard the USS Guam off the Grenadian coast, prisoners of the United States. They are now guarded by Caribbean soldiers.

The name of Hudson Austin evokes great emotion in Grenada. Security will be a nightmare during the trial.

The defendants survived a bomb attack in February while being transported between Richmond Hill prison and the Lion's Den for an arraignment hearing. Despite everything – the dictatorship, the Cuban connexion, the economic misery – the murdered Maurice Bishop is remembered, oddly, with some affection in many quarters.

The charges against the 20 prisoners relate to the murders of eight or nine people, including Bishop, though many more died in General Austin's coup. The small-time soldier could never have anticipated being toppled by a superpower, nor being held and given a fair trial by the very people he sought to rule.

Concluded

Nicaragua claims 300 rebels dead

Managua (Reuter) – Three hundred American-backed rebels from a 3,000-strong force which penetrated northern Nicaragua have been killed in the past month, the Nicaraguan Defence Minister, Comandante or Humberto Ortega, said.

The force entered Jinotega province at the beginning of July, he said, from bases in Honduras, with the aim of disrupting the fifth anniversary celebration of the revolution which ousted President Somoza.

Comandante Ortega gave no details of government casualties but said reinforcements would be sent to the area.

● LIMA: Maoist guerrillas have bombed targets in four cities, wounding eight people and causing power cuts.

The attacks occurred hours after President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, who was marking his fourth anniversary in power with an address to Congress, described the group, the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), as perhaps the greatest threat Peru has ever faced.

In Lima, the guerrillas bombed two factories, wounding four people, and in Huangayo, 125 miles east of the capital, two power pylons were destroyed, blacking out the city. An army base was attacked

Crackdown on left in Mexico

From Bruno Lopez
Mexico City

Mexican Interior agents and a secret security squad not recognized by the Mexican Government are alleged to have abducted or temporarily detained 23 men and women in the last four weeks. Many are involved with left-wing guerrilla groups from El Salvador and Guatemala.

Two of those freed, interviewed by *The Times*, said they saw the incidents as a crackdown on the Central American left, and that the Mexican administration of President Miguel De La Madrid had bowed to US pressure.

"Things are getting tough for us. Mexico is not the haven it used to be," one said.

Mexico's support for the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua and its political recognition in 1982 of left-wing guerrillas as a "representative force in El Salvador has constantly annoyed President Reagan. Now Salvadoreans representing the Democratic Revolutionary Front, an umbrella organization for the rebels, complain that their activities in Mexico City are not tolerated as before.

Mexico was the first to offer help to rebuild Nicaragua after the Sandinista takeover, as a guarantor for international loans and supplying oil at bargain prices.

Lange firm on banning nuclear ship visits

Wellington. Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, has confirmed the Government's intention to close New Zealand ports to visiting nuclear warships. A move strenuously opposed by the Anzus partners, the US and Australia (W.P. Reeves writes). The proposition was not negotiable, he said on television.

He said the real issue was not whether a couple of ships could come once or twice a year for the rest and recreation, but "whether in its relationships with other countries the United States might find others saying: 'Look, New Zealand has stood up. Now we don't want you either'."

Mr Lange has consistently maintained that Labour's policy is anti-nuclear, not anti-US, and he has acknowledged the importance of Anzus. He said he expected the United States to adjust to the position.

Asked whether New Zealand would receive a nuclear ship during the present three-year parliamentary term, Mr Lange said "No, and I don't think that will mean the end of Anzus."

He also said New Zealand will close South Africa's consulate in Wellington soon.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Affection and skill gone to the dogs

John Wootton 1682-1764
Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood

Samuel Johnson 1709-84
Arts Council

The Kenwood exhibition of **John Wootton**, subtitled "Landscapes and sporting art in early Georgian England", is the result of collaboration between an American scholar, Arline Meyer, and the curatorial staff, notably Anne French, who arranged the loans and edited the excellent catalogue. It runs until September 30.

It is undeniable that the British aristocracy and gentry have always treated their horses and dogs far better than their servants or even their children, lavishing the affection which they withhold from their human offspring on canine and equine substitutes. To some extent this is also true of Wootton's art, in which the human figures tend either to be small, doll-like creatures entirely subordinate to the landscape, as in *A view from Caenwood House over London* (private collection), or generalized if vividly rendered *staffage*, as in the enchanting *Hunting Party by the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey* (Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection).

His dogs, however, are another matter and, although he never commits the vulgar error of anthropomorphizing them (as Landseer was to do so shamelessly), he depicts them with wit and style, sometimes in mock heroic mode, employing the conventions of the baroque state portrait in *The Countess of Oxford's spaniel "Casey"* (Lady Anne Bentinck), painted for his most important patron, Edward Harley, later second Earl of Oxford, for whom he painted over forty pictures to embellish Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, which was extended by James Gibbs and whose chapel was decorated by Sir James Thornhill. His delightful drawing of five "virtuosi" from Harley's circle, including Wootton, has been lent to the exhibition by the Art Institute of Chicago.

The wittiest dog portrait is certainly *A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward* (1749: property of a Lady), in which the background is nothing less than a view of Rome with the Castel Sant' Angelo, thus sending up the Grand Tour portrait with endearing effrontery.

The more serious pursuits of country life, hunting and racing, are well represented in Wootton's oeuvre: the very early (1715), astonishingly confident *Warren Hill, Newmarket* (private collection) is a marvellously spacious view of the countryside which forms the background to a procession of race-horses that moves across the canvas in a bold diagonal.

The lively confusion of the hunting field is vividly captured in the *Fox-Hunting scene with John, Duke of Montagu* (The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry), while the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are depicted in elegant repose after the chase, in a setting of classical grandeur worthy of Panini. It is worth noting that many of the works exhibited are in their original frames, like the charming decorative landscape ovals probably painted for Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, and the two *Classical Landscapes* originally at Maresfield Park, Sussex, and now belonging to the Yale Center for British Art, Mellon Collection. The Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, London, has made a generous grant towards the publication of the catalogue, which includes, as a most useful appendix, a facsimile of the sale catalogue of Wootton's own collection of pictures, auctioned in 1761, when he retired from painting.

Wootton's experience of noble patronage was considerably more agreeable and profitable than that of **Samuel Johnson**, whose rebuke to Lord Chesterfield for his lack of support during eight years of toil on the Dictionary is famous. That letter is displayed in the exhibition (until September 14; closed weekends and August 27) at the Arts Council's headquaters in Piccadilly.

The idea came from the Council's chairman, Sir William Rees-Mogg, and its realization has been achieved by Kai Kin Yung, who chose the exhibits and has written the catalogue, and Ivor Heal, who advised on the simple but effective installation. Sir William, in his preface to the catalogue (a tome of appropriately Augustan weight and dignity), states his belief that Johnson is "the greatest real personality in English literature" and shrewdly compares him to Sherlock Holmes. He is also probably the best known least read author, since most people's knowledge of him inevitably comes from reading Boswell's *Life* rather than his more voluminous outpourings. W. W. Robson's defence in the catalogue of Johnson's "poethood" is hardly convincing.

Obviously, in an exhibition devoted to a literary figure, manuscripts, documents and printed material will play an important role, and they do here. Where it succeeds beyond expectation is in its visual impact, principally through the portraits which bring the subject and his contemporaries to vivid life. Johnson's own coarse, ugly, intelligent features are omnipresent, from Barry's well-known sketch from the life (National Portrait Gallery) to John Opie's harrowing late portrait (private collection) after one of the sittings in which the sitter suffered a paralytic stroke.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of Johnson's closest friends, but his earliest attempt at a portrait (1756: National Portrait Gallery) is curiously unsatisfactory, although the fact that the sitter retained it until his death and authorized its reproduction as an engraving (by James Heath, c. 1790) suggests that he approved of the likeness. A later (1769) portrait, almost in profile, is altogether more impressive, especially in the original version which Lord Sackville has lent to the exhibition. Although it is to some extent idealized, it captures exactly the state of "reverie accompanied with strange antic gesticulaitons" that the artist himself noticed.

It is fitting that the most beautiful picture in the exhibition should be a portrait of the woman who brought so much happiness into Johnson's tormented life, Hester Lynch Thrale, depicted by Reynolds about 1777 and lent by the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton. She is seated in an outdoor setting, accompanied by her daughter Hester Maria, known as Queeney, whose searching gaze and alert bearing convey the eagerness of youth, in contrast to her mother's expression of meditative preoccupation. It was painted for the Thrales' house, Streatham Park, for which Reynolds painted no fewer than 13 pictures, which were hung in the library added to the house by Henry Thrale after 1771. A charming little pen and ink and wash drawing (Mr and Mrs K. K. Yung) shows the house with the "improvements" that included a summerhouse for Dr Johnson, which, when the house was demolished after a fire in 1863, eventually found its way to the gardens at Kenwood, where it remains.

Jeffery Daniels

On the canine Grand Tour: *A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward*

Dance

Mahler in dramatic motion

With his latest creation, to Mahler's Sixth Symphony, John Neumeier has reached the halfway mark in what could one day become a complete choreographic interpretation of the Mahler symphonies. However, he is not working to a set scheme – circumstances and his reaction to the music have prompted him to action in each case. *Third Symphony*, which began the series nine years ago, is the most abstract so far, although rich in emotional implications; next came *Fourth Symphony* (created at Covent Garden, 1977) which has the nearest to a specific narrative.

The First and Tenth were tackled in double harness for Béjart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century and took on strong elements of myth and ritual. Now *Sixth Symphony* proves the most dramatic of them all. It was made, like the Third, for his own Hamburg company (which also has in its repertory the ones that were first staged elsewhere), and it opened this year's Ballet Festival at the Staatsoper.



Manipulation almost like clockwork: Bettina Beckmann with Christoph Lechner in *Sixth Symphony*

The opening and closing movements of the music are treated in a style related to that of the *Third Symphony* and of Massine's "symphonic ballets" in the 1930s (which Neumeier knows only from descriptions and still photographs). Massed effects, heroic striving by the soloists, a rich variety of emotional implications are all there, although the nature of the music compels a tragic tendency, underlined by the symbolism of barricading a door at the beginning, to keep out some catastrophe that nevertheless erupts towards the end.

In between come two surprising episodes. For the second movement, the women (led by Bettina Beckmann) wear conventional ballet dresses, a little stiff in the skirts, and are manipulated by their partners in formal patterns with almost the effect of clockwork dolls except in passages where things go wrong and get out of hand.

Even more startling is the third movement, where rows of chairs (their backs to the audience) and the lowering of a screen indicate a cinema where appropriately cataclysmic extracts from *Gone with the Wind* are shown over and over. While spectators come and go, one couple act out a sad relationship. Gigi Hyatt, Neumeier's white hope, cannot get Jeffrey Kirk to pay her the attention she needs. It is left to another man, Eduardo Bertini, to remove the odd shoes, one with a heel, the other a ballet pointe shoe, that symbolize her crippled emotions; but she cannot bear her freedom, needs her chains, and by the end has the shoes on again.

Sixth Symphony is cast almost entirely from among the younger dancers. Apart from those already mentioned, Renata Robinson, a beautiful, smooth-moving black teenager, brings a solitary expression of hope or comfort among the disasters, and Gamal Gouda, who comes from Port Said, reveals an astonishingly springy jump and a tremendous authority that must make him the natural choice for Neumeier's Othello ballet next season.

Only two of the established principals take part in *Sixth Symphony*, Beatrice Cordua and Max Midinet, who are used like a chorus observing and reacting to the events. They first set the scene in a prologue during which the sound of a terrifying wind gradually overwhelms a boy's pure soprano voice singing "The last rose of summer" (Leonard Bernstein pointed out to Neumeier a possible inspiration in that song for the theme of Mahler's third movement). At the end, they lead an act of mourning before Cordua again opens the door at the back and goes out to – what? Death; Peace; Greenham Common?

After an unusually large change of personnel last season, 15 dancers from a total of 63, the company is looking in perhaps its best form ever. In a double bill with some guests from Stuttgart, they danced the Mahler *Fourth Symphony* better, more decisively and passionately, than its Royal Ballet cast achieved, with one or two honourable exceptions, and in a programme dedicated to Balanchine's memory they gave one of the most eloquent accounts of *Serenade* I have seen, with Eileen Brady, Chantal Lefèvre and Colleen Scott as the leading women.

Serenade provided Neumeier with inspiration for two other ballets shown during the festival. Not, to my taste, very happily in *Mozart 338* (to the Symphony No 34 in C, K338), where the good jokes are overweighed by chaotic patterns and unimaginably hideous costumes. But to Schubert's String Quartet in C he has made a beautifully modulated celebration of grief and acceptance that is all the more moving for its delicate understatement.

There is nothing understated about Neumeier's adaptation of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, given its Hamburg première during the festival by the Stuttgart Ballet for which he created it last December. Marcia Haydée is Blanche du Bois, a performance of tremendous intensity. The sight of her, sitting alone on the edge of her bed, trembling, begins and ends the work; everything between is seen as if through her eyes.

The ballet is cast from strength: Richard Cragun, as you would expect, has the role of his life as Stanley (providing, incidentally, a new visual definition of a sexual athlete – one who starts with a handstand, right over the end of the bed). Vladimir Klos's shambling, inarticulate Mitch is equally convincing, and the quality is maintained all through, with specially fine detail from Johannes Kritzinger as Blanche's husband Allen.

The first half, memories of Belle Reve, is danced to Prokofiev's *Visions fugitives*; for the second half, in New Orleans, Neumeier has found an unfamiliar piece of music by a Russian composer, Alfred Schnitke. It is his Symphony No 1, which was given its first performance at Gorky under Rozhdestvensky, and hearing its amazing mixture of styles from baroque to jazz, its parodies and quotations, its complete disorientation of all expectation, one can understand why that was also, in Russia, its last performance.

Luckily somebody made a private tape-recording of the première which now accompanies the ballet. It sounds something like a latterday Charles Ives transplanted to New Orleans, and fits the action as if it had been specially written. Together with Haydée's Blanche, it makes an alarming impact: a vivid example of the concept of dance as theatre that is the key to all Neumeier's work.

John Percival

Television

The real America

The American small town can seem romantic or sinister, depending on your viewpoint. It can be a beguiling vista of clapboard houses and cornfields symbolizing pioneer endeavours and simple virtues, or it can be a surreal scene of full churches and empty streets speaking of bigotry, hypocrisy and spiritual death. For Jonathan Dimbleby, in the first of four programmes In Search of America (ITV), the small town of Wahoo, Nebraska, was the appropriately pretty cradle of traditional American virtues like hard work and family living.

Before taking us to Wahoo, Dimbleby explained that his mission in the series is to find the philosophical soul of the country which is currently hosting the Olympic Games and will later this year get almost as much news airtime in electing its President. Now philosophy is not what the ITV audience are accustomed to consume at 8.30pm. At 8.30pm the audience on a mass-appeal channel are in search of the television equivalent of a nice cup of tea – something familiar, soothing and mildly stimulating. Giving such an audience philosophy is rather like offering a peanut-butter sandwich to a man dying of thirst.

Dimbleby therefore took the trouble to dismiss what he described as seductive but irrelevant sterotypes of America – a wonderful excuse to show us all manner of titillating episodes including the most convincing scenes of social drug use this reviewer can remember. While the voice-over was earnestly explaining that the violence, decadence and glitter of America were *not* the subjects under study, the screen was full of howling police cars and the lights of Las Vegas. Police sirens and junkie busts are just what the mass audience expects to see on ITV at 8.30pm

In Wahoo, Nebraska, the town police see as many murders in 50 years as the Los Angeles police see in one 10-block area in a week. The citizens mostly trace their ancestry to Central Europe and are only second or third generation Americans. Dimbleby told us that four out of 10 Americans live in towns like Wahoo.

It was tempting to conclude that six Americans out of 10 must therefore live in the decadent, violent and tacky regions which had been so lingeringly dismissed earlier.

America's own search for the small town soul, called Middletown and focused on Muncie, Indiana, is to be seen on Channel 4 throughout this week. Despite all this intelligent and well-intentioned inquiry, however, I suspect that six out of 10 British television viewers will continue to base their opinions on *Dynasty, Quincy* and *Hill Street Blues*.

Celia Brayfield

Promenade Concerts

Monteverdi Choir/Gardiner
Westminster Abbey/Radio 3

The history of the revival and performance in modern times of Monteverdi's Vespers of 1610 would make a fascinating case study of changing taste: Redlich's first 1935 attempt, the postwar version of Walter Goehr, the liturgically purist accounts of Denis Stevens, the Jürgen Jürgens recording, and the countless, varied, more recent approaches to the work. In any such account the series of revivals which John Eliot Gardiner conducted – which started exactly 20 years ago at King's College, Cambridge – would have an honoured place for it was those blazing, dramatic Prom performances of the late Sixties and early Seventies that won a vast audience for the work, and, one suspects, provided also a gateway to the musical experience of the whole Monteverdi era, at the same time as Leppard's operatic revivals.

But since 1964 a great deal has happened to our understanding of these Vespers. Scholars continue to argue endlessly about the liturgical function of and indeed the reason for the music, while recent performers have had the benefit of the increasing skills of original-instrument players and of new approaches to the vocal style of the period. So it was bold for Gardiner to go back to the piece and offer us, as it were, a revised standard version of his interpretation for a new age.

In many respects it was strikingly different, and a striking improvement. It is hard to take some of the more overtly self-dramatizing moments preserved on Gardiner's recording, especially from the soloists. Here he had assembled a most remarkable group of young voices – all pure and true, but none of them lacking that spark of fire and commitment which seems essential to a Gardiner performance. In particular, Nancy Argenta, in some beautifully turned solo and duet movements, showed that Monteverdi singing could be both straight and warm; while Mark Tucker, duetting with Nigel Robson, brought a small but intense sound to the alarming elaboration of the tenor parts.

The spaces of Westminster Abbey were used extensively, at times confusingly – for those of us near the front, the echoes were more prominent than the sounds that prompted them – but the building proved more appropriate then Westminster Cathedral (except for those deprived of promming facilities). Here, the crisp and lively duetting of two baroque violins and two sublimely assured and eloquent cornetti in the Magnificat could be heard clearly, though the acoustic seemed to underplay the clarity of the bass line.

It was in the choral singing, however, that least change was felt: though it was supremely sophisticated, Gardiner still seemed to be aiming for a reverential expressiveness in the slow sections which too often sounded swooning. Here a soft-edged, woolly, religiose texture prevailed: the wonderful "Amen"s to the psalms need no bulging crescendi and dying falls to help them penetrate with unrivalled force across the centuries.

Nicholas Kenyon

BBCSO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Dvořák has a very good deal in this year's Proms: Saturday's concert ended with some popular Slavonic Dances, exuberantly played, and began with a real rarity of the kind which typifies good Proms planning. The Overture *Amid Nature* is one of a projected trilogy of such pieces which were to be called *Nature, Life* and *Love*. They eventually became this piece, *Carnival* and *Othello*. It is a delightful, sunny work, mixing the moods (and in its principal theme practically mixing the notes) of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony's last movement and Mendelssohn's *Fingal's Cave*, twittering with birdsong and full of a warm, unforced response which anticipates the Dvořák of the Eighth Symphony.

Sir Charles Groves conducted it with gentle, rounded gestures and seemed to like it. So did the orchestra. So did the audience. So did I. (Which all suggests that it is very unlikely to turn up in a South Bank programme in the near future.) The Slavonic element in the concert was completed in the programme by Janáček's *Taras Bulba*: I have heard fiercer, more strident accounts, but the BBC Symphony Orchestra rose well to the intense drama of the score, and Groves pulled the climaxes together with a swing.

In the first half, Alfred Brendel played Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto. I have been puzzling recently over a colleague's criticism of Brendel's recent set of live recordings of the Beethoven concertos which accused him of a "rhythmic dullness" which had the cumulative effect of counter-bouyancy. There was not a moment of rhythmic dullness in this performance: indeed one of Brendel's great skills in such a slow movement as this is to stretch the music like a tensile thread.

Still, there is something about his treatment of the Third Concerto which makes the recording less successful than the others, and it recurred here: Brendel takes a very stern view of the outer movements, and tends to accent every entry of the finale theme in a gruff, unsmiling way. Perhaps that is Beethovenian, but on this occasion Groves's beautifully delicate handling of the accompaniment and some subtle playing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra served to show another, equally convincing side of the work.

Nicholas Kenyon

SPECTRUM

The skin-deep revolution

Pictures by Richard and Sally Greenhill, Laurie Sparham and Barry Lewis

THE DOCILE GENERATION

Britain's youth, once thought unconventional and rebellious is no longer revolting. Neat hair, Mrs Thatcher and aerobics are in vogue. Even punk music has lost its drive; banks now aim their advertising at its followers. Laurie Taylor opens a two-day series by asking why the new generation answers to what has been termed 'the call of the mild'

If you have been to your local cinema in the last few months you will have seen the NatWest advertisement aimed at all those 18-20 year olds who now seem to make up the majority of today's film goers. The hero is an outrageous looking punk youth who wants to open a bank account.

To do that, he reflects, "you've got to have short hair and look smart". So off he reluctantly stumbles to have his beloved Mohican shaved and be squeezed into a suit. Finally, into the bank, where it's all plain sailing. "You'd like to open a bank account? Yes, sir. Certainly, sir". But there behind him as he turns to leave is an even more outrageous punk with his lady – spiked hair leopard-skin hot pants. The lot. "We'd like to open a bank account". "No chance", mutters our ex-punk. "Certainly, sir", says the smiling teller. Cheers from the front stalls.

In orthodox political terms there is certainly nothing very radical about today's youth. At the last election, 42 per cent of new voters supported the Conservatives with only 28 per cent opting for each of the other two main parties – an almost exact reversal of 1974. But the idea that the extreme forms of youth culture are equally liberal or conservative is a different matter. It is difficult to imagine NatWest having followed a similar line with Teddy boys, or rockers or skinheads, or even mods.

It is not just that the bizarre punk clothes have become a cliché: something more fundamental has gone wrong. For at the heart of the original punk revolution back in 1977 was a radical idea about music, the assertion that anyone with a minimum of talent and something to say had as much right to make popular music as anyone else. There was no need to leave it to the fat record companies and the super-groups.

Of course, all the new anti-hero bands like *The Sex Pistols, The Clash* and *The Jam* were quickly hyped by promoters in the same old way. But while it worked it did disrupt the established order. Hundreds of groups climbed up on stage and allowed their three-chord exuberance to carry the night, while a dozen independent companies sprang up to prove that making records could also go do-it-yourself.

Technology frustrates hopes of punks

Ironically, it is probably technology as much as anything else which has finally frustrated the rebel hopes of the punks. For although almost anyone could sing or make a record, not everyone could make a video; certainly not a video which flashily cross-cut images of sexuality and surrealism, past film idols and present politicians with the skill of those three-minute epics which are the hidden persuaders lying behind today's record successes.

The music has grown safe along with the culture. In place of all the simple rough disturbing amateurism of the original punk music, there is a new, controlled, self-preening professionalism. The soft punks and the new romantics and the alternatives and the posers (names for the new culture rise and fall with alacrity of chart entries) are massaged by music which depends for its impact as much upon producer as upon the artist. It is what one influential critic has described as the "call of the mild" – the music made by Duran Duran, Boy George and Culture Club, and Spandau Ballet (now renamed by cynics, Spandau Wallet).

An equal concern with preening and individual self-image can be found among the followers. Perhaps in these days of low wages and high unemployment it is not too surprising that young people should concentrate primarily upon the one resource which they still control – their own bodies. There is the enormous new stress on fitness and dancing – the discipline of aerobics, the pyrotechnics of breakdancing. (Funk band Skidoo described their recent single as having "that physical feel – the rhythm combined with the punching and breathing noises make it a very fit record"). But although you can marvel at the cultivation of the body, the elaboration of the dress – sheer ingenuity with which thousands of individual outfits have been assembled from warehouse hessian, industrial stockinette and far more to do with pantomime than protest.

Rebel Punks protest in vain. In the *New Musical Express,* Joe Strummer of the Clash recently railed against what he called, "the Kleenex scene. Blow your nose on it and throw it away. Wheras punk culture was originally a "a blowtorch" which swept over the indulgence of popular music, the present pop scene is filled with "chi-chi make-up people who don't even break sweat". Groups like Culture Club insisted Joe, played music of such meaningless superficiality, that it was "like trying to hold a fish in your hand".

There is something equally slippery and elusive about the political atitudes of the present culture heroes. No rebel rock here. Boy George of Culture Club happily declares: "I am very conservative. And I love *Coronation Street.*" While the views of Simon Le Bon, and tinted blow-dried hero of Duran Duran are hardly calculated to set up a rattle along the Greenham fencing: "I believe that disarmament will never happen. I think there's a lot of other facets of CND which I wouldn't like to associate myself with. They're not just involved in getting rid of nuclear weapons, they bring party politics into the issues which they shouldn't do.

Only one aspect of contemporary youth culture seems stubbornly different, the complex patterns of what the tabloids love to call "gender bending". There is now much more to this than the well-publicized cross-dressing of Boy George and Marilyn. Gender is increasingly a matter to be played around with, a subject for display and dramatization: traditional attempts at chatting up can become almost irrelevant.

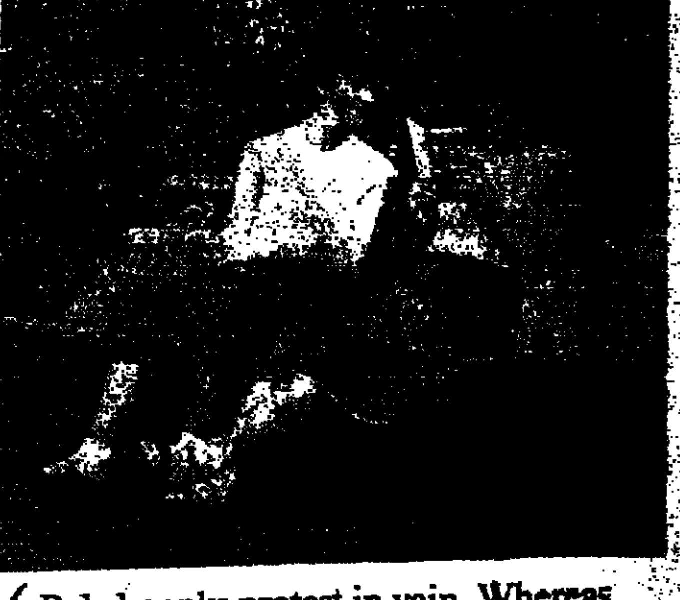
This delight in androgynous display has been powerfully helped along by another new feature of the scene – the explosion of words and pictures in such magazines as *The Face* and *Smash Hits.*

The explicit way in which such magazines celebrate the glossy dance of image and identity makes the old time pop papers like *New Musical Express* and *Medody Maker* seem positively analytical, even a little crusty.

Maybe youth culture is always more conservative than it looks and sounds – less a rebellion than an elaborate fantasy which temporarily helps obscure the problems of growing up, finding work, getting married. But social scientists have often argued that there is always a chance that some of the style, energy and invention behind it could be channelled into more realistic directions, into orthodox politics, experimented life-styles, open rebellion. Few though, would have predicted that in these present difficult days, one such route would *pass* straight through the double doors of the local NatWest branch.




Punk parents: a conservative new generation



Punks sit unnoticed by shoppers (top); housing is soulless. Middle class teenagers (above right) have more opportunities

❛Rebel punks protest in vain. Whereas the culture was originally a blowtorch which swept over the indulgence of popular music, the present pop scene is filled with chi-chi make-up people who don't even break sweat❜

Life on the dark side where youth sees no hope

We may be witnessing the emergence of a new social limbo for many young people: a state of wagelessness and hopelessness born of an extended dependence on a niggardly and hostile government and on a family often powerless to help them.

I work in Wolverhampton, halfway between the worst unemployment of the north and the somewhat better conditions of the south. About 30 per cent of people under 24 here are unemployed. Asian and West Indian youngsters suffer worst, the latter with an unemployment rate of 50 per cent, rising to 80 per cent in some inner city areas.

Unemployment often clusters in the same places and therefore often in the same families. The young unemployed may be stuck all day in overcrowded, impoverished homes – often small council houses designed, at best for *working* families. Unless heavily subsidized by parents, impossible in most cases, the basic supplementary benefit rate of £24.55 a week imposes grim limits on life. It is not a life of starvation but it is one without the things which most of us take for granted. Supplementary Benefit has been cut by £3.10 for 18-20 year-olds who live at home and whose parents do not receive supplementary or housing benefit.

This is not just a question of lack of cash. Several important changes of ordinary life cannot happen without regular wages. A wage promises adulthood. It offers a golden key, in the form of mortgage payments, rent or household bills, to a separate home away from parents, to privacy, freedom and independence in general. The prospect of a home lays the foundation for courtship, marriage and planning a family. Regular income produces a consumer able to pick and choose in the market-place.

Work confers other kinds of maturity. There will be experience of the powers of collective organization and trade unionism. The new worker is treated as an adult by other adults, plays a real part in the "secret world" of how things are made, and acquires real experience with which to judge people and the world. Areas of life previously closed off or seen only through other people become three-dimensional. All this is denied by unemployment.

Why is it that the vast numbers who suffer these disadvantages are not in an active state of revolt? We should not think about young people in a vacuum. Their capacity to object depends not only on their own anger but also on the government. Branding young people with the word "docile" today is to write certain things out of history: the riots of 1981 and the massive response organized to prevent them happening again.

Many young people now face a bleak future. How long are they prepared to be appeased?

The miners strike shows clearly enough that the police are geared up with the plans, tactics, equipment and communications to quell "civil disorder". Behind the velvet glove of "community policing" lies an iron and electronic fist which would now come down much faster than it did in 1981. Repression, or its threat, really does work – at least for a while.

I see the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme, which arrived three decades after it would have been useful, and three months after the riots, as a "soft" social control measure.

There is another set of reasons that help to explain why anger at unemployment remains unfocused and unarticulated. Joblessness acts to disperse and disorganize. The unemployed may share grievances, but they have no basis for organization. The young unemployed who have never worked have the least knowledge and experience of how to react.

This vulnerability, while making organized protest difficult, may also allow some fundamental shifts that are not possible for the older unemployed. These shifts may challenge some of the fundamental social architecture of a society built around wage labour.

If traditional courtship becomes impossible, marriage may become much less important and a variety of family forms may replace the nuclear one. The traditional role of "male breadwinner" and "female homemaker" might begin to dissolve. Excluded from our celebration of commodities, the unemployed may become suspicious of the worker/consumer relationship which entraps the rest of us. This could result in theft encouraged by consumerism which says "things are good" but provides no legal way to get them, or prompt an ingenious recycling of things so as to make them last through care and repair. Wage labour might not look so attractive if it is possible to live without the commodities its sacrifice brings.

Not all forces for change operate through open protest. The single-issue politics and youth counter-cultures of the 1960s have taught us to expect protest as public theatre: banners, T-shirts, marches, and instant articles in colour supplements.

But there is a more profound kind of change which operates through the lives of ordinary people and, barely visible, lays the foundations for long-term changes in society. It works through experience of necessity and suffering. "Solutions" to life's problems are questions of survival.

Too often, such change is seen simply as indiscipline, family breakdown and "anti-social attitudes", which the poor have brought on themselves. There is little discussion of this in the mind-numbing conventional debate on youth unemployment. Youth struggles and falters towards the future, living with this century's great bequest of choice to the next millennium: wagelessness as a means to creative freedom in a new society or wagelessness as the cause of idleness and poverty in an outworn and repressive society.

Paul Willis

The author is preparing a youth review for Wolverhampton Borough Council and has published Profane Culture *and* Learning to Labour.



The other half: public schoolboys at Lord's

Tomorrow: The Docile Generation, Part 2. Richard North listens to its voices

Phantoms of the the Italian opera

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

You may have read that Ken Russell has been vilified and denounced in Italy for his production of Puccini's *La Bohème.* His mistake, apparently, was to make the heroine a drug addict and set the fourth act in 1984, with leather jackets and electric guitars all over the stage. Poor old Ken. He has fallen into the trap that all great opera producers fall into. They try desperately to bring these old operas back to life and all they get for their pains is excommunication from Italy, where they think they know best.

It brings back painful memories for me of 1976, when I agreed to be artistic director of the I Fantoni Festival. I Fantoni is a charming but sleepy town in Tuscany, where they put on three operas every year. Always the same three. Verdi's *Otello,* Puccini's *La Bohème* and Rossini's *The Italian Girl in Algiers.* My job, as I saw it, was to put a bit of life back in these old corpses and my first idea was to set *Otello* in the American Deep South of the 1960s, with Othello as a northern senator come down to help the freedom fighters.

I should have become more suspicious when I was met at the airport by an angry crowd holding up banners saying KINGTON OUT! GO HOME, LONDON MEDIA HACK! This was impressive as the airport was more than 100 miles from I Fantoni, but I was assured by the administrator, Signor Gamba, that this was quite a normal reception for any foreign guest.

By that time, anyway, I had revised my plan for the Verdi work and had decided to set it in South Africa, with Othello as a visiting Japanese businessman who decides to marry an Afrikaner girl. Signor Gamba nodded when I told him, as if he were interested and then said:

"You know, of course, that we have no Japanese singers in I Fantoni."

"If Larry can black up for the role, darling," I told him, "it shouldn't take an Italian long to yellow up."

I thought about making the heroine of *La Bohème* a drug addict, but decided it was too old-fashioned. So I set it in the student riots of 1968 in Paris, and made her a tragic girl who pines to death because Jean-Paul Sartre refuses to give her a baby. I also wanted a chorus of Renault workers to keep the thing socially conscious, but Signor Gamba said that in the birthplace of the Fiat car this was not tactful.

The first trouble came when the singer cast for Iago refused to play the part as an England cricket selector (did I mention I had now visualized Othello as the first black man to play for England?). This was the whole idea, of course, as I couldn't stand his singing and wanted him to resign. Signor Gamba liked the concept but thought that the Italians might find the cricket imagery strange. Could I not make it, bull-fighting?

"Hardly Italian, old boy," I said.

"Maybe not," he agreed, "but I can get the bulls very cheap."

To get to the point, we opened with *La Bohème* set in eighteenth century Edinburgh, with everyone cast as medical students and Burke and Hare doing a grand trade as everyone popped off.

The appearance of a singer dressed as Jean-Paul Sartre (I had forgotten to warn him of the new concept) passed unnoticed: the opera house was already in an uproar by then and Signor Gamba had to hide me in his cellar for two days.

Otello, which by now told the story of an American heavyweight boxer (black) pursuing the hand of the daughter (white) of the head of the Mafia (unshaven), fared little better. I therefore planned *The Italian Girl in Algiers* with great care. I set it during the war of Algerian independence. I cannot remember the story now and was not sure of it then, but it involved a heavily armed group of French riot police. As soon as the audience had reached their usual level of whistling and heckling, I gave the signal. The riot police charged off-stage and among the audience, letting off tear-gas, using water cannon and beating up the most vociferous. Within two minutes the theatre was clear. It was the first time I had seen Signor Gamba smile.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 407)

ACROSS
1 Aromatic flavourings (6)
5 Maori war chant (4)
8 Appropriate (5)
9 Increase (7)
11 Bookies' signals (8)
13 Peru capital (4)
15 Priest's secular aides (13)
17 Traditional wisdom (4)
18 Semibreve quarter (8)
21 Formal robes (7)
22 Exclude (5)
23 Discontinue (4)
24 Pact (6)

DOWN
2 Carthaginian (5)
3 Helmsman (3)
4 Licence to examine (6,7)
5 Massive (4)
6 Ottoman viceroy (7)
7 Specific (10)
10 Ephemeral (10)
12 Grub (4)
14 Unruly child (4)
16 Erect (7)
19 Custom (5)
20 Utter failure (4)
22 Immediately payable (3)

SOLUTION TO No 406
ACROSS: 1 Shred 4 Yiddish 8 Power 9 Habitué 10 Landlady 11 Jura 13 Black market 17 Rife 18 Snackbar 21 Moorish 22 Fixer 23 Refrain 24 Loran
DOWN: 1 Supply 2 Rowan 3 Derelict 4 Yehudi Menuhin 5 Dibs 6 Intrude 7 Heehaw 12 Graceful 14 Lift off 15 Tremor 16 Dry run 19 Boxer 20 Lira

PARIS FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Dressing for Dynasty

Hi there Suzy! How was Paris?
The French clap anything as long as it's black.

Black-schmack! I'm casting clothes for a star series. This is beyond Dynasty. *I want colour, glamour, razzle-dazzle.*
How about 12 white doves?

This show ain't a peace march, kid. It's entertainment.
That's how Chanel showed at the Opera: 12 white doves and a tightrope walker crossing the marble entrance hall to Wagner.

Strictly for culture, huh? This is a TV series we're doing.
Chanel was just launching a new perfume called Coco.

None of that in our show. We're shooting in September and we need clothes.
At Chanel they have suits. And they have a new designer called Karl who makes the suit skirts really tight with great big gold buttons down the back. He makes everything big: great coats, loud checks, bold gold chains around the waist. You've heard of gilding the lily? He has gold fleur-de-lis and gem stones like jewelry sales trays embroidered on velvet. This is a very baroque collection, Mort.

Now you're talking, babe. Big bucks, huh?
Try Pierre Balmain: the quietest number is a black velvet coat dress trimmed with silver lamé. You can tell who is going to buy these dresses because half of them come with trousers underneath and the other half are encrusted with sapphires and diamonds.

Jewelled dresses I like. They haven't seen that on TV since Glenda Jackson played Queen Elizabeth. And she was no Joan Collins.
How does gold lamé grab you, with a paisley pattern embroidered in jewels? Jean-Louis Scherrer did this very opulent collection with lashings of embroideries and velvet and fur trims – and that was all one coat. You can have the Venetian ball sequence with doge's velvet and fur cuffs.

You are telling me that Paris is starting over with the hippies?
That exotic feeling is back – brilliant oriental colours like lacquer yellow, jade buckle embroideries at Chanel, mixed prints and fabrics at Ricci and Balmain. Patchwork is really big. Givenchy had a ball dress in pieces of black cut lace and Saint Laurent had a domino coat made out of a patchwork of three different canal blue silks and big taffeta skirts with a dozen colours.

I want style and she gives me peasant skirts!
These aren't for rich hippies, Mort. These are the super rich.

There are more fur trims here than before the Russian Tsars went out of business. Ungaro had foxes in fancy colours set with jewels in the fur. Yves showed wild mink boleros; Karl had Persian lamb lapels. If you don't want fur, there's velvet lapels and dandy details at Ungaro, velvet caressing the midriff at Balmain. Velvet, like fur, is a very sensuous fabric.

You worry about the clothes, I'll take care of the sex appeal, and she's already under contract. Do you understand the idea of this series? This is one-upmanship television. Where the women spend their time shopping for clothes that out-smart each other when they are not doing the other thing. The women out there have got to believe in the clothes. So what are they going to be wearing?

Skinny skirts, Mort, and short ones from the big names like Saint Laurent. He had the newest line: short bolero jackets over skimpy little dresses or a shaped riding jacket fitted to the waist, and strictly no blazers. The coats are mostly three-quarter-length, with not much skirt and lots of leg. Ungaro draped dresses to one side and it was all very lean and clingy.

Do you think you should write a fat-farm clause into the contract?

I want one gimmick, Suzy, one simple story-line like Alexis Carrington's hats say she's dressing for Dynasty.

The best drop-dead chic in Paris is a little black dress.

People pay a couturier $10,000 for a plain black dress?

They do when it is made by Yves and it is in jet black with a heart-shaped bodice and a skinny skirt that flares out like a mermaid's tail below the knees.

All those fancy baroque embroideries at Chanel hardly raised a hand-clap. But when Saint Laurent sent out a black jumpsuit with satin lapels or a tuxedo redingote they all shout "bravo".

Bravo, Suzy. You've got it. That's our gimmick. We show dead simple, perfectly-cut French clothes on the screen and every woman in the world will think she can look like that. You call up Yves Saint Laurent and tell him that this show is bigger than Dynasty, *better than* Dallas. *And are we going to make him a star!*



Photographs by Harry Kerr



Above: UNGARO's draped sheath dress with flirty skirt and feather-trimmed coat. Fur trims on collars and cuffs were an important Paris theme
Centre: CHANEL's sexy combination of traditional tweed with leather. The new coat is cut extra long by designer Karl Lagerfeld
Right: SAINT LAURENT's bolero jacket, cut above the midriff and worn here with a lace sheath and dramatic pleated gloves

Four faces of France



BALMAIN's velvet midriff on a slender sheath



DIOR: velvet lapels give a dandy touch to a slim coat



GIVENCHY: jewels and jet embroidered on a bare back



SAINT LAURENT's cameo em broideries for the new short jacket

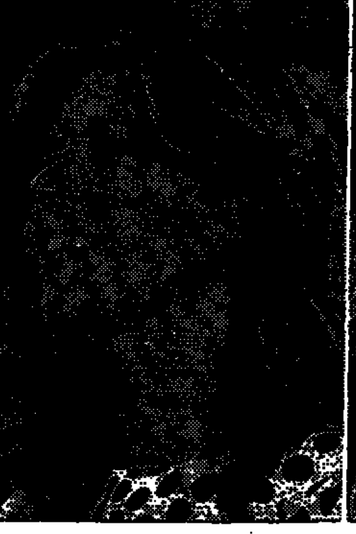
■ The canonization of Chanel continues with a shrine now opened to the Grande Mademoiselle. Her private apartments in the Rue Cambon (where the coramandel screens reflected her more exotic lovers and inspired a new collection) have been refurbished and restored.

■ The Downing Street party hosted by Mrs Thatcher for the last British Fashion Week stirred cross-channel rivalry. Now the next French season in October will be opened with a bash for fashion at the Elysée Palace.

Meanwhile, who won the kudos for the biggest celebrity audience . . .

Glittering groupies of a star-studded parade





Who you can trawl in for a couture show is becoming almost as important as what you show. The Chanel party had the most impressive catch of celebrities, including Jane Seymour (above left) with a wig and bandeau to give a 1920s flavour and a beaded Chanel dress, Jerry Hall and Ines de la Fressange on the cat-walk and political wives Chirac and Pompidou in the front row.

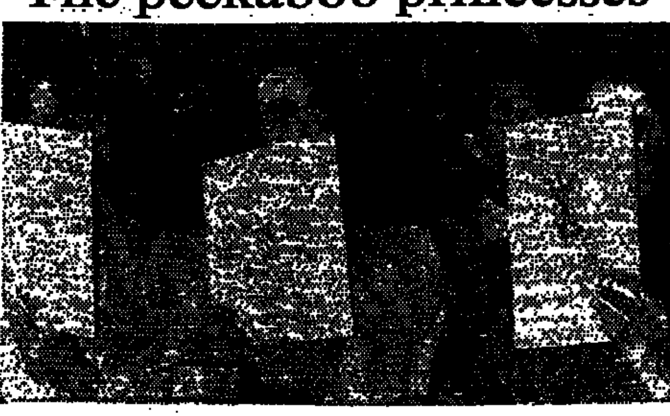
Dior had the only real royal in the elegant giraffe-spotted figure of Princess Caroline of Monaco (above centre), alongside a galaxy of ambassadors' wives and Texan heiress Lynn Wyatt (wearing more spots and a wall-to-wall smile).

Two other ubiquitous fashion groupies were Paloma Picasso (above right) and Marisa Berenson, both bearing up well in elegant long sleeves in a temperature of 90 degrees (before the show lights were switched on.) Anouk Aimee was faithful to Ungaro and Candice Bergen, film star-turned-photographer appeared on the right side of the camera in the front row at Saint Laurent.

■ The sweet smell of excess hung over the haute couture shows as three major name perfumes were launched in one week. Chanel did not just push out the boat for Coco; they launched a whole fleet with the party at the opera house preceeded by an al fresco lunch.

Hermès brought out a new perfume in a way that would not frighten the horses. Givenchy opened up a series of Japanese screens to reveal a giant bottle of Ysatis, his new Oriental-inspired fragrance. A series of exotically clad handmaidens then carried the perfume down the cat-walk as if it were the holy grail itself – as indeed it is to the Paris designers who depend on perfume sales to keep the couture going.

The peekaboo princesses





Petrodollar patronage is now an important prop to Paris high fashion. Although the French are eager to assert that home patronage is on the increase, that the strong dollar has brought back the Americans, the oil rich are now a crucial pipeline. The lavish embroideries had an extra sparkle – especially at Scherrer (above) who went Scheherazade. Still (almost) behind the veil were the three Saudi princesses (left) at Saint Laurent, who hid behind their programmes for the two-hour show



THE TIMES DIARY

Own goal at Wembley

Labour's defence spokesman, John Silkin, has more than the threat of deselection by his local party to keep him awake these nights. Party members have just discovered that Arena Consortium, a company of which he is chairman, has bought control of Wembley Stadium with money borrowed from Standard Chartered Bank, which also advises Arena. Standard is one of South Africa's big two banks and regularly has dealings with the Pretoria government. Martin Coleman, Labour leader on Brent Council – which takes in Wembley – said yesterday: "It is ironic that a stadium which will presumably observe the South Africa sports boycott is being financed in this way." Others condemn the bank's involvement as an insult to Wembley's multiracial community. Silkin told me he saw no need to justify himself. "You need a bank. Probably all banks have interests out there."

● **One small investor was determined yesterday to get some Jaguar shares. He was seen in St Bride's Church, off Fleet Street, solemnly tearing out share application forms from a knee-high pile of *Daily Telegraphs*.**

Invisible earnings

Thames Television International has just won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement for selling almost £18m in programmes and ideas in the financial year ended March 1983. An achievement indeed – considering that the Thames subsidiary's accounts for that period state: "The company has not traded during the accounting period, has received no income and incurred no expenditure, and consequently has made neither a profit nor a loss." Thames Television acknowledges the apparent discrepancy, but says TTI's figures are mixed with those of the parent company for "accounting reasons".

On the hook

Although the Chinese have still not given Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe a meeting with their head man, Deng Xiaoping, they are at least providing him with alternative entertainment. In the Zhong Nan Hai villa complex, where he is waiting for the call, the chief amusement is fishing in the former imperial angling pond. For £6 a day Sir Geoffrey can stifle his frustrations while pursuing the carp and bream in the willow-fringed lake, normally closed to foreigners.

Cap in hand

Far from pledging to defy the rate-capping legislation, Labour activists in the London borough of Camden should welcome it. Camden Labour Club, launched three years ago, has been forced to close, owing the council £8,500 in rates. I suspect members have already drowned their sorrows: the club also owes £22,600 to Charringtons, the brewers.

Cover blown

Obscurity will elude GCHQ for some time yet. Tomorrow the Appeal Court hears the Government's case against the High Court ruling that its ban on trade unions there was illegal. Whatever the outcome, a further appeal to the House of Lords seems inevitable. And between the two will come *The Whistleblower*, novelist John Hale's everyday story of espionage folk at Cheltenham. Worse still, the book, published by Jonathan Cape on September 13, and buoyed by inadvertent government publicity, seems certain to be made into a film. Hale tells me that no one from the security services noticed him picking up his local colour because he isn't in *Who's Who*. "Unless you're listed, they are too snobbish to bother".

BARRY FANTONI



'I thought it would cheer you up'

Life's like that

Margaret Winter of North Berwick, Scotland, loved *Reader's Digest* but hated the associated bumf. After years of special offers and lucky draws, she cancelled her subscription. When she found she was still on the mailing list and the circulars continued unabated, she wrote threatening to stop buying her copy even from the local newsagent. The response: yet another offer, this time for a book, *Into the Unknown*. Mrs Winter firmly ticked the No stamp, and put the reply form into the nearest letter box. *Reader's Digest* wrote yet again – to say her form had been picked in the lucky draw and she had won £45,000. After receiving the cash at the weekend, Mrs Winter was in forgiving mood: "I've decided to resubscribe after all."

PHS

Gerald Kaufman on the parallels between Wilson '68 and Thatcher '84



As Cummings saw it in the Daily Express in January 1968. For Wilson and the economy can we read Thatcher and GCHQ?

The points of no return

On January 16, 1968 the then prime minister, Harold Wilson, made a statement in the House of Commons. He was speaking on the economic measures that his government had decided to implement after the devaluation of the pound the previous month. The matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Wilson had decided that he ought to take personal responsibility.

Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition, attacked Wilson, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the prime minister from his own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Wilson had endured in Parliament since he entered 10 Downing Street three years previously.

For something like two years, Wilson had been ascendant in the country, his popularity unparalleled by that of any peace-time prime minister of his generation. When Wilson came to office in 1964 he was not especially popular. He caught the imagination of the country, however, by his staunchness during the period of confrontation with Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

He was greeted with ecstasy by his supporters, with fear and loathing by his political opponents. A joke current at the time had it that when it thundered people exclaimed, "Harold Wilson is angry". After that day in 1968 Wilson still had numerous admirers and, although he lost the 1970 election, he was able to return to office four years later and win a further election after that. His popularity, however, had evaporated.

On July 17, 1984 the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, made a statement in the House of Commons on the ruling by the High Court that her government's ban on trade union membership at Government Communications Headquarters, Cheltenham, was unlawful. This matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Foreign Secretary, but Mrs Thatcher had decided that she ought to take personal responsibility for it.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, attacked Mrs Thatcher, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the Prime Minister from her own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Mrs Thatcher had endured in Parliament since she entered 10 Downing Street five years previously.

For something like two years, Mrs Thatcher had been ascendant in the country, her popularity matched among peace-time prime ministers only by that of Wilson during 1965-68. When Mrs Thatcher came to office in 1979 she was not especially popular. However, she caught the imagination of the country by the staunchness she showed during her confrontation with General Galtieri of Argentina.

She was greeted with ecstasy by her supporters, with fear and loathing by her political opponents. She revelled in the title, originally conferred on her as a hostile soubriquet, of the Iron Lady. Mrs Thatcher still has numerous admirers, and it is not impossible that she may go on to win another election. Yet, although she seems sublimely unaware of it, her popularity has now vanished as surely as Wilson's did 17 years ago.

All governments endure setbacks. All prime ministers suffer ups and downs. Governments can recover. Prime ministers are extraordinarily resilient. However, in every government's life, in every prime minister's career, there may come a moment when the public's tolerance snaps, when the willingness to forgive or to understand is withdrawn, when an invisible line is crossed. Once that line is crossed there is no going back to put things right, no chance of recovery of previous popularity. Whether the leader knows it or not, the prospect of defeat lies ahead.

Harold Wilson had indubitably crossed that line by the time of his speech in January 1968. I believe that Margaret Thatcher had crossed that line by July 17, 1984. Moreover, Wilson had close to him people who, while giving him their total support and loyalty, did not hesitate to warn him of the significance of his reverses. There is no evidence that Mrs Thatcher admits to her presence advisers who will tell her the truth about what has happened to her standing in the country, and how people outside her sycophantic circle feel about her.

Because we have three-party politics, Mrs Thatcher may conceivably survive the next election even if a large majority of the people votes against her. Meanwhile, she spends her time crowing about what she proclaims as her four election victories, the British general elections of 1979 and 1983 and the European Assembly elections of 1979 and 1984.

She fails to realize that two of these victories took place before she had any record to be judged, and that all of these victories occurred before she crossed that invisible line, to the political equivalent of what Hamlet called "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns".

The author, MP for Gorton, is Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs.

Michael Binyon explains Moscow's crackdown on closer East-West German relations

Whipping an ally back in line

Kohl and Honecker: end of a special relationship

Bonn

No country is more vital to the Russians, politically, militarily and economically, than East Germany. It is the chief garrison, ideological bastion and industrial powerhouse of their East European empire. In their present embattled isolation, it is a bulwark they need as never before.

And yet even here the rot seems to have set in. For as the GDR's burgeoning relations with West Germany take it along a course in spectacular contrast to Moscow's, the Russians' primitive fears about German reunification have begun to surface. Suddenly, through an article in *Pravda* last Friday, the Russians have struck out, publicly smashing through a decade of carefully cultivated relations with Bonn, and threatening the GDR in terms harsher and more intimidating than at any time since it was founded.

Western diplomats have been wondering for some time why Moscow tolerated the increasing contacts between East and West Germany when overall East-West relations were so bad. There are several theories. The first is that of economic necessity. Moscow depends heavily on East Germany, especially in the field of high technology, and East Germany depends in turn on its western neighbour.

Secondly, pursuing its old aim of trying to detach West Germany from Nato, Moscow may have hoped the promised relationship with East Germany would weaken Bonn's resolution to back Washington's policies. A proposed visit by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to the Federal Republic might even have been an opportunity for Moscow to have its views repeated, and listened to, for a change.

Thirdly, the East German leadership may have convinced the Kremlin that social stability would be endangered if it did not go some way towards satisfying the aspirations, fed every night by West German television, for closer contacts with the Federal Republic. Moscow more often acts out of fear than foresight and may have been worried by a Polish-style explosion.

Friday's attack by *Pravda* effectively squelches these theories. Far from condoning closer contacts, the Russians are incensed by them. They do not approve of East Germany receiving loans from Bonn, which they believe make it dangerously dependent on the West. They do not countenance political concessions, such as freer travel between the two German states, and must be particularly vexed by the emigration this year of some 30,000 East Germans to the West. And finally the Russians are angered, not pleased, by the continued inter-German dialogue, which they see as undermining Soviet attempts to "punish" the West for the deployment of Nato missiles. In the Soviet view, if Moscow sulks, all the Eastern bloc must sulk.

What is striking is the harshness of the attack on Honecker's leadership. *Pravda* of course couched its denunciation in the guise of a tirade against Bonn. But no Communist leader can be insensitive to the serious charge of consorting with those who "undermine socialism". Nor will it be lost on Honecker that his own words were denounced when put in the mouth of Chancellor Kohl.

It is also clear that things must have reached a bad state between Moscow and East Berlin for the Russians to come out into the open with such an attack. Moscow has obviously been urging Honecker to change course for some time, and he has refused. To make the message plainer, the Russians have drummed up reactions from other parts of Eastern Europe, especially Poland. In his own blistering attack on West German revanchism, General Jaruzelski spoke of a "return of great-German expansionism".

But there is more to the Soviet attack than simply trying to whip the GDR back into line. It is also a signal that the present Soviet leadership is calling into question the whole special relationship with West Germany – a policy initiated by Brezhnev and closely identified with his backing for detente. To Moscow's chagrin this policy failed when it was most needed. Worse than that, the threats, warnings and blandishments over the past two years on Nato missile deployment have had the opposite effect, cementing Bonn's relations with Washington and strengthening Nato.

So the Russians have reverted to an older, more emotive policy of using West Germany as a bogeyman. The old German menace has been revived, to enforce discipline in the Eastern bloc and again to wrench the heartstrings at home. It is no coincidence that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over Hitler next year will see the biggest patriotic mobilization since the war. The present crackdown at home needs the diversion of an external threat to rekindle pride and unity behind the leadership as well as hatred of the fascist – and, by association, present western – enemy.

Naturally the Russians do not want to sacrifice in the process the fruits of the once-special relationship. Trade with West Germany, they say, is still mutually beneficial and should grow.

What Moscow is determined to stop is any further rapprochement between the two German states. Manipulation of German-German relations has always been the Kremlin's trump card. But it has always been based on Moscow's ability to get East Germany to obey its policies without question. It is the sudden new doubts about this ability which lie at the heart of recent Soviet anxiety.

Herr Honecker, who appears to be at the height of his powers at home, has tried to take advantage of the intellectual and political paralysis in Moscow to establish some independent room for manoeuvre, which has considerably increased his own standing at home. The Russians fear that this will inevitably take him closer to West Germany and further destabilize an already disaffected population, weakening the party's control and eventually Soviet hegemony. The wave of applications to emigrate from East Germany proves the point, in Moscow's eyes. Ironically, the more Honecker is rebuffed in his attempts to throw off Soviet control, the higher his standing with his own people.

This is why Moscow has moved swiftly to draw the line and Honecker has understood what is meant. Until last week the East German media avoided joining in the attacks on the Federal Republic. On Saturday *Neues Deutschland* reprinted the *Pravda* article in full. The East Germans are in no position to defy the Russians as the Poles did for so long.

Whether Herr Honecker will still be able to make his cherished visit to West Germany and his birthplace is now an open question, one that will be at the centre of rough talks when he goes to Moscow in a few weeks. For although the visit is now unlikely to bring any political breakthrough, its symbolic and emotional importance for both sides cannot be overestimated. It might still prove too much for the Russians to stomach.

Billy Graham: mission accomplished

Billy Graham is returning to America relieved and happy. His three-month Mission England confounded the cynics and doubters, generated 50,000 column inches of newspaper space (almost all in the provinces), and doubled some church congregations.

"As the mayor of this little town we were in, Ipswich, said to me – religion has become the talking point of Ipswich and of East Anglia," Graham told me. "I think that was true almost everywhere.

"If we could get the country talking religion, that in itself is good. That's why I say the debate over Professor Jenkins was good. It caused people to think about their own faith. It caused them to search, some of them, the Bible."

The three months he was here, speaking in Bristol, Sunderland, Birmingham, Norwich, Liverpool and Ipswich, have changed his perception of English society: it is, he now believes, far less secular than it might seem from outside. In the past, like many visiting Americans, he had judged England by London, which he had seen as something of a spiritual "hopeless case".

In fact the organizers of Mission England also misjudged the potential interest in Graham's campaign: they had to commission £50,000-worth of additional printed material. Total attendances exceeded a million, with 97,000 of these "coming forward" to the rostrum in answer to Graham's famous peroration: "I want you to get up out of your seats . . ."

Graham had also expected a bit of a rough ride with the media. In fact, he said, hardly anyone was unfriendly. "I think that probably editors and top reporters perceive that there is a need for some philosophy, or some revival of Christianity as that philosophy."

Graham is rather a modest man, quick to defer to other opinions. During our interview, he allowed me and his wife Ruth to join forces to defeat him on a point of Biblical interpretation.

He leaves England full of praise for our churches, but he detected an emotional blockage in the English personality where religion is concerned.

"I was asked an interesting question by a very high person in this country, and he or she asked me 'Why are we so embarrassed to discuss Jesus Christ, if he is the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords? We are not embarrassed to talk about Prince Charles or somebody like that'. Paul said, 'I'm not ashamed of the Gospel'. This is one of the points I have tried to make: don't be ashamed of Christ, make it table conversation. Get on the phone and tell people of the commitment you made tonight".

He also thinks too much effort has been put into organized Christian unity – "which will come anyway" – and not enough into evangelism and worship. Nevertheless, he is cautiously prepared to predict a better future for English Christianity. "I was much more impressed this time. I think there is beginning to be a turn, compared with five years ago, towards a spiritual renewal, which does not show up in church statistics. I think the basic moral values of Britain are still here. A renewal of Christianity at this time would have a tremendous impact, because I think people are looking and searching for something."

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Roger Scruton

Chatshows with a touch of class

Like many people whose radio is constantly tuned to Radio 3, I often listen to the Open University, usually while washing up. Having heard the last recital and the news, and quietly dreaming at the kitchen sink, I am suddenly disturbed by a flourish of trumpets, followed by bright, cheery voices inviting me to learn. For whatever reason, the subject tends to be sociology, which sounds, if I remember rightly, something like this:

Announcer: Hello. This is Unit Four of the foundation course in sociology, and our topic tonight is the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society. We begin with a brief discussion between our two course lecturers, Dave Spart and Chris Toad, who will be putting alternative points of view. Dave will begin.

Dave: Hello. Yes. Some people think that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is an economic phenomenon, due to the fact that the capitalist class *as a class* controls the means of production and so compels the workers *as a class* to work for less value than they produce. That's the view that I'd like to put before you.

Chris: And I'd like to put forward the opposite view, that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is not primarily economic, but political, caused by the fact that the bourgeoisie *as a class* controls the power structures from which the workers *as a class* are excluded.

Announcer: You will find these two positions spelt out on page fifteen of your commentary, where you will see that, while Dave's view is that of Marx, Chris's comes closer to Gramsci. Which of them is right? This will be your topic for the coming week. Dave, once again I'll ask you to speak first.

Dave: Given that the capitalist controls the means of production, what need does he have to control the political process as well? Why not allow a kind of illusion of influence to the workers, by giving them votes, if that serves to maintain capitalist relations of production? Basically, bourgeois democracy is just a functional mechanism. What matters is the economic base. The real social relations between people are forged at the economic level, and that's where the exploitation occurs. You see this in the relations between men and women: also in the relations between whites and blacks.

Chris: But sometimes the superstructure takes over. I mean, the functional mechanism of bourgeois democracy can become an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class, as in Britain today. By controlling the choice of parties, candidates, issues, and outcomes, the capitalist class can *create* the situation where the worker has no choice but to accept exploitative social relations . . .

I confess to finding such dialogue fascinating. By creating little disagreements, framed in a common language, and by incorporating into the language everything that is truly questionable, an aura of rational argument can be sustained almost indefinitely, even though not a single serious question is asked, nor a single serious thesis provided. Dave and Chris assume, as their common ground, all the major Marxist claims: that there are social classes, that "capitalists" form such a class, as do "workers", that the first exploit the second, that they do so as a class, and so on. But why is it illuminating to describe a society as capitalist, and why should we think of ourselves primarily as members of a capitalist society rather than as citizens of a liberal democracy? To the listener who asked those questions, Dave and Chris would have nothing polite to say.

That of course is what is meant by bias, and, in my limited experience, the Open University sociology course is certainly biased. But why all the fuss? What is the harm in a few young dons yapping away at each other in Marxese, while others listen to their radios, taking careful notes?

It should be remembered that the Open University is not a normal university. Most of its students are older people, some retired, who for one reason or another have missed out on education. Their minds are neither impressionable nor truly open, and often little besides self-esteem depends on whether they obtain a degree.

Moreover, if they wish to know what they are in for, they have only to turn on their radios and give it a try. It is possible that someone could listen to Dave and Chris, and feel a genuine relief at discovering exactly what he had always missed, and exactly what he should most enjoy studying.

Anyone who is foolish enough to embark on an Open University sociology course without first listening to it, or who, having embarked on it, decides that he cannot tolerate the bias, is probably heading for a failure. And the bright student, who learns to write a perfect examination answer in Marxese, gains a precious reward from his studies: he learns a language which isolates him totally from his fellows, and encourages both himself and them to renounce all attempt at dialogue. In that way many fruitless quarrels are avoided, and many consoling illusions preserved.

There, it seems to me, lies the strength of the Open University, which, unlike such closed shops as Oxford and Cambridge, makes it clear from the start what a student will sound like when he graduates. And if people wish to sound like Dave and Chris, good luck to them.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Phillip Whitehead

Contenders all for the high jump

We wake up this week to a fortnight of saturation Olympics on breakfast television – but not on the channel they were meant to save. Throughout the spring beleagured bosses at TV-am, the first British television station to turn into its own soap opera, counted down to Los Angeles. The vulgar clamour of Reagan's opening extravaganza was awaited as eagerly as the prairie settlers listened for the trumpets of the Seventh Cavalry, or Mr Scargill anticipates the first snow.

TV-am's then editor, Greg Dyke, said it all last February. "All the big events in Los Angeles will be happening in our time at breakfast. I hope it will turn a whole new range of people on to us." The timing may not have been exact but the prediction was. But because of a dispute which was not of its making, TV-am has lost the Olympics. It has also lost Greg Dyke. He resigned after yet another orgy of management cost-cutting.

Since then his successor has gone too. So has the general manager. So has the head of children's programmes, one of TV-am's rare successes. The soap opera goes on, but the cast list is shrinking. And with the Olympics on the rival channel a whole new range of people who have accepted what the station has to offer may now turn away.

There are many other companies in Britain caught up in a carnivorous struggle for survival. Why should the saga of Camden Lock concern us more than most? The reason is that the management there holds a franchise to broadcast which is in the gift of a public body, the IBA, which awarded it to TV-am, in preference to many other contenders, for its lush combination of high promise and glamorous names. When the going got rough the IBA did not lift a finger to save Peter Jay from a boardroom coup organized by the Aitken cousins. It may be that his concept of programming could never have worked, that he was possessed of a fatal hubris. But we cannot know, because he never had a fair run.

Nor have his successors, at their varying paces. The present mixture of sparse news interviews, repeats and pop groups telling us what they have for breakfast in the intervals between plugging their videos is not what the IBA said it wanted, nor what it thought it would get. Its latest annual report, published last week, mildly protested that there should be an improved news service. Indeed there should, and somehow there are still good journalists clinging on to the side at Camden Lock who could provide it. But the new management wants to cut the staff still further. If the people now running the company could get away with no journalists at all, and Gordon Honeycombe was replaced by Roland Rat, they might do it.

Would the IBA ever have given a contract to the people who run TV-am now? If, instead of the Famous Five and their overblown promises, Kerry and Bruce and Tim and their fellow swagmen had strolled in and expounded *their* philosophy, the response would have been a convulsive shudder. The programmes are not what were promised. The people are not those who made the promises.

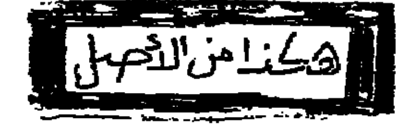
Lord Thomson and John Whitney have run the IBA permissively, on the principle that nice and easy does it. I wonder at what point they would intervene to improve matters. When there were no journalists left? When the company embarks on its threatened "year of repeats"? When foreign ownership in the person of Kerry Packer becomes a probability? It is a measure of the IBA's approach that we cannot be sure how these questions would be answered.

Of course there have been unforeseen disasters. The BBC's use of its massive resources to pre-empt commercial breakfast television was not expected, though anyone who knew the Corporation's peasant-like passion for territory should have predicted it. The ITV companies who owe TV-am no favours have now given the BBC the breakfast audience on a plate by withdrawing from the Olympics.

The IBA can plead this in its cause. But it was the IBA which wanted breakfast television. Hardly anyone else did, until it held out the prospect. (The audiences are still tiny, by comparison with US figures, and with British evening figures.) The authority should not be allowed to acquiesce in whatever TV-am's financial masters say they must do in their mission to survive.

The question will not be whether we need TV-am, once it is staffed by two men and a rat, but rather whether we need a public authority which franchises companies in so cavalier a manner, and which knows no law but the market in maintaining their quality, as well as their survival.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.







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BAD TEMPERS IN STRASBOURG

The vote in the European Parliament on Friday to block Britain's £457 million rebate on her contribution to the 1983 EEC budget was essentially a collective fit of temper. The isolation of British MEPs of both parties illustrated not only the meaninglessness of the platforms on which both fought the European election (the vision of a Socialist Europe on one side, the need to maintain a "coherent centre-right majority" in Europe on the other) but also the extent to which the view of Britain as the awkward customer is now common to all our European partners.

That is very unfortunate because it easily leads one to fall into the trap of opposing "British" and "European" views, and it gives Mrs Thatcher's claim that "no country does more for Europe than Britain does" a rather hollow ring. Whatever we say, it does seem to be a unanimous continental view that Britain, having held the Community to ransom and obtained a permanent bending of the rules in her favour, is now refusing to approve what should be a routine bridging loan to tide the Community over an awkward gap in its financial arrangements.

Thus *le Monde* did not speak only for France when it wrote last week: "That it should be London that is sounding the charge for economies in the agricultural sector is no simple chance. Britain being less conerned socially and economically has a long-standing ambition to obtain steadily diminishing guarantees for the eight million agricultural producers in the Community." Britain with its relatively small farming population is cast as Mr Scrooge, determined to grind the poor farmers of the other nine member-states into ever greater poverty.

The argument should be familiar because it is almost identical to the one deployed here at home to attack the Government over its handling of the miners' strike. Its unwillingness to spend ever-rising sums of taxpayers' money on keeping open uneconomic pits is presented as callous indifference to, if not sadistic revelling in, the hardships of mining communities. When it comes to the hardship of farming communities Mr Neil Kinnock's personality is miraculously transformed, and we find him attacking the Government for not being Scrooge-like enough.

The truth, which cannot be too often repeated, is that the present arrangements under the Common Agricultural Policy are no more a sensible and efficient way of maintaining the standard of living of poor farmers than is the maintenance of uneconomic coalmines at public expense a reasonable sensible and efficient way of providing for mineworkers and their families. It is in fact rather insulting to both categories of workers for it amounts to pretending they are producing something useful to the rest of the community when actually they are living on public charity.

In the case of farmers, there are strong arguments for helping many of the poorer and, in terms of quantitative yield per acre, less efficient of them to stay on the land. They can and in some cases do play a useful social role in conserving the amenity of the countryside and in producing high quality food by relatively high-cost "natural" methods. But they get little or no encouragement to do either of those things under the present CAP, which ensures that a farmer's income is directly related to the quantity of food he produces, virtually irrespective of quality and of the demand for it, and often to the positive detriment of the countryside.

The financing of this policy is a gross misapplication of the resources of taxpayers not only in Britain but throughout the Community. The willingness of ministers to guarantee whatever price is deemed necessary to maintain farmers' standards of living, tempered only partially and arbitrarily in the case of dairy farmers by the introduction of milk quotas last April, is directly responsible for the fact that overall Community spending has burst the bonds set for it in the Treaty. The British government is right to insist on tighter financial discipline before agreeing to a supplementary budget for 1984. "Budgetary discipline" was indeed an integral part of the Fontainebleau agreement itself.

The French government, at least, whatever its impatience with Britain's Scrooge-like accountancy, recognizes that Britain is entitled to her 1983 rebate under the Fontainebleau agreement and that this agreement between governments cannot be overturned by a vote in the European Parliament. That is a political fact, whatever the legal position which it would probably take many months of pleading in the European Court to establish. The chances are that, come September, some further agreement between governments will be reached on a package including both expenditure cuts and some supplementary finance, and the Parliament having made its point will gracefully give way. What will not be achieved so easily, and deserves higher priority than British ministers have so far given it, is the presentation of Britain's European policy to European public opinion in terms that it can understand.

LAW TAKES A HAND

Long before the Government passed any laws restricting the civil immunities of trade unions, the ctions by miners' pickets for which their union area was fined £50,000 yesterday would have been against the criminal law. Forcible attempts were made to stop the lorries carrying coke into Port Talbot steelworks, and they were stoned as they passed by. If the police had been able to identify the individuals responsible, the criminal law would have been the natural recourse to inhibit such lawless and violent conduct.

For logistic reasons, the police have often had to conduct a struggle at many factory gates and in mining villages in which breaches of the criminal law by pickets have had to be overlooked in the central task of resisting the pickets' central objectives. But this kind of skirmishing puts a heavy strain on the police, and on relations between police and community. Where organized mob activity can be restrained by the civil courts, by injunctions and fines against the ultimate organizers of the activity, that is a means of restraint which may open few wounds and create less threat to social cohesion.

Miners' leaders have put up a smoke-screen of indignation over yesterday's court decision, as an instance of political vendetta against the sanctioned normal processes of a trade dispute. But they know that the battles at steelworks and colliery gates alike often fall far outside the established conventions of industrial conflict. Even Mr Kinnock last week showed himself ready to temporize ignominiously on his party's traditional condemnation of industrial action going beyond the well-established confines of peaceful picketing: such is the effect on the integrity of a party which allows itself to be drawn along behind a sectional interest-group pursuing its ends without scruple.

The blockade at Port Talbot is a special case, a violent picket mounted to block the supply of a business not involved in the dispute by haulage merchants who are not involved either. It is the secondary nature of the picketing which enables these parties to bring civil action against the corporate body which encouraged the violence. The laws against secondary picketing are still controversial within the trade union movement though they enjoy widespread public support. Some trade union and Labour leaders have long been taunting the Government because the laws had not been invoked, claiming that this showed them to be irrelevant in practice. Now they have been invoked, and in circumstances which make it difficult for opponents of the laws to rally feeling against them as effectively as might have been done earlier in the dispute.

The British Steel Corporation made no legal move. Like any other affected but disinterested parties, the nationalized industries would have had every right at any stage to take the union to court for disrupting their business. Such action would have been quite proper, and, as in the Warrington affair, might have imposed so effective a sanction that the union would have been forced to desist. But there was a real danger of enabling the union to claim that the plaintiff had been put up to it by the Government, and perhaps thus enlisting the support of non-striking miners and other unions. As time has passed, the spectacle of the miners' contempt for the interests of other workers and the readiness of their leaders to condone tacitly the most vicious intimidation and victimization have tended to isolate the strikers, and that danger has receded.

The South Wales action is more difficult to represent as part of a vendetta. Brought by two small private firms in defence of their employees' right to work unmolested, and against overt rough tactics, it is no straightforward suit against secondary picketing of a kind which is officially regarded in the movement as only technically illegal, made so only by a statutory sleight-of-hand beneath contempt.

The fact that the fine falls on only one of the union's autonomous areas helps to confine the more apocalyptic interpretations of the case. Ordinary citizens have simply invoked their rights against abuses which any decent trade unionist should be ashamed to defend.

The essence of the civil law is that aggrieved parties are free to invoke it or not as they see fit. Many have understandably been uncertain whether the new provisions on secondary picketing would help their own interests, and have been cautious. It still remains to be seen whether the ultimate outcome of the case will be such as to encourage the many others who are similarly placed to take the same course. It would contribute to the health of industrial relations in Britain if they did.

For the leaders of the South Wales miners, who disdained to appear in court and attempt to show that they had tried to implement the court's earlier injunction, it must be tempting to assist matters to turn out in such a way that they go to jail as the first martyrs of the Employment Acts. It must be hoped that means can be found, as at Warrington, of securing payment of the fines without the need for such ready sacrifices. But come what may, the movement should not overlook the fact that they are not only resisting a law regarded as unjust, but also promoting the trade unionism of blockade, victimization and the flung stone. They are not the martyrs.

Satanic mills

From Mr David Gordon

Sir, You review a report today (July 10) that suggests that most of the North Country's "dark satanic mills" should be demolished because they are a "blight on the environment". This remarkable recommendation flies in the face of popular feeling and common sense.

Bradford is a prime example of a town where mills have been restored as industrial premises – and also feature as a tourist attraction. This type of building, with its combination of local materials and iron or steel-framed structure, is immensely durable, easily modified, and attractive to the unbigoted eye both by its architecture and the fact that it has been in situ for so long as to acquire a happy familiarity.

To suggest that such buildings are a blight on investment in property is as naive as the notion that replaced British Rail's rounded signs with square ones, on the principle that this would make more people go by train.

Redevelopment of these mills is hampered by financial incentives favouring new constructions and, as with other old buildings, by the asinine demands of the fire and building regulations, which must represent the most ill-considered restrictions of modern times. Modern accounting techniques also ignore the durability of older structures.

To further these distortions with £20m of European regional development funds in two council areas alone, as recommended by Roger Tym and Partners' report, is madness.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. H. GORDON,
21 St Stephen's Terrace, SW8.
July 10.

Enriching nature

From Mr Garth Robinson

Sir, I am sure that we all support the view of the Oxford City Council expressed by David Butler in his letter to you today (July 24) advocating the use of local authority land as sites where nature areas can be established. Domestic gardens are also areas where niches can be created for wild plants and for the creatures that depend upon them.

Lawns can be cultivated to develop as meadow-like areas providing a haven for many kinds of wild flowers, but not if gardeners follow the advice offered by Roy Hay in your back page gardening notes of last Saturday. Using selective herbicides inevitably eliminates many wild plants described by the pejorative "weeds".

Clover provides nectar for bees; dandelion heads seem to be enormously enjoyed by finches; why kill such useful plants in order to provide areas of boring and relatively useless grass?

Yours truly,
GARTH ROBINSON,
38 Feilden Grove,
Headington,
Oxford,
July 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fair competition over the air

From Mr Tim Brinton, MP for Gravesham (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader, "Freedom on the Air" (July 25), was important. Radical change in the laws governing radio is urgent if we are not to fall behind other countries or continue to create a climate in which radio "pirates" thrive and competition becomes more unfair.

Technological advance means that low-powered transmitters on a truly local basis can operate. But BBC "local" radio is moving towards county-wide coverage and ILR (independent local radio) stations fall between the two.

If the "pirate" surge cannot be stopped – and do we really wish to do so? – sensible deregulation is indeed necessary to ensure fair competition. The same is true of television. Government moves slowly; technology's advance is breathtaking.

The amended Cable and Broadcasting Bill allows the Home Secretary to take action when he identifies unfair competition from foreign radio stations who can now use "live" landline links in this country. We will see whether this will work in practice. But there is a market for "pirates", be they ethnic or pop.

On a wider basis, surely it is time to consider the long-term future of public-service broadcasting. The Annan report is rapidly becoming out of date: the age of cable and DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) needs redefinition. We must retain and protect the BBC and IBA traditions of excellence; but what sort of BBC? What sort of IBA?

This autumn the BBC wants an increase in the licence fee. Before it is allowed Parliament needs to set out the post-Reithian parameters of public broadcasting for the next 15 or 20 years. If this is not done the BBC will not unreasonably ask for larger and larger sums from the licence payer to pursue every new technological advance, regardless of the pocket of the customer.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BRINTON,
House of Commons,
July 26.

From Mr G. M. Gibbens

Sir, As a student of modern Greek I used to listen frequently to the Cypriot "London Greek Radio" to which you refer in your editorial, "Freedom on the air", of July 25. It little resembled the usual pirate radio station: a two-hour Orthodox service was relayed from a London church every Sunday morning; there were talks on Greek history and literature, fairy stories for the children, and some drama.

If the staple fare was popular music, at any rate it was music that defrauded no British record company. Indeed, Greek record shops were included among its numerous advertisers.

The London Cypriot community is well integrated into the local population and yet tenacious of its own culture and collective consciousness. London Greek Radio was thus welcomed in a multitude of Cypriot homes and workplaces throughout the nine months of its existence.

The organisers have, sadly, closed it down, after failing to secure a licence, to avoid exposing their broadcasting staff to the criminal sanctions of the new legislation. Our support for their continuing efforts to achieve legal status would help to heal this latest of the several afflictions which Britain has casually brought upon Greek Cyprus.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. GIBBENS,
37 Ethelbert Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.
July 26.

Waste of resources in pits battle

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, You report that the Prime Minister sees the present industrial strife as a "fight" for democracy: a fight that must be "won".

But surely most of the miners don't see it as a fight *against* democracy: they see it as a struggle for their livelihood. The dictation of the future of their industry from above without consultation must seem to them the opposite of democracy.

Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill are cast in the roles – even seem to cast themselves in the roles – of men fighting to a finish. One can hardly see Mr MacGregor as the saviour of democracy, or Mr Scargill as saving anything or anybody.

I hope they both lose. Only then can proper consultative processes decide the future of industries and jobs. Only then can the country recover from the appalling dangers of industrial disputes being bedevilled by political polarization, bringing intolerable violence in its train.

How I wish that the Prime Minister's great energy, authority and resolution could be directed towards finding means whereby industry – and indeed the unions – may be rescued from the perils of polarization. She must know, as every successful industrialist knows, that no business – no organization – can prosper when management and employees are at loggerheads. And that insensitive managers and wrecking trade unionists play into each others' hands and into the snares of political entanglement.

In wasting our spirit and our resources in fighting we are in real danger of becoming a country divided against itself on the road to nowhere.

The Prime Minister would find many allies in seeking to save us from such a fate.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
House of Lords.
July 23.

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, It is easy to exaggerate Mr Scargill's political importance. To former Labour activists like myself, who tangled with Marxists and other class warriors in the thirties, he appears simply as an anachronism. His speeches take us back to the days of Harry Pollitt, Willie Gallacher, Will Paynter, John Strachey (then a communist) and the Left Book Club.

Many of us visited the mining areas at the time. The miners were then much stronger in numbers, more united, more solidly "left" and far more oppressed by poverty and unemployment than they are now; and even then the Scargill-type summons to a class war sounded old-fashioned and failed.

Mr Scargill is a law-and-order problem: he is not a political problem. His emergence is a measure of the decay of Labour leadership. Attlee and Bevin would have made short work of him.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
House of Lords.
July 25.

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, You ask (leader, July 27) how long the nation must wait for the Director of Public Prosecutions to prosecute the organizers of the criminal conspiracy that sustains the miners' strike. The answer, judged by similar events in the past, is most probably for ever.

The organizers of the infamous intimidatory picketing at the Saltley coke plant in 1972 were not indicted for their criminal conspiracy. Nor have been the organizers of any other such unlawful acts from that day to this. They rejoice in their *de facto* immunity and go on to plot further mischief.

You say that if the forces of law and order continue to allow mob rule to operate day after day with impunity "it will be the Government which will suffer". This is too narrow. It is the whole community of people which constitutes the nation that will suffer, *including the striking miners themselves.*

The law is for the benefit of us all. Those who are charged with its enforcement but neglect their duty betray us all.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
24 St Aubyns,
Hove,
East Sussex.
July 27.

From Lady Mosley

Sir, In connexion with your leading article (July 12) comparing Mr Scargill with Sir Oswald Mosley, neither Sir Oswald nor any of his supporters at any time fought the police.

On the contrary. They clashed over and over again with militant communist-led men who all attacked them and their meetings, and who often, like those on the picket lines at the mines, came from far away from the places where the meetings were held.

We knew this from the addresses they gave when cases of violence came up in court.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA MOSLEY.
Temple de la Gloire,
91400 Orsay,
France.
July 21.

New bishops and canon law

From the Provost and Canons of Blackburn Cathedral

Sir, The Reverend J. D. Brown's statement (July 21), that the Appointment of Bishops Measure would "abolish the absurd anachronism of a dean and chapter being required both to elect a bishop and choose only the Crown's nomination, or face the threat of dire punishment felt necessary in more primitive medieval times", must be an anachronism.

The Greater Chapter of Blackburn Cathedral met over two years ago, in response to the Queen's *congé d'élire*, to elect a new bishop. the chapter elected the royal nominee, on a solemn and moving occasion.

Before the chapter made its election the canon chancellor made a statement in which he reminded all the canons, honorary and residentiary, the archdeacons and suffragan bishops who, together with the provost, constitute the greater chapter, that for only the second time in the history of their body the chapter was being called upon to take part in an election which had real significance.

The dire penalties of *Lex Praemunire* had been removed by the Criminal Law Act of 1967, which took effect on the first day of January, 1968. If, therefore, the chapter refused to elect the Crown's appointee no penalties could now ensue.

Had the chapter rejected the Crown's nominee the bishop-designate could have been appointed by letters patent. What right-minded man, however, would be prepared to become bishop of a diocese knowing that to the most representative body of senior clergy in the diocese he was unacceptable? Thus the election of a new Bishop of Blackburn by the chapter was an election of great moment. A voice had been given to the Church in the setting of the diocese.

It seems strange that the Church's General Synod should attempt to remove the right of the Church in the diocese to have a real say in the selection of its father-in-God. Maybe recent events would persuade us that the House of Commons, rather than the General Synod, is more able to preserve spiritual independence and democratic principle within the Church.

Yours,
LAWRENCE JACKSON, Provost.
G. A. WILLIAMS, Canon Chancellor,
J. M. TAYLOR, Canon Sacrist.
The Provost's House,
Preston New Road,
Blackburn,
Lancashire.
July 25.

Rubella immunization

From Mrs Mary M. Welland

Sir, With regard to your Science Correspondent's report (July 16), it is observed that the target figure for rubella immunization has not been reached "in spite of a publicity campaign". We would not wish your readers to think that this refers to the campaign launched by the National Rubella Council in November, 1983. The national rubella campaign aims to help achieve the target figure of 95 per cent schoolgirl immunization as advocated by the DHSS and to uphold it in the years to come.

However, we are also trying to reach the women of child-bearing age, who, for whatever reason, were not immunized at school – and this is far more difficult and time-consuming than reaching the schoolgirl population.

Our full efficacy cannot be assessed in a few months.

Yours faithfully,
MARY M. WELLAND,
The National Rubella Council,
105 Gower Street, WC1.
July 18.

Dispensing kindness

From Mrs Joan M. N. Butt

Sir, The idea of a "pharmacists' charter", drawn up by the Pharmaceutical Negotiating Committee (report, July 25), is no new thing.

One hundred years ago my grandfather, a pharmacist in a small mining town in Cornwall, was dispensing advice and treatment to the poorer people of the town who could not afford doctors' fees.

In addition to free advice all through the year, at Christmas time every "patient" was given a packet of tea, and a saffron cake made by my grandmother from a family recipe.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN M. N. BUTT,
179 Bloxham Road,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
July 25.

GLC advertising

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Your story, headed "£12m GLC campaign to preserve itself" (July 26), with its "revelations" of "leaked confidential reports", implies a degree of secrecy surrounding our campaign which is simply not present.

The special committee to which you refer is an all-party committee, meeting for the large part in public. Even where reports are temporarily marked "confidential" for the sound commercial reason that contracts are still being negotiated, the Conservative members openly admit to passing them on to the press and Central Office at the end of the meeting.

So whereas most campaigns are run on the basis that you don't show your cards to your opponents, we have played with a hand visible for all to see.

For example, it is no secret that the main role of our advertising to date has been to increase the number of Conservative voters opposed to abolition. Since 88 per cent of Labour voters already support our case there is no point in spending large sums on advertising specifically aimed at them.

Our campaign has obviously worked since 66 per cent of Londoners overall are now against the abolition of the GLC compared with 50 per cent in January. This shows that the future of democratic government in London is an issue which transcends party politics.

Incidentally, is anyone really surprised when we point out to the thousands of people who attend Thamesday, Pensioners' Day and so forth, that such events will not take place at all if the GLC goes?

Yours etc,
KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
July 26.

Warnock report

From Mr Douglas J. Cusine

Sir, The Reverend Dr Cameron argues (July 23) that the embryo is entitled to protection from the moment of fertilisation. There is, however, another view, based on Christian tradition, that the protection afforded to the embryo varies with the stage of development. This approach can be seen in a well documented and clearly presented article by Professor G. R. Dunstan in the March issue of the *Journal of Medical Ethics.*

It is not the purpose of this letter to try to reconcile these differing views, but to point out one of the consequences of Dr Cameron's argument which he himself does not spell out.

If the embryo is entitled to full protection from the moment of fertilisation then it follows that *in-vitro* fertilisation as it is currently practised violates that principle. Once the ova have been fertilised, the resulting embryos are observed (is this not "embryo research"?) to ensure that they are developing normally. It would follow from Dr Cameron's stance that it would be morally wrong to reject any embryo at this stage even if it was seriously abnormal. It follows further that no surplus embryos can be created and that all embryos, however imperfect, must be reimplanted.

Would any responsible scientist deliberately reimplant an embryo which he knew would result in a seriously handicapped child and would any responsible society allow him to do so?

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS J. CUSINE,
University of Aberdeen,
Faculty of Law,
Taylor Building,
Old Aberdeen.
July 24.

Aegean relations

From Mr Y. Hitzos

Sir, To your otherwise accurate and balanced main editorial article today (July 23) on "The shadow of the colonels", which is about Greece and its relations with Turkey and Cyprus, and the West at large, I would wish to suggest the following correction.

It is both factually and morally wrong to describe Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean as merely *economic*, as your editorial, by saying that " . Turkey claims an economic zone in the eastern Aegean around and among the Greek islands . . .", does. Alas, it is only too well and bitterly known to many a Greek and many an independent observer that Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean are also *territorial.*

Many a statement by recent Turkish prime ministers to this effect exists to testify this fact. These range from Mr Demirel's statements about the non-Hellenicity of the eastern Aegean islands to other claims about Turkey's rights of control to half of the Aegean airspace and Turkey's territorial rights over the sea bed of the eastern Aegean islands.

If Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean were only economic, as you say, and if she were willing to co-operate with the UN for a united independent republic of Cyprus and if she withdrew (together with all other present Powers) her troops from Cyprus, thereby crucially showing that she is not interested, whenever the opportunity arises, in a creeping annexation of Greek territories, then, be sure, many a sensible Greek would be prepared to discuss with her ways of economic benefit-sharing in the eastern Aegean, provided this did not create the illusion of territory-sharing.

Yours sincerely,
Y. HITZOS,
22 Lysia Street, SW6.
July 23.

Issue of injunctions

From Mr P. J. Millett, QC

Sir, Sir David Napley's proposal (July 25) for dealing with the problem of the unenforced injunction does not appear to have been thought through.

What is to happen if, having given an undertaking to the court to seek to enforce the order if it is disobeyed, the plaintiff then fails to do so? The defendant is hardly likely to apply to the court to commit the plaintiff to prison for having failed to ask the court to send him to prison!

The result will merely be two cases of unenforced orders instead of one. Sir David Napley's cure is worse than the disease.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. MILLETT,
9 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
July 26.

Polish sanctions

From Sir Peter Tennant

Sir, The amnesty of political prisoners in Poland is to be welcomed, but before we lift sanctions let us be certain that the individuals concerned are not deprived of their work permits and ration cards which has been the case with others.

Lech Walesa had to fight hard to get his back when he was released. We need guarantees and proof that such restrictions are not imposed on these victims before we respond.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TENNANT,
Blue Anchor House,
Linchmere Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
July 23.

A dog's life

From Dr Ian Anderson

Sir, Whilst out shooting I was consulted by a gamekeeper about his injured dog. This was unusual as more often than not I am consulted or told by Guns about their health.

On this occasion, with the full panoply of sterility and local anaesthetic, I repaired a large gash in the dog's hind leg. Three days later I was informed by a dissatisfied gamekeeper that the dog had bitten out my stitches (Presumably the dog was unhappy too).

I missed my favourite lunch of steak and kidney pie and game plonk and received no fee, while neither the game keeper nor the dog appeared to have a good opinion of my services.

Next time I shall refer the problem to a vet.

Yours faithfully,
IAN ANDERSON,
15 Marine Parade,
Gorleston,
Great Yarmouth,
Norfolk.
July 26.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council of the United World Colleges, will attend a concert in aid of the colleges, given by Dame Kiri Te Kanawa at the Opera House, Monte Carlo on August 3. Prince Rainier III of Monaco will be present.

Princess Anne will attend the Pembrokeshire Agricultural Society's 200th anniversary celebrations at their annual show at Haverfordwest on August 22.

Princess Anne, patron, will attend the Greater London Horse Show on August 27.

Princess Anne will visit the Ship of "In the Footsteps of Scott, Antarctic Expedition 1984-86" at Irongate Wharf, London, on August 28.

Princess Anne will attend a concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Albert Hall on August 28.

Princess Anne will be installed as President of the Missions to Seamen at St Michael Paternoster Royal, EC, on August 31 and later, as Colonel in Chief, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, will attend the annual regimental dinner at Wadham College, Oxford.

Miss Marina Ogilvy, daughter of Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, is 18 today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Albert Galpin will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15pm today.

Birthdays today

Mr G. O. B. Allen, 82; Mrs Evonne Cawley, 33; Sir Trenchard Cox, 79; Mr Brooke Crutchley, 77; Lord Davies of Leek, 80; Mr Norman Del Mar, 65; Brigadier Keith Dunn, 93; Professor Milton Friedman, 72; Mr Frank Giles, 65; Mr R. Greenbury, 48; Mr Justice Hirst, 59; Mr Ralph Koltai, 60; Mr Justice McCullough, 53; Mr Peter Nichols, 57; Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Prickett, 71; Professor R. W. Steel, 69; Air Marshal Sir Alick Stevens, 86; Mr Peter Thomas, QC, MP, 64; Sir Geoffrey Tory, 72.

Clothworkers' Company

The following have been installed as officers of the Clothworkers' Company for the year ensuing: Master, Lieutenant-Commander Peter Angell, RN; Senior Warden, Professor John C Waterlow; Mr Alan A M Mayo-Smith; Junior Wardens, Mr Christopher S P Rawson, Mr Anthony C Pursloy.

New President for Senate of Inns of Court

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, who chaired the recent inquiry into race relations at the Bar, was elected President of the Senate of the Inns of Court for 1984/85 last night.

The judge will take office on September 15. His work on the race relations inquiry, which concluded that black barristers were discriminated against and were forced into "ghetto" chambers, won widespread respect.

Also elected at the meeting of the Senate were Mr David Calcutt, QC, the present vice-chairman of the Bar, to be chairman for next year; and Mr Robert Alexander, QC, to be vice-chairman. Mr Andrew Park, QC, was elected treasurer.


Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. T. Barnett and Miss G. C. Scampton

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Douglas Barnett, of Claughton, Birkenhead, and Gillian Clare, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Scampton, of Chew Magna, near Bristol.

Mr A. Bensted and Miss C. Richardson

The engagement is announced of Alan James Peter, youngest son of the late Philip Bensted and Mrs Nancy Bensted, of West Moors, Hampshire, to Christine Lola Collette, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Richardson, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr T. J. C. Parker and Miss S. Pugh

The engagement is announced between Toby, elder son of the late Mr James Parker and of Mrs Gerald Medley, of Abinger Hammer, Surrey, and Sally, only daughter of Mr John Pugh, of Mrs Paul Sanderson, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr A. D. D. Wilson and Miss C. S. Downs

The engagement is announced between Alasdair, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Wilson, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Carol, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald Downs, of Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will publish a new list of members this autumn. Members who have reason to believe that the association's records are out of date or incomplete are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Old Etonian Association, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

Westminster Abbey

The Dean of Westminster has appointed Mr Stuart Holmes to be Registrar of Westminster Abbey from September 30 in succession to Mr Reginald Pullen, who has expressed a wish to relinquish this office after twenty years. Mr Pullen will continue as receiver general and chapter clerk with Mr Holmes as his personal assistant.

The Dean of Westminster has appointed Mr Harry Bickett as Sub-Organist of Westminster Abbey in succession to Mr Christopher Herrick who completed his term of office on July 17.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr John Margetson to be Ambassador to the Hague.

Latest wills

Dr Evelyn Harty Forde, of West Brompton, London, widow of Professor Daryll Forde, left estate valued at £1,159,404 net.

The Right Hon Francis Lord Charlton, Lord Hodson, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1960-71, a judge in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division from 1937-51 and a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1951-60, left estate valued at £241,773 net.

Mr Ralph Bonner Pink, of Swanmore, Hampshire, and of Kensington, London, Conservative MP for Portsmouth South from 1966 until his death last May, chairman of a family firm of multiple grocers and a Portsmouth city councillor from 1948 and Lord Mayor 1961-62, left estate valued at £47,593 net.

Commander John Curthoys Richards, RN retd, of Warsash, Hampshire, left estate valued at £371,503 net. After personal bequests, he left £1,000 each to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, and the National Pure Water Association, and the residue equally between the Salvation Army and Dr Barnardo's.

Sir Douglas Winchester Scott, of West Wittering, West Sussex, Colonel of the Queen's Own Hussars 1962-65 and former treasurer of the Thomas Coram Foundation, left estate valued at £221,270 net.

Mr Herbert Charles Tingay, of Pinner, Middlesex, retired company director, left estate valued at £495,679 net.

Mr Lucius Perronet Thompson-McCausland, of Hertford, an adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England 1949-65 and a Treasury consultant 1965-69, left estate valued £118,300 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bourne, Mrs Edith Dorothy Norah, of Sidbury, Devon £427,804
Crook, Mr Eric Ashley, of Landford, Salisbury, Wiltshire £253,482
Douthwaite, Mrs Marjorie Elizabeth, of Sheffield, South Yorkshire £305,876
Freston, Mr Richard Lloyd, of Clifford, Herefordshire £214,338
Gilley, Mr Frank John Warren, of Ealing, London, pattern maker £263,813
Hunt, Mrs Winifred Emily, of Barnet, Hertfordshire £377,924
Lubbock, Mr Peter Geoffrey, of central London £310,603
Maher, Mrs Alice Mary, of Reigate, Surrey £278,763
Nelson, Mr George, of Bethersden, Ashford, Kent £316,034
Ormerod, Dr Catherine Jane, of East Harting, West Sussex £425,546
Shields, Mrs Margot, of Beckenham, Kent £310,120

Feat of endeavour: Mr George Meegan, at home with his wife Yoshiko and son Geoffrey, aged four, yesterday, with records of his 19,019-mile walk, and behind him, his eight certificates from Guinness Superlatives. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Walker's records recognized

Mr George Meegan, a British former merchant seaman, has received eight *Guinness Book of Records* certificates for completing the longest walk in history.

Mr Meegan, now aged 31, spent nearly seven years walking the 19,019 miles from Tierra Del Fuego at the tip of South America to northern Alaska. He finished last September and has since been unemployed and living with his Japanese wife and two children in Rainham, Kent.

Two of the eight records will be listed in the *Guinness Book*. They are the longest walk of all time and the first crossing of the Western Hemisphere on foot.

Yesterday Mr Meegan received his certificates and said: "I thought they would only do one to cover the whole walk. I did not expect this many. I spent a whole day with Guinness officials. They were very strict, going through all the documentation I gathered – just in case I spent the time holed up in a hotel somewhere."

Church news

Appointments

[illegible]

The Rev N P Darby, Visiting Lecturer at St John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, United States (diocese of Minnesota), to be Chaplain, University Church of Christ the King, diocese of London.

The Rev J N Darrall, Head of Humanities at Cartmel Priory School, diocese of Carlisle, to be Chaplain of Oakham School, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev E W L Davies, Assistant Curate, St Mary, Alverstoke, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Rector, St Mary the Virgin, Abbas and Temple Combe, with St John the Baptist, Horsington, diocese of Bath and Wells.

[illegible] Church, Downend, diocese of Bristol, to be Assistant Curate, Holy Rood, Crofton, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev B J Nash, Curate in the Bucknall Team, diocese of Lichfield, to be Team Vicar, St John, Abbey Hulton, Bucknall Team, same diocese.

The Rev P E Nixon, Curate, Halton, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar, Goring west, South Stoke, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J C Polkinghorne, Curate, St Michael and All Angels, Bedminster, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar, Blean, St Cosmus and St Damian, diocese of Canterbury.

[illegible] St Mary, Cheadle, diocese of Chester, to be Associate Chaplain, Christ Church, Amsterdam, Netherlands, diocese of Europe.

The Rev C W Woods, acting Rural Dean of Shifnal, and Rector, Donington and Boningale, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rural Dean of Shifnal and continue as Rector, Donington, and Boningale, same diocese.

The Rev K L Yates, tutor and lecturer at Salisbury and Wells Theological College, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar, Colton, Satterthwaite and Rusland, diocese of Carlisle.

Science report

Researchers at odds over atmospheric chemistry and acid rain

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The controversy about the damage caused by acid rain is no closer to being resolved. In West Germany opposition to a new coal-fired power station at Buschhaus has caused a government crisis.

Environmental groups have campaigned against the start of the station until adequate "scrubbers" are installed to filter out the sulphur dioxide emissions which are held responsible for damaging lakes and forests.

A more moderate view of the role of sulphur dioxide in damaging the enviroment is taken in a report from the Royal Society published in Britain. It is a joint assessment made with the Norwegian and Swedish academies. It is called *The Current Status of Research on Acidification of Surface Waters.*

The project was prompted because of complaints from Scandinavian countries that acid rain originating from sulphure dioxide emissions from British power stations is the cause of extensive damage, particularly in Norway.

Based largely on studies in Britain, the review looks at present knowledge of chemistry in the atmosphere by which sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which come mainly from increased consumption of oil and petrol, are transformed into sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

However, there are large seasonal variations in the acidity of rainfall. Conversion of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid is up to five times greater on a clear summer's day than in the winter, according to the report. Conversion of nitrogen oxide to nitric acid proceeds more rapidly.

The discrepancy between summer and winter conditions is explained because the chemical reactions are influence greatly by sunlight and by the concentration of oxygen and water molecules in the atmosphere.

In an attempt to juge the likely effect of limiting emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the report points to conflicting evidence about chemistry in the atmosphere and the acidity of lakes and rivers, as observed by monitoring stations.

For example, although 80 per cent of the sulphur deposited in Britain comes from emissions from Biritsh factories and power stations – emissions from these have decreased by nearly 40 per cent since 1965 – there is little or no evidence that the acidity of rainfall or the total acidic substances deposited has decreased.

Whereas the sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides being emitted are at a maximum between December and January, the content and acidity of rainwater are at their maximum in May, when the emissions are about 30 per cent lower.

The current status of research on acidification of surface waters. (Published by the Royal Soc iety, £3.00).

First class honours at universities

Birmingham

The following first class honours degrees have been awarded at Birmingham University.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

BSc

Psychology: S T Allen, St Mary's C, Wallasey; D A Evans, Darlston CS; Carole A Grandin, Borough Road C, West London and Cambridge HS for Girls; R J Look, Sexey's GS Bruton, Somerset. Geological Sciences: A J Dimberline, High Storrs CS, Sheffield; Stephanie J Lett, The Minster CS, Leominster. Geography: Jane P Tandy, St Bartholomew's CS, Newbury. Biological Sciences: J K W Hardcastle, St Margaret's CE HS, Liverpool; Dany Holroyd, High Pavement S F C, Nottingham. Biology and Geography: Hilary J Kelle, St Ursula's HS, Bristol. Biochemistry: Anna L Craske, Pershore HS, Pershore, Worcs; Lynne D Moore, King Edward VI HS, Camp Hill, Birmingham; Sheena E Radford, Cheadle Hulme HS, Cheadle Hulme. Medical Biochemistry: A B Cubitt, Gorleston CS, Great Yarmouth. School of Anatomical Studies: Helen J May, Millfield S, Street, Somerset; I H Mirza, Maidstone CS, Kent; Claire H Morris. Physiology: Penelope J Neild. School of Pharmacology: J E Greenland. Civil Engineering: Ruth A Jolley, Loughborough HS, Loughborough, Leics. Metallurgy & Materials: P Burke, Ermysted's GS, Skipton, N Yorks; J W Holden, W R Tuson C, Preston, Lancs; Deborah A Price, Solihull S, Solihull. Mechanical Engineering: C English, Hymers C, Hull; R D E Mason, Peter Symonds C, Winchester, Hants; H C Pegler, King Edward's S, Bath; D I Roethenbaugh, Queen Elizabeth's Boys GS, Barnet, Herts; M E West, Solihull S F C, Solihull. Electronic & Electrical Engineering: G R Martin, The John Bentley CS, Calne, Wilts; R Nag, Northampton CS for Boys. Electric & Control Engineering: S Burdett, Peterlee Dene House CS, Co Durham; R M Kitlen, Stockport CS, Stockport. Electronic & Computer Engineering: S Cornish, Lancaster Royal GS, Lancaster; D P McCarthy, St Peter's School, Bournemouth, Dorset. Chemical Engineering: R D Aston, Bristol CS, Bristol; P C Binnersley, King Charles I CS, Kidderminster; M N Bolton, Barton Peverll C, Eastleigh, Hants; Thiri R H Duckworth, St Helen's S, Northwood, Middx; Claire L Hanley, Dame Alice Harpur S, Bedford; R D A Jones, Bolton S, Bolton, Lancs; T J Payne, St Olave's GS, Orpington, Kent. School of Minerals Engineering: Katherine R Patterson, Ashlyns CS, Berkhamstead, Herts; Amandas Preece, Liskeard School, Liskeard, Cornwall. Pure Mathematics: S R Briggs, Nottingham HS, Nottingham; I R Harris, Island CS, Hong Kong; C W Parker, Tapton CS, Sheffield; P R Secker, Park Hall CS Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Mathematical Statistics: A D Stanworth, Bury GS, Bury, Lancs. Mathematics & Computer Science: S H Rist, King Edward VI Camp Hill GS for Boys, Birmingham.

Computer Science/Software Engineering: H J Green, Great Barr CS, Great Barr, Birmingham; A Powell, Pinner SFC, Pinner, Middx. Computer Science & Electronic Engineering: W B Goth, Weston S Mare Tech C, Weston Super Mare; IAD Russell, North Bromsgrove HS, Bromsgrove, Worcs. PHYSICS: Esther M Gibson, Simon Langton GS, Canterbury, Kent; C M Hall, Bristol Cathedral School, Bristol; M P Jimmack, Dollar Academy, Dollar; P R Keeling, Quarrydale CS, Sutton in Ashfield; S H Knox, Acklam Sixth C, Middlesbrough, Cleveland; A K Lewis, Wolgarston HS Penkridge, Stafford; S J Lewis, King Edward VI CS Morpeth; D D Pigram, John Hampden GS, High Wycombe; S M D Shannon, Brooklands TC, Weybridge; R J Warner, Woodgreen CS, Witney, Oxon; S R Wilkes, Stand C, Whitefield, Manchester. Physics with Astrophysics: R C Broughton, Dyke House CS, Hartlepool; A F H Lavender, Bishops Wordsworth's GS, Salisbury, Wilts; P Martin, Hillside CS, Boreham Wood, Herts. Chemistry: M P Docker, Marshalls Park CS, Romford; D McGubbin, Hellesdon HS, Norwich; M A J Moss, Radyr CS, Cardiff; Anju Shah, Nottingham HS for Girls, Nottingham.



BEng & Man

Mechanical Engineering & MANUFACTURE: J C Crouch, Brentwood; PJ Neuhom, King's School, Chester.

B.Sc. & B. Com.

Mechanical Engineering & Economics: D. R. Collie, King Edward VI CS, Retford, Notts; S P T Smith, Epsom C, Epsom, Surrey.

FACULTY OF ARTS

BA

Drama & Theatre Arts: C J Banfield, Fakenham G S, Norfolk; Jenny A Campbell, Sutton H S, Surrey. English: G E Boomfield, Fircroft C, Birmingham, B29; Jacqueline W Evans, King Charles I C S, Kidderminster; G A McMullan, Birkenhead School, Merseyside; R G Terry, King Edward VI G S, Southampton. French: Linda C Rolf, The Kings G S, Ottery St Mary, Devon. Geography: Michelle S Lowe, The Earls H S, Halesowen, Birmingham; R L Perkin, West Bridgford Comp S, Nottingham. Classics: Frances S Reynolds, Bedford H S, Bedford. Latin: S J Oliver, St Mary's C, Bitterne Park, Southampton; Patricia R Taylor, Falconfield Church of England H S, Withington, Manchester. Med. & Mod. History: M F Duddridge, Thurston Upper C S, Bury St Edmunds. Mathematics: Corrine A Price, Watford G S for Girls, Herts. Physical Education: Lorraine J Emery, Dean Row County H S, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Theology: M A Cope, Stoke on Trent. Combined Subjects: Ruth E Allen, King Edward H S, Hartshill, Stoke on Trent; R. Tebbutt, Great Yarmouth C S, Norfolk.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

MBChB with Honours

Judith H Cross, Marlwood School, Alveston, Bristol; R Donnelly, Bishop Walsh School, Sutton Coldfield; Susan M Knight, Warwickshire S for Girls, Northampton; College of F E, Leamington Spa; University of Oxford; R D Sayers, Loughborough G S; J F Sharp, Calday Grange G S; St Peter's College, Oxford; A G Smith, Lawnswood School, Leeds; D R Wallbridge, K Henry VIII School, Coventry.

FACULTY OF LAW

LLB

Beverley E Bethell, T P Riley Comp S; A N Hyman, Blackpool and Fylde C. LLB (Law with French): Vivian Cockerill, O Anne G S York.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of Commerce: P A Alexander, Ardingly C. Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting): J W Bolchover, Manchester G S. Bachelor of Social Science: Economics: I Best, Kettering B S; M D Key, Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical S, Rochester; A J H Parsons, Kings C, Somerset. Mathematics, Economics and Statistics: R G Graham, Penketh H S, Cheshire; N J Murphy, Workington G S. Sociology: Anne Margaret Weaver, Ludlow G S. International Studies: A G Smith, Birmingham Poly. Social Administration: Diane Frances Bryan, Birmingham Poly.

Salford

The following first class honours degrees have been awarded at Salford University.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Department of Aeronautical and Mechanical Engineering

BSc:

Aeronautical Engng Science: R A Greenwood, Stockport Tech. Engng Metallurgy: I Birkby, Knottingley HS; A R Scott, South Wolds Comp. Mech Engng: C Constantinou, Cheltenham GS; K J Hargreaves, Leyland Motors Tech; A P Whittle, Leigh C. Mech Engng Science: D A Roberts, Barrow CFE.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ACOUSTICS

BSc:

Electroacoustics: D E A Hyde, Runshaw C, Leyland.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL AND GAS ENGINEERING

BSc:

Natural Gas Engng: J I Hurst, Portsmouth Poly; M C Osbourn, N Chadderton S; R G Smith, East Ham Tech; D Wharmby, North Trafford CFE.

Department of Civil Engineering

BSc:

Civil Engng: B R Roberts, Henley CFE, Coventry. Quantity Surveying and Construction Econ: J Roche, Cardinal Allen GS, Liverpool.

Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering

BSc:

Electrical Engng Science: B J Hammond, Southampton Tech; D C Pye, Blackburn Ch of Eng HS. Electronic and Elec Engng: K Ahluwalia, British S of Brussels; K W Feather, Knowsley Central Comp, Liverpool; D Rowan, Barrow CFE; S J Savage, Boston GS; D W Thornton, Turton HS, Bolton. Electronic Communication: D A Hadjitofis, English S, Nicosia, Cyprus. Electronics: R C L Boyce, Cheltenham C; A Houldsworth, Barclay S, Stevenage; G R Sharples, Baines S, Poulton-le-Fylde.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Board of Study for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Joint Honours in Science

BSc:

Joint Honours in Science: R A Collman, St Christopher S, Letchworth; P L Greenhalf, Highfield Comp, Gateshead; G P Howe, Altrincham S for Boys; Jane P Lewthwaite, Douglas HS, Isle of Man; G D Robson, Huddersfield Tech.

Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry

BSc:

Applied Chemistry: A J Morris, Rowlinson S, Sheffield; Imogen A Scruton-Evans, Haberdashers Monmouth S for Girls, Ross-on-Wye; C F D Yip, Warley Tech. Chemistry: Vijayalakshmi Venkataraman, DTEA Senior Secondary S, Delhi.

Department of Pure and Applied Physics

BSc:

Applied Physics with Indust Studies: P Bonnett, West Hatch Tech HS, Chigwell.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE and FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS
Departments of Business and Administration and Chemistry and Applied Chemistry

BSc:

Chemistry and Business Studies: Karen R Stanley, Brentwood County HS.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS
Department of Business and Administration

BA:

Organisational Analysis and Indust Relations: Claire A Seabrook, Wycombe HS.

BSc:

Business and Admin: Ceri A Bennett, Prince Henry's GS, Otley, Leeds.

Department of Geography

BA:

Geography: Rosa M Addison, St Anthony's Girls S, Sunderland.

Department of Modern Languages

BA:

Modern Languages: A G Sharkey, St Mary's SFC, Blackburn.

York

York University has announced the following first class degree results:

B Sc

Biochemistry: R C Ivimey-Cook, Exeter S, Exeter. Biology: T G Burdon, Kingsway T C, Dundee; A J Dolman, Wulfric S, Burton, Staffs; R C Hoult, Hunmanby HS, Filey; L Johnson, Con of Mercy HS, Liverpool; C A Miller, Oxford HS, Oxford; R J Toy, Lewes Priory S, Lewes. Biology/Computer Science: P A H Medley, Churchers C, Petersfield. Genetics: D M Whitcombe, Kings S, Chester. Chemistry: R A Baker, Wolverhampton GS; A G Benson, Howard S, Gillingham; J M Bray, Kings HS, Warwick; M J Brown, Avenue Comp S, Newton Aycliffe, Durham; S J Day, Longdale US, Birstall, Leics; S Firth, Wath upon Dearne Compl S, Rotherham; D J Orrah, Diss HS Diss, Norfolk; J Scarratt, Whitley Abbey S, Coventry. Computer Science: C S Fidler, Croydon HS, Croydon. Computer Science/Mathematics (EQ): M P Henry, Sacred Heart C, Droitwich. Electronics: D R Monksfield, Latymer S, London; A J Pickering, Coventry S, (King Henry VIII), Coventry; M T Whitaker, Wanstead HS, London. Mathematics: A J Hayward, The Wakeman S, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury; G K Newbould, Bilborough C, Nottingham; J M Radford, Clitheroe Royal G Boys, Clitheroe; J E Thomas, Gravesend S for Girls, Gravesend; W Y Won, Ballymena T C, Ballymena, Antrim. Mathematics/Physics: D P Rowell, Netherhall S, Cambridge. Mathematics/Statistics: G C Atkinson, Solihull S F C, Solihull. Physics: I D Barber, Luton SFC, Luton; A J Haywood, Groby Community C, Leicester; M J Padgett, Impington Village C, Impington; N I Payne, Bognor Regis S, Bognor. Theoretical Physics: R Evans, Solihull SFC, Solihull. Biophysics: E F Gillard, Mary Erskine S, Edinburgh.

BA

Economics Statistics (EQ): P A Dyson, Gateway SFC, Leicester; P J Ellis, Gateway SFC, Leicester. English: C R S Barclay, Rugby S, Rugby; S J Carnall, Exeter C, Exeter; T J Lustig, Bishops Stortford C, Bishops Stortford. History: A J Finch, Lakes S, Windermere; C P Jeffery, Bristol G S, Bristol; A J Weisman, Upton GS, Slough. History/Politics (EQ): R Lyle, Bangor G S, Bangor, Down. Mathematics/Statistics: C A White, Strodes C, Egham. Philosophy: R K Fishwick, Exeter C, Exeter; A M Ridley, Royal G S, Colchester. Politics/Education: R Bailey, Thomas De La Rue S, Tonbridge. Social Policy and Social Work: H Jeffreys, Seaton Burn H S, Newcastle.

Heriot-Watt

The following have satisfied the examiners for the award of degrees with First Class Honours at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh:

BSc

Actuarial Mathematics and Statistics: S W Cameron, Kirkcaldy HS; J Galbraith, Greenock Ac; J Pollock, Dunoon GS. Marine Biology: B J Bett, Dumbarton Ac; G J Davies, Selkirk HS; Alexandra A Duff, Royal HS of Edinburgh; C J Smith, Archbishop Holgate's GS, York. Mathematics: W K Y Chung, Lanark GS; P Kalugerovich, Whitburn Ac; Mary A Lygo, Lenzie Ac; K G MacKinnon, Oban HS. Pharmacy: Helen L Bamoni, Morrison's Ac, Crieff; Janet A Halliday, Inverkeithing HS; Anne F Raffle, Dundee HS. Physics: J S Aitchison, Kelso HS; D C Hutchings, Broxburn Ac. Applied Physics with Solid State Electronics: D J Bone, Dumfries Ac.

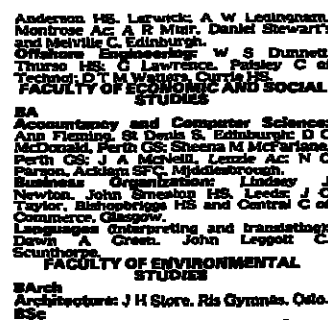
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

MEng

Electrical and Electronic Engineering (five-year "enhanced" undergraduate course leading to Master of Engineering degree): J P Aitken, St Pius S, Glasgow; R W Anderson, Broughton HS, Edinburgh; D R Carmichael, Eyemouth HS; R C Pepplate, Larkhall Ac; I F Stewart, Perth GS.

BSc

Chemical Engineering: N G Brow, Ardrossan Ac; F M J McCollam, N Berwick HS; G H Bennie, St Mungo's Ac, Alloa; G White, Larkhall Ac. Civil Engineering: J A Chung, Singapore Polytechnic; F McNiff, St Augustine's HS, Edinburgh; A J Walker, Peebles HS. Electrical and Electronic Engineering: G Banecki, Warsaw Tech Univ; A G Jefferson, Currie HS; J F S Yan, Harlaw Ac, Aberdeen. Mechanical Engineering: K N Johnson, Anderson HS, Lerwick; A W Ledingham, Montrose Ac; A R Muir, Daniel Stewart's and Melville C, Edinburgh. Offshore Engineering: W S Dunnett, Thurso HS; G Lawrence, Paisley C of Technol; D T M Watters, Currie HS.



FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

BA

Accountancy and Computer Science: Ann Fleming, St Denis S, Edinburgh; D C McDonald, Perth GS; Sheena M McFarlane, Perth GS; J A McNeill, Lenzie Ac; N C Parson, Acklam SFC, Middlesbrough. Business Organization: Lindsey J Newton, John Smeaton HS, Leeds; J C Taylor, Bishopbriggs HS and Central C of Commerce, Glasgow. Languages (interpreting and translating): Dawn A Green, John Leggott C, Scunthorpe.

FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

BArch

Architecture: J H Store, Ris Gymnas, Oslo.

BSc

Town Planning: D R Leslie, George Heriot's S, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

BA

Design: Fiona R Hutchinson, Trinity Ac, Edinburgh; Lesley A Stothers, Paisley GS. Painting: D C Duke, Craigroyston HS, Edinburgh; Karen S Forbes, Bell-Baxter HS, Cupar; A C A Hood, Auchmuty HS, Glenrothes; Wendy A McMurdo, Broughton HS, Edinburgh.

Aston

Aston University has awarded the following first class degrees:

BSc

Behavioural Science: J X Jesson, Birmingham Poly. Biological Sciences: H Godfrey, Bewdley, Worcs; D G Lambert, Thornhill S. Chemical Process Eng and Business Studies: L G Illsley, Carnforth, Lancs. Civil Eng (3yr): G J Wright, Peterborough Tech C (ICE prize). Civil Eng (4yr): P O Collins, Ignatius C (Upper S). Combined Honours: J C Flint, Perry Common S (Physics/Maths); P F Martin, Kings S (Computer Sci/Stats). Combined Honours Language: A Aderson, Westcliff HS, (Bus Admin/French); C H Smith, St Johns, Worcs (Bus Admin/German). Computing Science (4yr): N J Thurlow, Hemel Hempstead S). Computing Science (3yr): C P Catchpole, DarlingtonTech; H J Tolman, N Devon C.

Electrical and Electronic Eng (3yr): T Clayborough, Streetly; S Poon, (overseas). Electrical and Electronic eng (4yr): M C Cinderey, Royal Forest of Dean GS; S Furniss, Atherstone S; A T Summers, Sir Thomas Picton. Environmental Health (4 yr): A Hever, Wolverhampton. Geological Sciences: I P Stalling, Canon Slade S. Health and Safety: E Pinnock, Wulfrun C FE. Managerial and Admin Studies: S Dunn, Edgbaston C of FE; M R Simpson, Sheldon. Metallurgy: J E Franklin, King Edwards GS; I Marshall, Mexborough S; A B Twist, Ellesmere C. Ophthalmic Optics: J Dengler-Harles, Edgbaston HS; M Rosenfield, Liverpool. Pharmacy: S L Haynes, Erdington Comp; G John, Streetly S; A Mesh, St Brendans C; M J Sargisson, Kenilworth; K Wells, Kings Grove Co HS. Physics: P M Evans, Kings Heath S; C P Wright, Tamworth, Staffs. Production Tech and Prod Management: C S Chor (overseas).

OBITUARY

COLONEL RÉMY
Wartime Resistance hero

Colonel Rémy (the *nom de guerre* of Gilbert Renault), one of the best known heroes of the French Resistance, died in his sleep early on July 29 at the age 79. He was staying at a hotel in Guingamp in Brittany where he was due to take part in the 40th anniversary celebrations of one of the battles fought by local resistance fighters of his unit.

Until the outbreak of the Second World War, nothing had prepared Gilbert Renault for his future role. Born the eldest of ten children in 1904, he studied law before going into banking and then into the financing of films. But when the Germans invaded France in June 1940, he immediately decided he must abandon everything to fight against the enemy.

Accompanied by one of his brothers, he managed to get a boat to England, arriving a few hours before General de Gaulle launched his appeal from London for the establishment of the Resistance and of the Free French Forces.

Within eight days, Renault had joined the forces and immediately volunteered for one of the most dangerous jobs – that of keeping the provisional French government in London informed about German movements in occupied France.

Moving secretly back to France in August 1940, Renault known from now on as Rémy became the head of one of first under-cover intelligence services in occupied France, "La confrérie de Notre Dame", which was later to change its name to "CND-Castille".

By June 1942, the Germans had discovered his identity, however, and he was recalled to London with his wife and four children. Deprived of their main quarry, the Germans took their revenge instead on other members of the family. Rémy's mother and five sisters were arrested, one of his brothers and his uncle taken off to a concentration camp where they were to die, and one of his cousins was shot.

But he was soon back in France, working harder than ever, extending his intelligence network to cover not only the whole of France, but also Italy and Nothern Africa. He continued throughout the war, always manging to avoid being caught.

Loyal to de Gaulle, he joined his "Cabinet" after the liberation and continued to play an important role in his party, the "Rassemblement du Peuble Francais", even after de Gaulle's resignation in 1946.

But the two men fell out in 1950 over Renault's support for the rehabilitation of Pétain. The rupture was further aggravated by differences at the end of the Algerian War of Independence over the question of an amnesty for the French rebels, which Renault supported. His relationship with de Gaulle is described in his book *Ten Years with de Gaulle.*"

After the war, he devoted his life to journalism and writing about his experiences in the resistance.

LORD BALERNO

Lord Balerno, who achieved distinction as a scientist, a soldier and in politics, died on July 28 at his home near Edinburgh. He was 85.

Son of a former Principal of Aberdeen University, the Very Rev Sir George Adam Smith, Alick Drummond Buchanan-Smith was educated at Glasgow Academy, Glenalmond, Aberdeen University and Iowa State University. In 1925 he became a Lecturer in Animal Genetics at Edinburgh University, a post he held until 1960, publishing a number of significant papers in scientific journals, and serving as both vice-chairman of the Pig Industry Development Authority and as treasurer of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Living refutation of Shaw's dictum, he also built up a notably successful farm of his own, at Balerno in Midlothian, breeding both dairy cattle and pigs. He was chairman of the Court of Heriot Watt University during the critical stage of the development of its new campus.

A lifelong connexion with the Gordon Highlanders, with whom he served in France as a young subaltern in 1917-18, and as a Territorial Army battalion CO from 1936 to 1942, was marked by his honorary Colonelcy of the 5th/6th battalion.

After active service with his regiment in 1940, missing capture at St. Valéry only because he was by then in hospital he was posted to the War Office as a Brigadier and Director of Personnel Selection, serving there until the end of the War.

Married, in 1926, to Mary Kathleen ("Mollie") Smith of Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, his home and family life with their four sons and daughter had been unusually happy, but a tragic accident to his wife on a family holiday in 1947 left him a widower.

Long an active Conservative, he was president of the Scottish Unionist Association 1955-56, and deputy chairman of the Unionist Party in Scotland 1960-63, during which time he played the leading role in the reorganisation of the party. Nevertheless, so unstinting were his services to science, to farming, to the Kirk – many times a Commissioner to the General Assembly, he served also as a vice-president of the British Council of Churches – in local government, to the Boys Brigade, and as president of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, none in any party could begrudge the honours which came to him.

Appointed OBE in 1939, advanced to CBE in 1945 and knighted in 1956, he was awarded a Life Peerage as Baron Balerno, of Currie in 1963, and thereafter was an assiduous attender at the House of Lords, speaking on the many subjects in which he could justly claim both theoretical expertise and practical experience. There, as elsewhere, his enthusiasm and good fellowship earned him endless friends.

He is survived by three of his sons (one of whom is the Rt Hon Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister) and his daughter.

GEN SIR CAMPBELL HARDY

General Sir Campbell Hardy, KCB, CBE, DSO, who died on July 29 at the age of 78 was Commandant General of the Royal Marines from 1955 to 1959 at the end of a career during which he had had commands at the Normandy landings, in Burma, in Hongkong and in Malaya during the emergency there.

Educated at Felsted school he joined the Royal Marines in 1924. Two appointments to HMS Renown and HMS Rodney, followed before he qualified as a Physical Training Officer and was appointed as such to the Portsmouth Division at Eastney Barracks. He was a fine exponent of the almost forgotten sport of spring bayonet fencing and captained the RM Team, Inter-Service champions, at the Royal Tournament in 1934.

At the beginning of the Second World war he was Adjutant at Eastney but within a few months he was commanding officer of the 9th RM Battalion and continued in command during the most exacting and gruelling conversion course to 46 Commando at the Commando Depot at Achnacarry, taking the unit to France in the D-Day landings and receiving the DSO and Bar.

From November 1944 he commanded the 3rd Special Service (later Commando) Brigade in India; then Burma, where he received a second Bar to the DSO, during operations in the Arakan which included the epic Myebon landings and finally in Hongkong at the end of the war against Japan.

Periods on the Staff of the Commandant General and as Chief Instructor at the School of Combined Operations at Fremington confirmed his already high reputation as a staff officer – though he never attended a staff college as a student. In 1948 he was again appointed to the command of the 3rd Commando Brigade, then in Malta, and took it to Hongkong to aid the defence of the Colony as the Chinese Communist Armies arrived on the border; and subsequently to Malaya where he was appointed CBE for services during the troubles there.

Nine months a CO of the Depot, Royal Marines, Deal followed and he was promoted to Major-General and appointed Chief of Staff to the Commandant General in May 1952. It was his work in this job, and subsequently from 1955-1959 as Commandant General, on every aspect of RM activity but particularly in their organisation and equipment as amphibious warfare specialists, and their integration with amphibious shipping that earned him the acclaim of the whole Corps and the respect of very many servicemen of all ranks. During this period he was appointed CB, created KCB and promoted to General.

After retirement he was for 10 years Director of the Coal Utilisation Council during which period he was also a Colonel Commandant, RM, (being Representative in 1963 and 1964) and President of the Royal Marines Association. He was also a Patron of the Commando Association.

1931 he married Phyllis Sutton from whom he received the greatest support and encouragement during his married life. They had a son and a daughter.

Mr Martin Higham, who died on June 23, was Recruitment Manager for Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd and a well-known figure in the world of recruitment and personnel management. He was the author of such manuals as *Coping with Interviews*and *The ABC of Interviewing*, and served as chairman of the Roffey Park Management College and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

Lady Parker, widow of Sir Edmund Parker, CBE, formerly senior partner of Price Waterhouse and Co, died on July 27. She was Elizabeth Mary (Betty) Butterfield, and she was married in 1934. Her husband died in 1981.

The Hon Rosalind Mary Gibbs, OBE, third daughter of the first Baron Hunsdon of Hunsdon, died on July 21 at the age of 86.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Harsh new world looms for Stock Exchange

It is now just a year since the Stock Exchange Council agreed to accept the deal between the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, and the council's chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison. In exchange for the Government's dropping proceedings, through the Restrictive Practices Court, against the Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange would abandon stockbrokers' fixed minimum commissions.

Actually the Stock Exchange Council had no alternative but to accept: the Prime Minister had - indeed still has - the competition bit between her formidable teeth, and to her competition means essentially competition in price.

A year on, it is clear that competition to the Stock Exchange means far more than brokers and their clients negotiating the price, i.e. commission, at which they will do business with each other.

Competition may mean that private investors will be offered an inferior service to the service they receive now. Unless new forms of protection are devised, they will be exposed to greater hazards when the security built into the agent broker - jobber principal system, unique to London, disappears with the demise of single capacity dealing.

The bigger brokers – notwithstanding the shelters they are constructing with the aid of domestic and American bankers and investment houses – will find the world a harsher place in which to work and prosper. They will be fighting American and Japanese firms not merely living with them as partners. The small to medium size brokers will suffer even more. The broker rebels who turned on their council, demanding representation, consultation and consideration, are right to be afraid.

It is praiseworthy for a firm like Henry Cooke, Lumsden to say: "This firm's likely stance will be to act as agent for our clients, as at present, transacting their business to the best advantage that we can achieve with the many market makers which may evolve". Praiseworthy, but naive, even allowing for the difficulty every member firm has in seeing and appraising what is really in store for the Stock Exchange when (on January 1, 1987?) fixed commissions are finally abandoned and a system based on dual capacity dealing begins to evolve.

Private investors and small institutions accustomed to dealing through small and medium brokers are unlikely, in 1987 and beyond, to have their investing horizons as limited to Britain as they are now. It is therefore hardly conceivable that brokers who are internationally neither skilled nor well-connected will be in a position to compete.

At last, Argentina observes the rules

Argentina's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on an economic programme which would pave the way for both loans from the IMF and fresh financing from the commercial banks still appear to be progressing at a slow pace. Despite the fairly regular statements from Buenos Aires that a letter of intent could be agreed within days, officials in Washington believe agreement may still be some way off.

There are grounds, however, for being rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because there are indications that the Argentine government has at least accepted the need to reach an accommodation with the IMF. "The political decision has been taken to settle with the IMF. The problem is a management one," according to one banker with experience of Argentina.

Events tend to bear out the view that Argentina is serious about playing within the rules of the international financial community. It has committed itself to repaying the $300m (£277m) borrowed from other Latin American countries in March by today's repayment deadline. It is also expected to repay promptly $125m due to commercial banks by August 15. This advance is extendable if agreement has been reached with the IMF by then, but that is probably too optimistic.

Indeed, it is still virtually impossible to judge how long it may take Argentina and the IMF to iron out differences and significant problems remain. In particular Argentina's resolve to push ahead with real increases in public sector wages over and above the soaring inflation rate is hard to reconcile with the aim, insisted on by the IMF, of reducing the budget deficit.

Argentina's civilian government of course has the difficult taks of trying to sell any agreement with the IMF to its own population and this has undoubtedly been a big constraint on its room for manoeuvre. But there is an emerging confidence in the international financial community that it is surely, if slowly, groping its way towards a programme which the IMF will be able to accept.

New benchmark at the Dorchester

Mr Robert Burns, the American who heads the Hongkong-based Regent International hotels chain, says Regent's purchase of the Dorchester in London's Park Lane has cost around £40m. Ther are those in the hotel trade who believe the figure to be rather more than that – at least £43m.

Whatever the precise figure, the deal sets a new benchmark for the capital's hotel property of between £140,000 and £150,000 a bedroom, (the Dorchester has 285 rooms). Under the trade's usual rule of thumb, that implies charging £140 to £150 a night for bedrooms. Single rooms at the Dorchester currently run from about £85 to £130, with an average around £100.

Regent is acquiring the Dorchester freehold which will have put up the price. Even so most recent London hotel deals have come out at well under half the Dorchester cost per bedroom. The highest value realized in recent months was the sale of the Churchill and Montcalm hotels for £50m the pair, a cost of about £82,600 a bedroom. The vlaue of used hotels is inexorably moving towards the point where it will again make commercial sense to build new. It is not there yet: building costs alone of a new hotel in London are still put at substantially more than £100,000 a bedroom.

The Dorchester is a landmark and was bound to fetch a high price. Other chains showed interest when six months ago it became clear that the hotel's Middle Eastern owners led by Mr Al Midani, wanted to sell, but they lost interest. The Dorchester, now 53 years old, was sold by the McAlpine family in the seventies for £9m. Some £12m has since been spent on extensive refurbishment. Regent is preparing to spend another £2m to extend the air-conditioning to all the bedrooms.

It is said there are no plans for raising room rates at the Dorchester beyond "normal" price increases, which could be 5 to 10 per cent over the next year. Annual room occupancy rate this year is forecast at around 80 per cent. Business, including banqueting, has doubled in the three-and-a-half years since Austrian hotelier Mr Udo Schlentrich took over as general manager.

Mr Schlentrich's argument is that with a group like Regent behind the Dorchester, a big marketing push could improve trade. That would begin to make sense of the amount spent per bedroom. Mr Burns added: "Our bankers are very patient." Maybe in a couple of years £150,000 a room will not seem out of the way.

Photograph, report, Back Page

Treasury faces £500m bill to cover Nigerian debt

By John Lawless

The Treasury was faced yesterday with the alarming prospect of having to bail out the Government's Export Credits Guarantee Department with almost £500m this year to cover unpaid debts from Nigeria alone.

That sum compares with slightly more than £600m which the ECGD received in claims from exporters as a result of debts worldwide in its past financial year, and is equivalent to 6 per cent of the Government's projected Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £7.25 billion this year.

The ECGD and Treasury officials are meeting to discuss the implications of Nigeria's surprise decision to go above the heads of the world's credit agencies on its short-term trade debts by making an offer of six-year promissory notes direct to exporters.

The agency immediately responded with a warning to exporters not to accept the offer, because it breaks the rules of international debt refinancing.

But it has no power to enforce that advice and, whatever happens, the ECGD will have to go on meeting month-by-month claims from companies relating to shipments made during the calendar year 1983. The Treasury had always assumed that the ECGD exposure was a temporary risk, because a syndicated medium-term bank loan managed by Barclays International to Nigeria is ready to go in place to cover the whole amount which the agency has insured.

However, all creditor governments have been insisting that Nigeria must first come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund over an economic recovery programme. Although hopes of an early agreement have faded, as talks repeatedly faltered over the question of devaluation of Nigeria's currency, the public offer to exporters came as a shock.

It indicated that Nigeria had taken an entirely different tack in its refinancing negotiations – by trying to tie in insured creditors to the settlement agreed during the past few months with the bulk of uninsured creditors, to take six-year promissory notes for their debts.

The same terms have now been put to insured creditors. Although they carry a grace period of two and a half years, the package has been sweetened with an offer to pay interest on outstanding amounts back to January 1. The smallest exporters are being tempted with an offer of immediate cash payment.

The ECGD's exposure in Nigeria has been quoted consistently at between £600m and £800m. That was based on a small sample of policy-holders.

As claims rose sharply this year, a more precise count reduced that amount to just under £500m. The ECGD knows that, at the least, 80 per cent of that sum will be verified as genuine – because of the straightforward, short-term nature of the business involved

If the rush for applications is any guide, the Jaguar share price will do nought to 205p a share in less than 10 seconds. Hill Samuel, its merchant bank, said yesterday it was impossible to determine how many of the 500,000 prospectuses were snapped up. Jaguar will sell 177.88 million shares at 165p each to raise just under £300m.

About 100,000 prospectuses were distributed in London one of 30 centres (pictured above) throughout the country handing out the financial details of the company. And Barclays Bank ran out.

Applications close on Friday and the basis of allotment will be known on Monday. Official letters of acceptance or rejection will be posted next Wednesday and first dealings will start on August 9.

For the time being, the more cautious feel a first price of 190p would not be disappointing.

Bank drops support for Esal plan

By Philip Robinson

The $45m rescue plan for Esal (Commodities) is now being opposed by one of the seven banks which had previously supported the package. Allied Arab Bank does not now want the scheme to go ahead.

Its formal opposition was voiced in the High Court yesterday when it joined other creditors of the commodity group to oppose an adjourmment of a winding-up petition. An adjournment would allow all classes of creditors to vote on a rescue package. Esal has not traded since January and owes an estimated $212m (£161m).

Reasons for the opposition are expected to be detailed by Allied Arab Bank's counsel at an adjourned hearing in the High Court today.

The court heard yesterday that arguments were likely to take two hours and Mr Justice Vinelott was told that one unsecured trade creditor had resolutely opposed the package

On a separate matter, Mr Justice Vinelott allowed £951.40 to be paid from Esal's assets to the Jockey Club in fees. Esal owns a number of horses which are the subject of a High Court order that they be allowed to race to preserve their resale value.

The Jockey Club had threatened that unless a sum just under £1,000 was paid by yesterday, Esal would be posted as a disqualified person.

New threat for Henlys

The Bank of Scotland was said last night to be close to accepting an offer of 127p for its 29.6 per cent stake in Henlys, the motor trader, which is fighting off an unwanted bid from Midepsa.

Confirmation of the bank's decision would mean the collapse of Henlys's defence against the bid because Midepsa already has a 29.9 per cent stake.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 996.50 up 0.9 (high: 997.3; low: 993.0)
FT index: 778.7 up 2.3
FT Gilts: 75.72 down 0.44
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16,928
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 93.14 up 0.04
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1116.27 up 1.66
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 10,013.51 down 22.61
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 802.68 up 16.69
Amsterdam: 148.5 unchanged
Sydney: AO index 682.3 down 1 4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank index 943.5 up 7.3
Brussels: General index 142.16 up 0.5
Paris: CAC index 158.9 down 0 9
Zurich: SKA General 293 10 up 0.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3075 down 30pts
Index 78.5 up 0.1
DM 3.79 up 0.01
FrF 11.61 up 0.0225
Yen 321.75 up 0.50
Dollar
Index 137.9 up 0.6
DM 2.8945 up 0.0125

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3075
Dollar DM 2.8950

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.591692
SDR £0.773910

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 12
3 month interbank 12 7/16 - 12 5/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅞ - 11¾
3 month DM 5 13/16 - 5 11/16
3 month Fr F11 15/16 - 11 11/16

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11 7/16
Treasury long bond 100⅝ - 100¾

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $339.15 pm $338.50
close $340.00 - 340.75 (£260 - 260.50)
New York (latest): $341.80
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$350.50 - 352 (£268.00 - 269.00)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80 - 81 (£61.25 - 62)
*Excludes VAT

Suspended firm fears closure

By Philip Robinson and Alison Eadie

Mr Alan Kemp, senior partner of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, the suspended stockbroking firm, said yesterday that he feared the firm may have to close in a week if the Stock Exchange refuses to remove its trading ban,

A special meeting of the Stock Exchange Council suspended the four-partner firm of Kemp, Mitchell on Friday, pending an investigation into the firm's business conduct. It means that the firm which has 24 staff and seven associates, cannot trade in any way

Mr Kemp said last night: "I don't know what we are supposed to have done. I haven't even been told. But if the suspension is not lifted soon we will have to consider closure. We have enough money to go on for months, but clients then start drifting away. Even a week is a long time."

Mr Kemp said the Stock Exchange was going over the books and that he had not been called up before the special investigating committee which is headed by Mr Edward Puxley, senior partner with stockjobber Binghood Bishop.

The Stock Exchange investigation is centred around Kemp, Mitchell's activities in the Eurobond market, but it is understood that the inquiries are not being confined to that side of the business. It is believed that three of four other Eurobond firms may well be involved, but the Exchange says that no other member firms are involved at present.

Both Kemp, Mitchell and the Stock Exchange have emphasized that the investigation was not sparked by any liquidity problems. There is no question of Kemp, Mitchell being unable to meet its liabilities.

The probe started afr a routine visit by the Exchange's roving investigator Mr Robert Wilkinson. His visit was prompted by the change in the business of Kemp, Mitchell last October when it expanded its Eurobond market activities.

US rate rise expected

From Bailey Morris, Washington

American interest rates are expected to rise over the next few weeks in response to the Treasury's massive borrowing needs, due to be announced tomorrow.

Market analysts expect the Treasury to announce plans to sell up to $17 billion in new notes and bonds this week and to outline financing needs for the rest of the quarter amounting to $49 billion.

Widespread fears of another rate increase were reflected in the dollar, which moved yesterday to an 11½-year high against the Deutschemark at 2.90. The US prime lending rate is currently 13 per cent and analysts expect it could rise to 15 per cent by the end of the year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

News Int to seek 50.1% of St Regis

News International, which owns Times Newspapers, intends to launch a tender offer for control of St Regis Corp within five days. The offer will be for sufficient St Regis shares to increase ownership to 50.1 per cent of a fully diluted basis.

If St Regis does not complete the acquisition of Colonial Penn Group, the tender offer price will be $55 (£42) a share. If it does complete, the price will be $47 a share.

If the St Regis board approves the tender, News International will acquire the rest of St Regis shares in a merger deal.

● F. H. TOMKINS is to pay a final dividend of 1.165p, making a total of 1.8p (1.5p) for the year to April 29 last. Sales were £25.9m (£17.2m), while pretax profits rose from £1.6m to £2.4m.

● GREGGS, the Northern bakery chain of 261 shops which came to the market in April via a full listing has made half-year profits of £492,000 against £402,000. Turnover increased from £15.8m to £17.7m:

● HOGG ROBINSON, the insurance broking and travel group, announced an increase in pretax profits to last March of £0.5m over the previous year.

Tempus, page 16

Record UK software deal

By Alison Eadie

The biggest ever British software export deal, worth a minimum of $3m (£2.3m), has been won by Aregon International, a company launched by the former National Enterprise Board in 1979 to exploit international markets for British software.

American Telephone & Telegraph had bought the exclusive rights to market Aregon's new videotext product, IVS-5, in the US and will cooperate in the marketing with Aregon outside

Aregon will receive advance royalties and payment for development work amounting to $3m as well as a slice of every software package sold.

ICL a "natural partner" for communications group

STC bid follows world trend

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Standard Telephone and Cables, the telecommunications group which last week announced its intention to buy ICL, is not the first company to want computers with telecommunications.

These partnerships have, in the past decade, been such a natural partnership that many high technology companies have formed such bonds throughout the world.

STC's intention to take over the flagship of the British computer industry in consistent with the partnership forged between the American telecommunications group AT&T and the Italian computer and office automation group Olivetti.

It is thinking along the lines of IBM which has partnered British Telecom in a number of ventures and is part owner of its own communication satellite, Satellite Business Systems, for sending high-speed business data across America.

Ironically, ICI has long recognized the need to marry these two technologies-now termed Information Technology (IT).

Mr Robb Wilmot, the computer company's chief executive, formed a loose partnership wth Mitel, the Canadian-owned telecommunications group, whose office switching systems would be the hub of the ICL office systems.

Mr Wilmot was brought in by the Government in 1981 to rescue ICL.

Within months there were agreements with Mitel, with the Japanese electronics group Fujitsu for the supply of advanced semiconductor technology, with Three Rivers Corporation of America for the supply of scientific terminals and with the Sinclair Research for the development of a work station.

The Sinclair project, merging the research talents of ICL and Sir Clive Sinclair's development team, is typical of the Mr Wilmot's thinking.

Will STC satisfy Mr Wilmot's philosophy? STC subscribed to his view when it successfully bought International Aeradio from British Airways last spring for £60m.

The small group has built a reputation in airport and hospital communications. The acquisition broadened STC's industrial profile overnight.

The ICL takeover would do likewise for STC, allowing the communications group to bid for peripheral, but vital telecommunications equipment needed in a computer system.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Horizon and Chubb in takeover talk

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Takeover speculation provided just enough excitement yesterday to stop the new account dying on its opening day.

Such diverse stocks as **Horizon Travel** and **Chubb and Son**, the security group, provided the action.

Horizon, already buoyed by the sudden upsurge in package holiday bookings, shot ahead 15p to 133p as the market became aware that **Grand Metropolitan**, the leisure complex which has a fledgling package tour operation, had picked up 2.5 per cent of the capital.

Mr Edmund Gregeen, a Horizon director, said: "We do know that Grand Met has been buying. Just how many shares they have acquired I am unable to say".

Grand Met has not yet approached Horizon, which, like other holiday groups was struggling until demand took off.

If Grand Met, which has been replenishing its cash resources by selling its soft drink business and 22.5 per cent of Pleasurama, wants to increase its holiday presence sharply it could feel that now is the time to strike with Horizon's shares well below their 235p peak. At the current price, a bid would cost around £56m.

Shares of Chubb raced ahead 10p to 174p – 8p short of the year's high – on growing speculation of a bid from across the Atlantic. In the past, Chubb has been mentioned in connexion with several suitors including GEC and Tarmac.

Yesterday's surprise spate of buying caught jobbers on the hop and left the market virtually empty of stock.

Mr P. G. Crossland, managing director of Chubb, declined to comment. But he said the board would continue to keep a close eye on the share register for any evidence of an outside buyer building up a stake.

The merchant banker Brown Shipley and Co has resisted any temptation to trim the offer for sale price of Great Western Resources, the oil exploration group headed by Mr Daniel Pena, despite the pressure on crude oil prices. It is keeping the sale at 160p a share, encouraged by the keen interest already displayed by institutional shareholders. GWR, with its US involvement, should be sheltered from short term oil price fluctuations.

At present levels, Chubb is valued at £106m. Last month, it reported full year figures almost unchanged at £14.36m after a setback for two of its subsidiaries. This month, the group had to fork out £132,000 to Mr Brian Lamming, former managing director, who left after a board room disagreement.

Another share to have a takeover run was **Tate & Lyle**, the sugar group, which last week launched a bitterly contested £300m offer for the Brooke Bond tea group. Tate's shares jumped 17p to 240p on speculation that the bidder may soon get a bid.

Tate's late run, which puts the shares above the level held at the time of the Brooke Bond bid, helped the FT 30 share index to close with a 2.2 points gain to 778.7 points. A strong performance by the **TI engineering group**, interim results soon, and **Guest Keen and Nettlefolds** also helped the index which, after a modest opening flurry, had recorded a fall until the final count.

Through most of the day, shares had been weighed down by worries about the miners' strike, the downward pressure on oil prices and the enfeebled pound which, like most currencies, was weak against the dollar.

Government stocks found it all too much and sagged by up to £¾. Golds dipped a dollar or two despite the firmer metal price.

A USM newcomer, **Blue Arrow**, achieved the 90p level, against the 75p sale price, for a few moments but closed but closed at 85p.

Shares of **Falcon Resources**, the oil and gas exploration group, made a steady start to dealings on the full market following a one-for-two rights issue at 85p to raise £4m. The shares, suspended last week on Hill Woolgar's over-the-counter market at 108p, opened at 93p before sliding to 88p – loss of 5p on the day. Falcon, chaired by Mr Ronnie Monk, plans to spend the proceeds from the rights on developing proven reserves of oil from its acreages in the US.

The BBC's New Pension **Fund Scheme** has been buying shares in **Combined English Stores** and now owns 2.65 million, or 5 per cent of the equity. The news allowed Combined English to recover and early fall to close unchanged at 70p. Meanwhile, **Standard Life Assurance** has increased its holding in **Memory Computer**, the USM-listed software group, to 529,000 shares.

Department of Trade inspectors are to investigate the ownership of shares in Emray, the garage and leasing group, whose shareholders meet today to vote on the election of four proposed directors – all opposed by the board. Mr Lionel Altman, Emray chairman, who is known to be unhappy about the criss-cross of overseas shareholdings, has described the boarding party as "a planned and concerted attempt to take control". Emray was unchanged at 18½p.

This represents 8.5 per cent of the shares in issue. Memory received the news with a 3p rise to 208p, after 210.

Mr Swarj Paul's **Caparo Group** has bought more shares in another of his companies, **Capao Properties**. Caparo Group as bought a further 35,000 shares, taking its totla investment to 4.55 million shares. The news added 1p to the property company at 27p.

In recent weeks, Mr Paul has been concentrating his efforts on **Fidelity**, the television and hi-fi group, where he now speaks for nearly 29 per cent of the shares. The market believes Caparo's manouvres in this direction are the prelude to a full bid. Fidelity closed 2p dearer at 115p yesterday.

Shares of **Robert Moss**, the plastic mouldings group, held steady at 88p after the rump of the recent rights issue to raise £2.5m was disposed of in the market. Nearly 94 per cent of the new shares were taken up, while the remaining 195,000 shares were placed by the stockbroker Williams de Bröe at around the 86p level.

Marley, the tiles and do-it-yourself products group, enjoyed a long awaited rally, climbing 1.5 to 72p on renewed selective support. The shares have been as high as 95.2p this year on hopes of a bid approach, but the abscence of any positive news has seen them drift back to 65.5p. At last nights close Marley was valued at £37.5m.

Ryan Hotels, the Irish group, stirred 1p to 13.5p as buyers drifted in on the suggestion that the company is the target of Mr Nazmu Virani. He has apparently used the profit on the sale of his shareholding in **Rowton Hotels** to move in on Ryan and could now have 15 per cent.

Belhaven Brewery, where Mr Virani is chairman, and his unquoted **Virani Group** have granted an option on their 23.5 per cent shareholding in Rowton Hotels to an hotelier, Mr Nurdin Javraj. With the Belhaven/Virani stake, Mr Javraj will have more than 50 per cent of Rowton and will be obliged to bid for the rest. Belhaven's shares were unchanged at 33p.

TEMPUS

New strategy, with risks, at Tomkins

F H Tomkins, the nuts and bolts specialist cried out to be rationalized. A new management, drawn mainly from Hanson Trust and an acquisition or two later, profits for the year to April 29 are ahead by £800,000 to £2.4m. Tight financial controls have been introduced and a string of deals is planned.

Short-term gearing, may, on occasion, rise to about 90 per cent of equity. Management is now "motivated". The share-price at 64¼p, up 3p yesterday, compares with a 1983 low of 19p.

The profit and loss account can be made to yield a less flattering picture. Thus the 51 per cent jump in sales shrinks to a less heady 21 per cent, after adjusting for recent acquisitions and changes in the treatment of subsidiaries. The interest bill for the year of £472,000 compares with a year-end debt level of £1½m.

Stated earnings have risen by nearly 39 per cent, but this improvement excludes £60,000 of extraordinary items, and a £300,000 deferred tax provision, charged to reserves.

A fair part of this year's improvement appears to stem from the tighter financial controls. But any group with only 7 per cent of its main market, industrial fasteners in Tomkins' case, needs to step warily when savaging working capital requirements by squeezing debtors and altering creditor terms, since this may encourage customers to switch to more powerful competitors.

The new management's answer is two-fold. A substantial switch in the composition of sales out of metal bashing and into the more highly rated distribution has already been achieved. This, it is claimed, augurs well for the long-term quality of earnings.

Moreover, last year's £2.2m Ferraris deal was struck on an exit multiple of 8, yet the target rating is far lower, such has been the power of the recent recovery. Given the previous Hanson experience it might all work out, provided equally successful deals can be arranged. But the risks are also evident.

Greggs

The hopeful investors who oversubscribed for Greggs shares 89 times when it came to the market in April could not have foreseen the amount of news, both good and bad, which the Northern bakery chain would report half way through the year.

Noone then could have expected the miners' strike to drag on for so long. The dispute has nibbled at profits from the shops in the mining areas, especially Yorkshire. It is almost impossible to estimate how much the dispute has cost Greggs, but £2,000 to £3,000 of profits each week is probably a reasonable guess.

The warm weather at Easter was also a drag on sales of cakes and pastries.

The good news is that Crawfords, part of United Biscuits, closed its operations in Gregg's homeland, thus reducing competition. Gregg also bought a couple of the closed shops.

The second half will be substantially stronger than the first because the first half suffers from the disproportionate number of bank holidays when the shops are shut.

Historically, the last quarter is strong; Greggs settles its wage negotiations in January but the extra costs canot immediately be passed on and increases are spread over the next few months. By the last quarter, costs have been completely recovered – and price rises are probably ahead of cost increases.

Negotiations are under way for an acquisition which would take Greggs into the West Midlands, which along with the South, is one of the company's prime target areas.

The company has about £1.5. in the bank and expects to have net cash at the year end.

The promised dividend of 3.4p for the full year would give a yield of 3.3 per cent with the shares down 2p at 146p. Greggs came to the market at 135p.

Hogg Robinson

The stock market was hardly ecstatic over the year end results of Hogg Robinson, the insurace broking, travel and shipping group, which were at the lower end of expectations. Shares fell 4p to 176p after the announcement that group pre-tax profits had risen only £500,000 over the year to £11.08m. Shareholders are to receive a final dividend of 6.75p – only 0.75p more than last year.

This is despite the fact that profit attributable to shareholders has leapt up from £4m to £9m. The main reason for this is not increased trading profit but a one-off gain from the sale of the company's old headquarters which, before tax, realized £8m.

Despite a continuing policy of reoganization in its broking activities, HR showed a slight fall in profitability here which it blames on difficult conditions in Africa and the Middle East. Its underwriting business also showed a slight decline in profits.

The bright spot in the group's performance has undoubtedly been its travel and shipping operations. Its purchase of Wakefield Fortune Travel earlier in the year made HR the second largest commercial and retail travel agent in the country.

Although Wakefield is too new to have been included in this year's results, HR's pretax profits on travel and shipping leapt 132 per cent in a year not especially favourable to the travel industry. The company is looking to buy more travel agencies to increase this part of its business.

The solid but unexciting performance of the company could renew speculation about a takeover of HR. Not surprisingly, the board presents an optimistic face. Mr Albert Wheway, HR's chairman, said the share stakes of Mill & Allen and Aitken Hume had hardly risen during the year and that of the Kuwaiti Investment Office had acutlly fallen slightly.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; gas-oil in US $ per metric tonne.

RUBBER	
Aug	668–52
Sep	685–65
Oct	695–75
Nov	699–98
Dec	710–03
Jan	720–15
Feb	730–26
Mar	741–30
Apr	751–40
Oct/Dec	700–97
Jan/Mar	729–27
Apr/Jun	760–42
COFFEE	
July	2195–2191
Sept	2209–2208
Nov	2229–2227
Jan	2188–2185
Mar	2057–2060
May	2030–2025
July	2010–2006
Vol:	1,668
COCOA	
July	1745–43
Sep	1760–59
Dec	1669–67
Mar	1659–58
May	1670–67
July	1680–77
Sep	1685–84
Vol:	2,934
SUGAR	
Aug	119.00–120.00
Oct	127.20–127.40
Dec	135.60–138.80
Mar	153.20–153.40
May	160.00–160.40
Aug	168.20–168.60
Oct:	176.60–177.00
GAS OIL	
July	212.50–11.60
Aug	214.25–14.00
Sep	217.00–16.75
Oct	220.75–20.60
Nov	224.75–24.25
Dec	228.25–28.00
Jan	229.50–29.25
Feb	228.50–26.60
March	227.00–17.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1012.50–1013.00
Three months	1032.00–1032.50
T/O	3,900
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1021.00–1023.00
Three months	1032.00–1034.00
T/O	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9510–9515
Three months	9410–9418
T/O:	510
Tone: Steadier.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9510–9515
Three months	9430–9431
T/O:	85
	Tone: Steady.
LEAD	
Cash	371.00–372.00
Three months	367.50–368.00
T/O:	2,650
	Tone: Steady.
ZINC	
Cash	647.50–648.50
Three months	662.00–663.00
T/O:	2,175
Tone: Steadier.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	535.5–536.5
Three months	552.0–553.0
T/O:	3 lots
Tone: Quiet.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	535.5–536.5
Three months	552.0–553.0
T/O:	Nil
	Tone: Idle.
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	879.50–880.50
Three months	905.50–906.00
T/O:	8,250
	Tone: Steadier.
NICKEL	
Cash	3668–3670
Three months	3662–3665
T/O:	210
	Tone: Barely steady.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Aug	338.80–339.00
Oct	345.10–345.80
Dec	352.30–352.40
Feb	359.20–359.40
Apl	366.20–366.40
July	373.00–373.10
Vol	427
	Tone: Very quiet.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Settlmt
YEN		
Sept84	42	4092
Dec84	–	4152
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Comparatively firm.		
STERLING		
Sept84	384	13085
Dec84	750	13090
Mar'85	620	13120
Comment: Well traded.		
D-MARK		
Sept84	125	3478
Dec84	–	3530
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Under pressure.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept84	70	4093
Dec84	–	4165
Mar'85	–	–
SHORT EURODOLLAR		
Sept84	2687	8827
Dec84	809	8777
Mar'85	110	8743
June'85	14	8713
Sep'85	–	8695
Comment: Easier.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept84	1157	8834
Dec84	155	8849
Mar'85	36	8822
June'85	28	8797
Sep'85	–	–
Comment: Slipping.		
US T-BONDS		
Sep84	573	6324
Dec84	28	6305
Mar85	–	6220
Comment: Falling.		
LONG GILTS		
Sept84	2377	98215
Dec84	43	9726
Mar85	–	9920
Comment: Firm.		
LIFFE FTSE		
Sep84	330	9895
Dec84	3	9896
Mar85	–	9920
Comment: Weakening.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 30:
GB: Cattle. 91.87p per kg lw (-3.38).
GB: Sheep. 147.57p per kg est d c w (-15.34).
GB: Pigs. 83.91p per kg lw (+0.76).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 8.8 per cent, ave. price. 91.87p (-3.60).
Sheep nos. up 42.1 per cent, ave. price, 149.41p (-16.06).
Pig nos. down 0.8 per cent, ave. price, 83.89p (+0.73).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 10.5 per cent, ave. price, 91.86p (-2.29).
Sheep nos. up 21.2 per cent, ave. price, 130.43p (-12.18).
Pig nos. down 34.2 per cent, ave. price, 86.17p (+4.02).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£106.85	105.80
Nov	£110.05	109.00
Jan	£113.70	112.10
Mar	£116.60	114.85
May	£119.60	117.40

Total lots traded
Wheat B: 114
Barley: 196

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS

British Bankers' Association: Mr Denis Child, of the National Westminster Bank, is the new deputy chairman of the association's executive committee. He succeeds Mr Michael Thompson, of Lloyds Bank, who remains a committee member.

United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association: Lord Pennock of Norton becomes president of the association from tomorrow.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Ian Farnsworth and Mr Peter Newman are leading the bank's British finance and marketing team. Mr Farnsworth is senior international executive and Mr Newman is senior accounts executive.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mr Phillip Porter, a new partner, has taken charge of the insolvency department in Reading, Berkshire.

Harveys of Bristol: Mr Michael Jackaman is the new chairman.

Hitachi Sales (UK): Mr Shizuo Higashiura succeeds Mr K. Sugyiama as chairman and managing director.

Henlys: Mr Peter Hughes has been elected a director.

Robert Fleming: Mr Antony C. Chambers and Mr Ian R. M. Ramsay have become directors.

Montago, Loebl, Stanley: Mr Robert Froy, head of the corporate finance and private client departments, will become chief executive of the company.

He will have overall control of Montagu Loebl Stanley Financial Services. Mr Peter Evans is the new manager of the private client department.

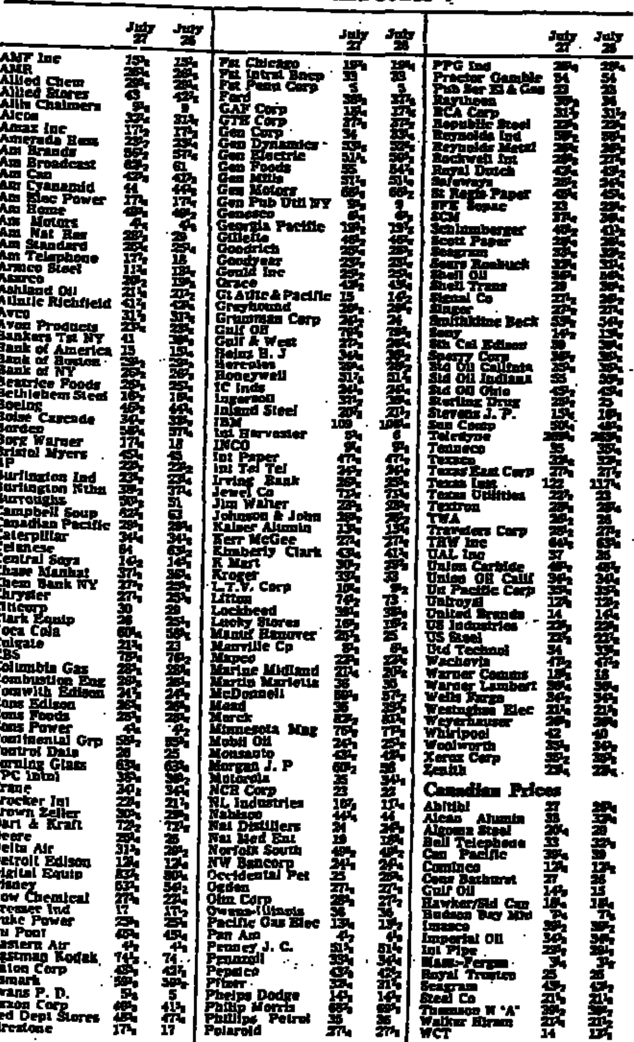
WALL STREET

Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones average was down 4.43 to 1,110.19 shortly after the market opened. Declines led advances by 465 to 417.

Recent buying has been sparked by a rally in the bond market, which has led to hopes that interest rates have levelled off and may soon fall,

The Federal Funds rate remained at a high 11½ per cent level in early business.

Mr Hugh Johnson of First Albany, said he thought the bond markets rally "will run into trouble in a couple of weeks when the Treasury sells $17 billion worth of bill, notes and bonds".



	July 27	July 26		July 27	July 26		July 27	July 26
AMF Inc	15⅝	15¼	Fst Chicago	18⅝	19⅛	PPG Ind	28⅝	28⅛
AMR	28⅝	28⅛	Fst Intrst Bncp	33	33	Procter Gamble	54	54
Allied Chem	28⅝	28⅝	Fst Penn Corp	5	5	Pub Ser El & Gas	23	22
Allied Stores	43	42⅞	Ford	38⅝	37⅞	Raytheon	36½	36
Allis Chalmers	9⅛	9	GAF Corp	18⅛	17⅛	RCA Corp	31½	31½
Alcoa	32⅞	31⅞	GTE Corp	37⅝	37⅞	Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅛
Amax Inc	17½	17½	Gen Corp	34	33⅝	Reynolds Ind	55⅛	55⅛
Amerada Hess	23⅞	23⅜	Gen Dynamics	53⅞	52⅝	Reynolds Metal	26⅝	26⅝
Am Brands	55⅞	57⅛	Gen Electric	51⅝	50⅞	Rockwell Int	28⅛	27⅝
Am Broadcast	63⅞	61	Gen Foods	55	54⅛	Royal Dutch	43⅛	43⅛
Am Can	42⅞	42⅞	Gen Mills	51½	51⅛	Safeways	25⅝	24⅝
Am Cyanamid	44	44⅛	Gen Motors	68⅛	68⅞	St Regis Paper	45⅝	45⅛
Am Elec Power	17⅛	17⅛	Gen Pub Util NY	9⅛	9	SFE Sopac	23	23⅛
Am Home	49⅛	49⅞	Genesco	6⅛	6⅛	SCM	37⅛	36⅛
Am Motors	4⅛	4⅛	Georgia Pacific	19⅛	19⅞	Schlumberger	45⅝	43⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	12⅛	12⅛	NW Bancorp	24⅛	24⅛	Cominco	12⅛	12⅛
Digital Equip	83⅞	80⅛	Occidental Pet	25	25⅝	Cons Bathurst	27	26
Disney	53⅞	56½	Ogden	27⅛	27⅛	Gulf Oil	14⅛	15
Dow Chemical	27⅛	22⅛	Olin Corp	28⅛	27⅞	Hawker/Sid Can	18⅛	18⅛
Dresser Ind	17	17½	Owens-Illinois	36	36	Hudson Bay Mng	7⅛	7⅛
Duke Power	23⅛	25⅛	Pacific Gas Elec	13⅛	13⅞	Imasco	30½	30⅞
Du Pont	45⅛	45⅛	Pan Am	4⅞	4⅛	Imperial Oil	34⅛	34⅞
Eastern Air	4⅛	4⅛	Penney J. C.	51⅝	51⅛	Int Pipe	22⅞	20⅛
Eastman Kodak	74½	74	Pennzoil	33⅞	34⅛	Mass-Ferguson	3⅛	3⅞
Eaton Corp	43⅛	42⅞	Pepsico	43⅞	42⅞	Royal Trustco	25	25
Esmark	59⅞	59⅞	Pfizer	32⅛	31⅞	Seagram	43½	43⅞
Evans P. D.	5⅛	5	Phelps Dodge	14⅛	14⅞	Steel Co	21⅝	21⅛
Exxon Corp	40⅞	41⅞	Philip Morris	68⅞	68⅞	Thomson N 'A'	39½	39⅞
Fed Dept Stores	48⅛	47⅛	Phillips Petrol	35	36	Walker Hiram	21⅛	21⅞
Firestone	17⅛	17	Polaroid	27⅛	27⅛	WCT	14	13⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Saudis delay paying Western companies

By John Lawless

Western companies have suffered delays in payment from Saudi Arabia because the Saudi finance ministry has restricted spending by other ministries.

This has had a domino effect on sub-contractors and equipment suppliers and has caused serious cash flow problems for western consultants. The British Consultants Bureau has requested Britain's new ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Mr Patrick Wright, to take up the issue.

There has been a switch away from jumbo-sized project development in Saudi Arabia's basic industries. The Saudi government is now urging its own private sector to become more involved and foreign companies are warned their direct exports will be at risk if they ignore the investment possibilities.

British sales are down to £602 million in the first five months of this year, against £636m in the same period last year.

British business strategy, based upon discussions held with a high level Saudi team which came to London early this year, has seen invitations going out to the chairman and managing directors of more than 30 leading British companies.

A "blue chip" team of British industrialists is expected to go to Saudi Arabia in November for a week of talks about investments in manufacturing. The Saudis are known to have been disappointed by British companies sending in middle managers, who have taken too much time making decisions.

HAT pays $5m for US contract painter

The HAT Group now owns the biggest painting contracting business in the US after the acquisition yesterday of another American company for $5m (£3.8m).

HAT has already paid $4m for International Coatings and Linings of Philadelphia. The balance will be paid if profits reach at least $4m over the next 4½ years.

ICLC's main subsidiary is the Oliver B. Cannon group of companies which specializes in work for the paper, pulp and power industries.

The company says Cannon will complement Kline, acquired two years ago, which specialises in work for the petrochemical industry. The two companies will have a combined turnover of $50m and are likely to be administered jointly.

The acquisition of ICLC comes after the failure of negotiations to buy Clarke Bros, another US contract painter, Mr David Telling, chairman, said: "It would be totally wrong to say Cannon was a second choice – it has substantially reduced our dependency on the petrochemical industry."

In brief

● BRISTOL OIL AND MINERALS: Half year to June 30. Turnover £3.44m (£1.09m). Pretax profit £1.36m (£412,000). Earnings per share 2.74p (loss 3.8p). No interim payment (same). An extraordinary gain of £3.3m before tax arises from the sale of B W Mud. The board reports that the latest results show the effects of the change in direction from oil services and towards oil and gas exploration and production. There has been a significant reduction in borrowings, resulting in a strong balance sheet. Gearing is now 31 per cent, compared with 210 per cent last year. The board is confident on prospects.

● CRAY ELECTRONICS: Year to April 28. Turnover £26.29m (£18.82m). Pretax profit £2.34m (£1.74m). Dividend 2.28p (1.75p). EPS 7.85) (5.25p).

● NORTHERN FOODS: Last week, Northern Foods announced the closure of its Milwaukee slaughtering plant, Patrick Cudaby. But during the weekend, a new labour contract was negotiated and the plant will reopen this week. The New contract, which will last for two and a half years, should reduce Northern's employment costs by about $6m (£4.6m) in a full year. In addition, a substantial part of the provision, which was made in the 1984 accounts to cover this plant's closure, will no longer be required.

● STAVERT ZIGOMALA: Year to March 31. Ordinary dividend: 7.28p (6.72p). Deferred dividend: 5.57p (5.11p. Consolidated profit, after tax, £35,000 (£29,000).

● PARK FOOD GROUP: Year to March 31. Total dividend 3p (nil). Turnover £28.65m (£24.35m). Pretax profit £1.56m (£1.2m). The board reports that the current year has started well, with agency hamper orders for the coming Christmas again showing a real increase, with meat and freezer packs, which were introduced last year, selling well and high street vouchers remaining popular. The wholesale companies have again secured additional big customers.

● ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL: Year to March 31. Turnover £5.5m (£5.02m). Pretax loss £243,000 (loss £58,000). No dividend (same).

● BURMATEX: Half-year to May 31. Turnover £3.49m (£2.86m). Pretax profit £774,000 (£594,000). Interim dividend, 2p. EPS 6.1p (4.8p). The board reports that these results were achieved despite a relatively poor performance in March. If the better trend of sales in April, May and June continues, a "satisfactory result" should be reported for the full year.

● ALFRED PREEDY & SONS: Year to March 31 (comparisons restated). Turnover £95.7m (£97.17m). Pretax profit £862,000 (£56,000). Total dividend 3.5p (same). The board expects to propose an increase in the dividend for the current year, which has stated well. In 1983-84, all the long-established activities made an increased contribution. The Ronson division, however, while profitable, was unable to repeat the previous year's excellent result. Operating profit, after interest, showed a healthy increase. The saving in interest charges was due to a reduction of £1.1m in the average level of borrowings, which was achieved by redeployment of resources and tighter control of working capital generally.

● OSPREY COMMUNICATIONS: Period Jan 31 to March 31. Gross revenue, £12,874. Net revenue £11,587. Tax £3,726. EPS 0.39p. No dividend for period. The current year has started extremely well, with advertising turnover for the first three months showing a 37 per cent increase over the figures for the same period last year. The chairman is confident that the results for the year will be "more than satisfactory."

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

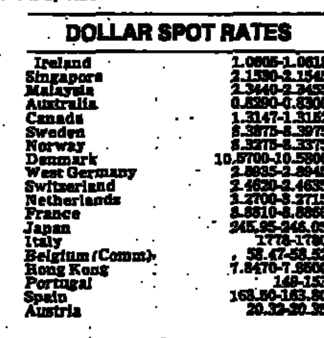
	July 30 (day's range)	July 30 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3020-1.3107	$1.3070-1.3080	0.11-0.07c prem	0.13-0.08c prem
Montreal	$1.7155-1.7210	$1.7190-1.7200	0.03 prem-0.06c disc	0.23-0.34c disc
Amsterdam	4.2673-4.2885fl	4.2725-4.2825fl	2⅛-2⅛c prem	6⅛-6c prem
Brussels	76.25-76.74f	76.50-76.60f	11-3c prem	19-9c prem
Copenhagen	13.8075-13.8400k	13.8250-13.8350k	2⅛-1⅛ore prem	6⅛-5⅛ore prem
Frankfurt	3.7950-3.7960m	3.7850-3.7960m	2⅛-2⅛pf prem	6⅛-5⅛pf prem
Lisbon	196.03-199.88e	196.70-199.45e	170-575e disc	430-1160e disc
Madrid	213.55-214.10p	213.65-213.85p	20-50p disc	105-160p disc
Milan	2319.90-2335.00lr	2324.50-2326.50lr	4-7lr disc	15-6lr prem
Oslo	10.8700-10.9150k	10.8875-10.8975k	¼ prem-⅛ore disc	3⅛-4⅛ore disc
Paris	11.5880-11.6300f	11.6050-11.6150f	1⅛-⅛c prem	1½-1⅛c prem
Stockholm	10.9100-10.9900k	10.9725-10.9825k	⅞-1⅛ore disc	3⅛-4⅛ore disc
Tokyo	320.67-322.50y	321.50-322.00y	2-1⅛y prem	5-4⅛y prem
Vienna	26.51-26.63sch	26.54-26.59sch	15⅛-13⅛gro prem	6⅛-5⅛gro prem
Zurich	3.2078-3.2850f	3.2175-3.2275f	2⅛-2⅛c prem	6⅛-5⅛c prem
Dublin	1.2285-1.2330p	1.2283-1.2303p	6 prem-10p disc	21-32p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 78.5.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5781-1.5813
Bahrain	0.4905-0.4945
Finland	7.9400-7.9810
Greece	147-149
Hongkong	10.2590-10.2720
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3870-0.3910
Malaysia	3.0647-3.0681
Mexico	248-263
New Zealand	2.6414-2.6488
Saudi Arabia	4.5665-4.6065
Singpore	2.8150-2.8192
South Africa	2.1191-2.1242

DOLLAR SPOT RATES



Ireland	1.0605-1.0615
Singapore	2.1530-2.1545
Malaysia	2.3440-2.3455
Australia	0.8290-0.8300
Canada	1.3147-1.3162
Sweden	8.3875-8.3975
Norway	8.3275-8.3375
Denmark	10.5700-10.5800
West Germany	2.8935-2.8945
Switzerland	2.4620-2.4635
Netherlands	3.2700-3.2715
France	8.8810-8.8869
Japan	245.95-246.05
Italy	1778-1780
Belgium (Comm)	58.47-58.52
Hong Kong	7.8470-7.8500
Portugal	149-153
Spain	163.50-163.80
Austria	20.32-20.35

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11⅝-10⅝; seven days, 11⅛-11⅛; one month, 11⅞-11⅞; three months, 11⅞-11⅞; six months, 12⅛-12⅛.

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

The dollar maintained a firm position on foreign exchanges where sterling remained uneasy over lower oil price trends, shedding 45 points at $1.3060.

However, the pound was showing to advantage over the mark at 3.7805 (3.7750), but its trade-weighted index held steady at 78.4 at noon. The dollar, supported by the strong US economy, attracted fresh demand to score rises over other major currencies.

The mark was bolstered by the Bundesbank, but notwithstanding this, was testing 11½-year lows at 2.8960 (2.8820).

Elsewhere, the Swiss franc slipped to 2.4610 (2.4580) along with the French franc at 8.8870 (8.8390). The yen fell to 246.05 from 245.10 overnight.

The pound was better at 3.7880 (3.7750), against the mark, while improving over the Swiss franc at 3.2450 (3.2240). Sterling's trade-weighted index was unchanged at 78.4.

Dealers said the dollar continued to be strongly supported on overseas markets.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	150
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	96
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	85
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	73
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	75
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	22½
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	126
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	160+1
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	28
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	95+1
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	49
Exam 10p Ord (95)	110
Geo/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	31
Global Group 10p Ord (67a)	70+2
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (120a)	140+1
Lon & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	88
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (110a)	114
Northamber 5p Ord (115a)	141–4
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	22½
President Entertain 10p Ord (10¼a)	13¼
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	223+3
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	133
TDS Circuits 5p Ord (380a)	388–2
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	200

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings †	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co *	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9½%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 9¾%; £50,000 and over, 10%.

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England revised its view of the shortage from £200m to £150m. Houses picked up money towards the end of the morning at rates down to 11½ per cent.

Initially, they had paid about 12 per cent for funds. Overnight money interbank fell from 12¼ – 12 per cent to 11⅞ – ⅞

Period rates were as much as 3/16 per cent higher as downward pressures on oil prices weakened the pound.

Sterling certificates of deposit dealers reported af little early business in the one year, where the rate has come very slightly off the top, at around 11¾ per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 9

Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅞	2 months	11⅛
3 months	11⅞	3 months	11⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	11⅞-11⅞	1 month	12⅞
2 months	11⅞-11⅞	2 months	12⅞
3 months	11⅞-11⅞	3 months	12⅞
6 months	11⅞-11⅞	6 months	11⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	12⅛-12⅛	7 months	12⅛-11⅞
2 months	12⅛-12⅛	8 months	12⅛-11⅞
3 months	12⅛-12⅛	9 months	12⅛-11⅞
4 months	12⅛-12	10 months	12⅛-11⅞
5 months	12⅛-12	11 months	12⅛-11⅞
6 months	12⅛-11⅞	12 months	12⅛-11⅞

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅛-12⅛	6 months	11⅞-12⅛
3 months	12⅛-12	12 months	11⅞-11⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅛	3 months	12⅛
7 days	12⅛	6 months	12⅛
1 month	12⅛	1 year	11⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12⅛ Close 12

1 week	12⅛-12⅛	6 months	12⅛-12⅛
1 month	12⅛-12⅛	9 months	12⅛-12⅛
3 months	12⅛-12⅛	12 months	12⅛-12⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 12⅛ 6 months 12⅛

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

NatWest plans yen bond deals

National Westminster Bank is to underwrite Japanese government bonds, in order to strengthen its position in the country's securities market and increase its sales of Japanese bonds in London.

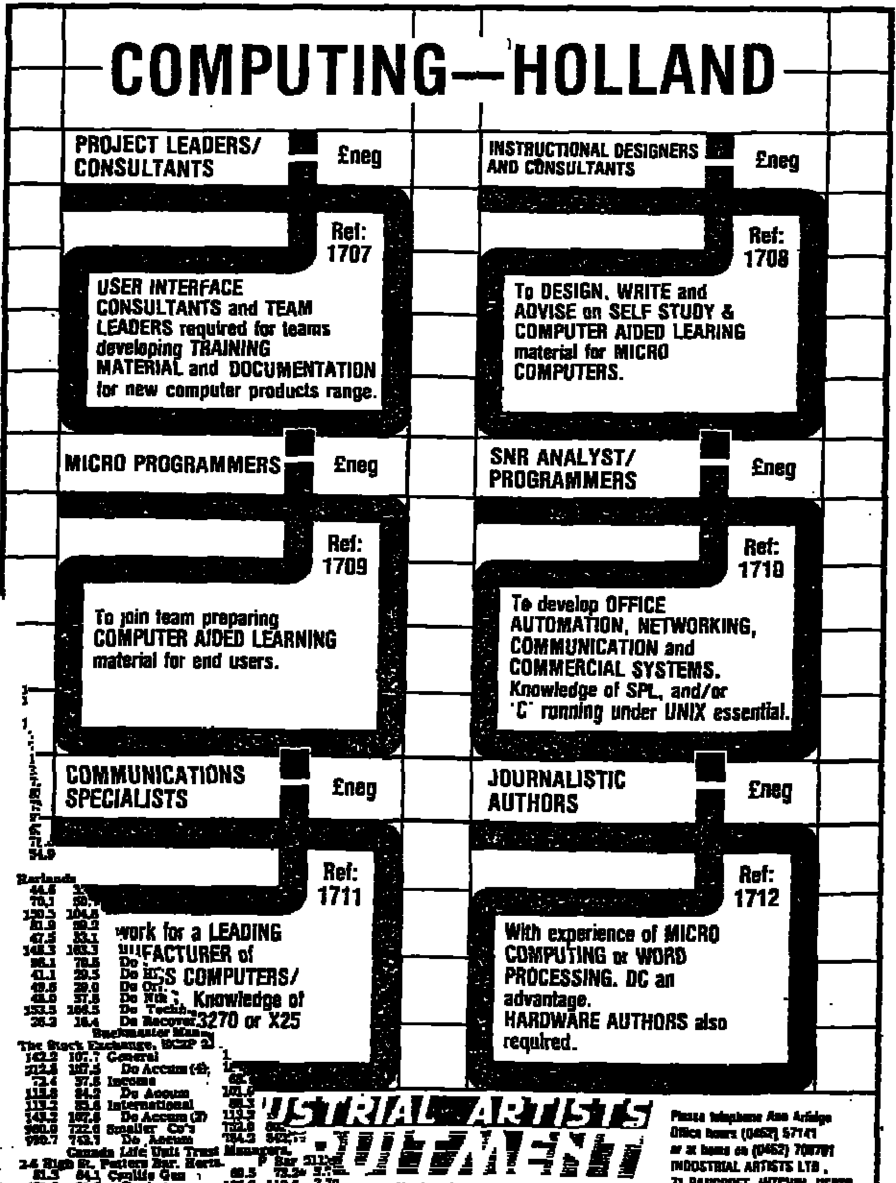
Yesterday, NatWest joined the national bond underwriting syndicate and it will be one of nine foreign banks to join by the autumn.

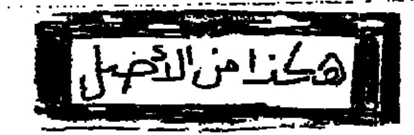
NatWest is to sell the bonds it underwrites in Britain through its merchant bank subsidiary, County Bank.

By joining the national bond underwriting group, NatWest opens the possibility of moving into bond dealing in Japan, a area into which local banks were permitted in April.

Computer Appointments







Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Troubled FTS seek more cash

By Jane Lawrence

The Scottish microcomputer manufacturer Future Technology Systems (FTS) is blaming its financial crisis on cash flow difficulties due to major production problems. Two gremlins in the hardware at the end of last year meant that the company's production line was shut down for two months.

But a leaked report by accountants Coopers & Lybrand suggests that FTS has suffered from "appalling financial mismanagement".

The company, which builds personal computers sold by the American computer giant Honeywell and British electronics firm Ferranti, will need more cash from backers by the end of August if it is to succeed.

The problems facing FTS came as a surprise because it has appeared as one of the few bright spots in the British micro industry.

The deals with Ferranti and Honeywell were major coups for the company based in Beith, near Glasgow. And it is widely accepted that products from the FTS stable – which include two personal computers – are of the high quality claimed for them by the company.

Indeed FTS's declared hope of being the UK Convergent Technologies – a US company which supplies micros to the likes of Burroughs and Plessey – began to seem more than a possibility.

Yet the future is potentially good if the company's product range is anything to go by. Recent announcements include a local area network – V-net – a multi user system and a micro – called the PCi – that runs all the programs available to the IBM PC.

This is the machine that has been snapped up by Honeywell. And a long running bid to sign up with the Japanese company Mitsubishi is still continuing. If the deal is concluded it will be a major triumph for the £6 million turnover company.

Nevertheless next month will be something of a critical time. Coopers and Lybrand is due to publish its full study of the company in the middle of August. The firm's 16 backers will then consult the findings before deciding whether to put up more funds.

Now stop the talk and start the action

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

The one talent the British have mastered better than any other nation is how to produce worthy reports, generated from equally worthy committees. Last week the information technology gurus of government enhanced their reputation in the report production field by publishing two documents-one which will undoubtedly be praised but ignored and another that ignored all the issues and deserves little praise.

The most laudable of the two was the report from the 16 man committee led by John Butcher, parliamentary under secretary of state for industry, which was charged with identifying the skill shortages that exist in the IT industries. The IT trade deficit is now running at £2,000m a year and rising.

The minister was optimistic that a new partnership could be merged between government, industry and academia to produce an efficient training vehicle which would make us competitive with the Japanese and the Americans whose production of engineering graduates in the high technology sectors is embarrassingly *high*.

The formula for technical education revival would also include universities and polytechnics supplying education on contract-the emphasis being placed more on the vocational training side in conversion courses, development courses and revision.

Is the Butcher formula niave or revolutionary in expecting a government which is committed to reduction in public spending and education is not immune from those cutbacks, to countenance further investment in the training of engineers and other high technology graduates?

Can it be accused of being totally impractical because it will require industry and academia to suppress their normal prejudices and become bedfellows?

The committee was careful not to be seen to recommend any policy for adoption by any particular Whitehall department, fearful that this would automatically mean rejection. It is obvious, however, that the Department of Education and Science and the Treasury will have to adopt expansionist policies – a move which would be out of character with their normal staid approach.

The Butcher team was only supposed to compile the database, the minister carefully conceded. Said Mr Butcher: "The object of this report is to face the problems of manpower shortages head on and to focus attention on the best way forward."

There will be no way forward if it is left for one department in Whitehall to squabble with another. The National Economic Develpment Council has been warning the Government for the last two years that the IT deficit is dangerously high and will soon become critical. Its own gloomy forecasts of two years ago have proved to be underestimates. In 1982 on the publication of *Policy for the UK Electronics Industry* the council had predicted that there could be a trade deficit by 1990 of £1,000m. We are not even half way into the decade and yet the trade gap is twice that forecast.

Why has that been the case? The answer is simple. Nothing of any substance has been done to ensure that the deficit is reduced and that high quality technical personnel are being produced to enable Britain to remain in that position.

The bureaucrats and the politicians have not been inactive. Committee after committee has produced report after report in the last two years which are passed to another department where the cycle starts over again. One need not go further than focus on the debacle which has resulted from the vacillations on policy relating to cable and satellite-two primary IT sectors with substantial potential for growth – due to the endless debates between the DTI and the Home Office.

The Butcher formula is not niave, its courageous.

Reading between the Whitehall jargon he is calling for industry/academia partnerships, suggesting that executives consider becoming visiting professors to impart their practical experience while students leave their protected cloisters and get practical experience in the 'real' world during their studentship.

"Action along these lines will create a new partnership between industry and higher education which enable changing national skill requirements to be met in a more relevant, flexible and cost-effective way".

The committee's optimisim must be applauded but it is misplaced. If there is any 'action' then it will be decidedly slow and not sufficiently responsive, if the past is a measure of performance.

The second report on IT published last week by the Government endorses that cynicism. The report was the Government's response to the Cabinet Office study on 'tradeable information'. The ten page response, when it wasn't stating the obvious or reprinting what had been outlined in the original report of last September, was peppered with 'inaction'.

The original study prepared for the CO by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) last year had called on industry and government to get its act together so that information could be packaged and sold as a product.

The Government was to be prime motivator, claimed ITAP, because it was the major producer of information on companies, countries, trade and industry. The information could generate millions of pounds each year for the Treasury's coffers, ITAP suggested.

Nearly nine months after publication the government last week struggled to reply. The response was insipid, unimaginative and lacking in urgency. The 'actions' recommended in the response include a pilot study into publishing government information on a commercial basis, an examination into how such data could be made available in machine readable form, a consideration of how service industry statistics could be improved and an assessment to establish the importance of software to the economy.

They will no doubt result in another set of reports awaiting ministerial action.

In the meantime the IT trade deficit grows daily with little to arrest it.

Reports available DTI: The Human Factor – the supply side problem, from the IT Skills Shortage Committee: HMSO £1.75 Government Response to ITAP on Making a Business of Information.

Alvey: No bias to the biggest

By Sid Smith

Brian Oakley, director of the Alvey programme which administers government support for advanced computer research, has rejected persistent charges that his support has been directed away from Britain's smaller and more innovative information technology companies.

The latest criticism was by Chris Curry, managing director of Acorn Computers, which makes the BBC Micro.

Speaking before a House of Lords committee, Mr Curry said that companies such as his own had long feared that Alvey funds would be gobbled up by the big firms which traditionally received government money. It now seemed this was going to be the case. He also said that the Alvey programme was faltering badly and in serious need of reinvigoration.

But according to Brian Oakley, the terms of government support are such that only large companies can afford to contribute their share of any Alvey sponsorship. "The Alvey programme is a 50 per cent funded scheme. That makes it very difficult for small firms both to raise the 50 per cent cost and to put in the key people who they would have to spare from more profitable business."

The Alvey directorate has recently announced its choice of four projects to receive long term government support:

● The production of an in-car computer terminal

● Research into computer-aided manufacture

● Work on the computer's ability to recognize human speech.

● Development of a system able to respond to queries about complex legislation.



Oakley: critics rejected

The four schemes are headed repspectively by Racal, GEC, Plessey and ICL. But Mr Oakley pointed out the Acorn itself appeared three times in the list of contributing companies, albeit only in a subsidiary role to larger concerns. He attributed Mr Curry's criticism to disappoint over the reversal of the original Alvey committment to 100 per cent funding.

"There must have been expectation that firms such as Acorn would take a much bigger part in the programme.

"But I do not criticise the decision against 100 per cent support," he said. "There is the crucial point that if you supply only half the money, then at least you know that industry really cares about the work it's doing. The British problem – exploitation of research – makes it right to go for a regime in which there's the maximum chance of work being exploited."

Deriving from a report published in lat 1982, the Alvey programme is a £350m five year project with the aim of unting government, industry, the academic sector and research establishments in the development of advanced information technology.

Mr Oakley believes that Britain will not be able to compete with Japan and the US in computer hardware, but does stand some chance in software development. "But that's partly because salary rates here are so much lower than aborad. If you want to get a good program written, then the cheapest place is the UK."

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Any weapon, any plane

■ The widespread problem of linking up equipment from different manufacturers does not only afflict the computer industry. The United States Air Force has awarded the second phase of a contract to Hastings-based Computing Devices for a standard weapon interface that allows any weapon to be carried by any aircraft. Aircraft and weapons are currently designed to match each other making it very difficult, for example, to launch a US missile from a French or British aircraft. Nato has now adopted a standard interface that will be incorporated into the design of aircraft and weapons developed in the West.

English to Braille

■ A new computer system, called BITS, enables typists with no knowledge of Braille to produce documents at twenty Braille lines a minute. The software was developed by Brunel University's research unit for the blind.

Texas in the lap

■ Texas Instruments is to launch a lap-size portable business computer in the US this autumn. It is expected to have a built-in screen able to display 25 lines of 80 characters compared with most current lap computers which display 8 or 16 lines. Prices in the US are expected to start around £1,800. Texas withdrew from the home computer market last year following fierce price competition and disappointing sales of its 99/4A micro.

The portable IBM

■ The portable version of IBM's PC will be on sale in the UK from next month. The 30lb machine includes a nine-inch amber display, a 360K disc drive and a memory of 256K to 512K. The unit will cost £1,960 though IBM's strange decision to price the keyboard separately means that a further £212 has to be added.

The portable PC was initially launched in the US in March and has faced fierce competition from other manufacturers' IBM-compatible portables, some of which are said to be more sophisticated and cheaper. Joe McNally, UK managing director of Compaq, manufacturer of a leading rival to the IBM portable, claims sales of its machine in the US have "outstripped IBM's by a wide margin".

Takeover fever runs high

By Kevan Pearson

Takeover fever in the UK high technology business is continuing unabated. Last week's bid by Standard Telephone and Cables for ICL, the UK's only domestically owned large computer manufacturer, was only the latest in a series of takeover or merger moves which have surprised both the industry and the stock market.

It started when Thorn EMI, the electronics and consumer goods conglomerate, made a surprise bid for British Aerospace.

Talks between the two broke down and GEC started merger negotiations, only to have them stopped by BAe two weeks ago after a definite proposal from Lord Weinstock failed to emerge.

In the meantime Thorn had bid for a 10 per cent stake in UK state owned chip manufacturer Inmos. It finally bought the Government's 75 per cent stake for £95m three weeks ago. But before that drama was finally played out ICL played a supporting role to US telecommunications leader American Telephone & Telegraph in a bid for Inmoss.

The financial markets have not taken kindly to all this merger action in an industry it hardly understands at the best of times.

STC's bid for ICL is not without logic. The worlds of data processing – computing – and communications are rapidly converging. And the largest companies in both those fields, IBM and American Telephone and Telegraph, both US owned, are major movers behind the convergence. To be a credible force against such industry giants STC will need to gain much more experience and market force in data processing, exactly what ICL can provide.

So what next?

The most likely course of events in the immediate future is for a rival bid from one of the other leading players in what one stock market analyst described as "mid-summer high tech madness". And GEC, currently sitting on cash reserves of about £1 billion, is a likely candidate though other leading electronics companies cannot be ruled out.

RACING: CUMANI SET FOR DOUBLE ON OPENING DAY OF GLORIOUS GOODWOOD

Petong to defy weight barrier again

By Mandarin
(Michael Phillips)

Following that fine performance in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot, which he won with 9st 6lb on his back, Petong now has a good chance of winning the William Hill Stewards Cup at Goodwood today, defying more weight than has been carried to victory this century in this popular calvary charge. If he does succeed, Petong will also emulate Calibina, the only horse this century to have won the same two big sprint handicaps in the same season.

Petong is trained at Newmarket by Michael Jarvis, who told me yesterday that the fast grey son of Mansingh is in prime condition and ready to take on allcomers. Our conversation took place before the draw was known, but Jarvis said that ideally he would like a draw in the middle of the course rather than one high over on the far side, where there tends to be some scrimmaging and a chance of being boxed in. In the circumstances he must have been pleased when he heard Petong has been drawn 11.

From that position Bruce Raymond should get a nice lead early on and a clear run towards the end. If Petong can reproduce the burst of speed that saw him overwhelm his rivals in the final furlong of the Wokingham, he will be a hard horse to beat today.

Alpine Strings, who has been penalized for winning his last race at Sandown so nicely, has been drawn alongside Petong, so my selection will certainly not lack good company to race with. But on the book Alpine Strings appears to face a hard task if he is going to beat Ardrox Lad and Morse Pip, who are much better in than when they last clashed at Lingfield. Over five furlongs I would be afraid fo Ardrox Lad, but over six I think that he can be beaten by Petong, just as he was at Ascot. Michael Blanshard, who trains Ardrox Lad, has the same misgivings but he still feels that the chance is worth taking.

Morse Pip was my selection to win the race 12 months ago, but he let me down badly. Recent victories at Brighton and Salisbury point to him being better now. Amarone, Deputy Head, Sound Of The Sea and Kelly's Reef are others that I can envisage running well.

Today's programme begins with the Molecomb Stakes which may go to Absent Chimes now that neither Prince Sabo nor Chantaco are running. Absent Chimes appeared to have gone over the top at Royal Ascot. Before that he had given Eagle's Landed 6lb and a three-lengths beating over five furlongs at Epsom on Derby Day so he should be in his element racing down Goodwood's sharp five-furlong course.

The Oak Tree Stakes has attracted Miss Silca Key and Mystery Ship, the first two home in the Jersey Stakes at Royal Ascot, as well the unbeaten Borcade, Betsy Bay, who ran well in the 1,000 Guineas, the Queen's filly Reflection, who ran well on her reappearance and had decent form last season, and Trisonal, a consistent filly who will be wearing blinkers for the first time.

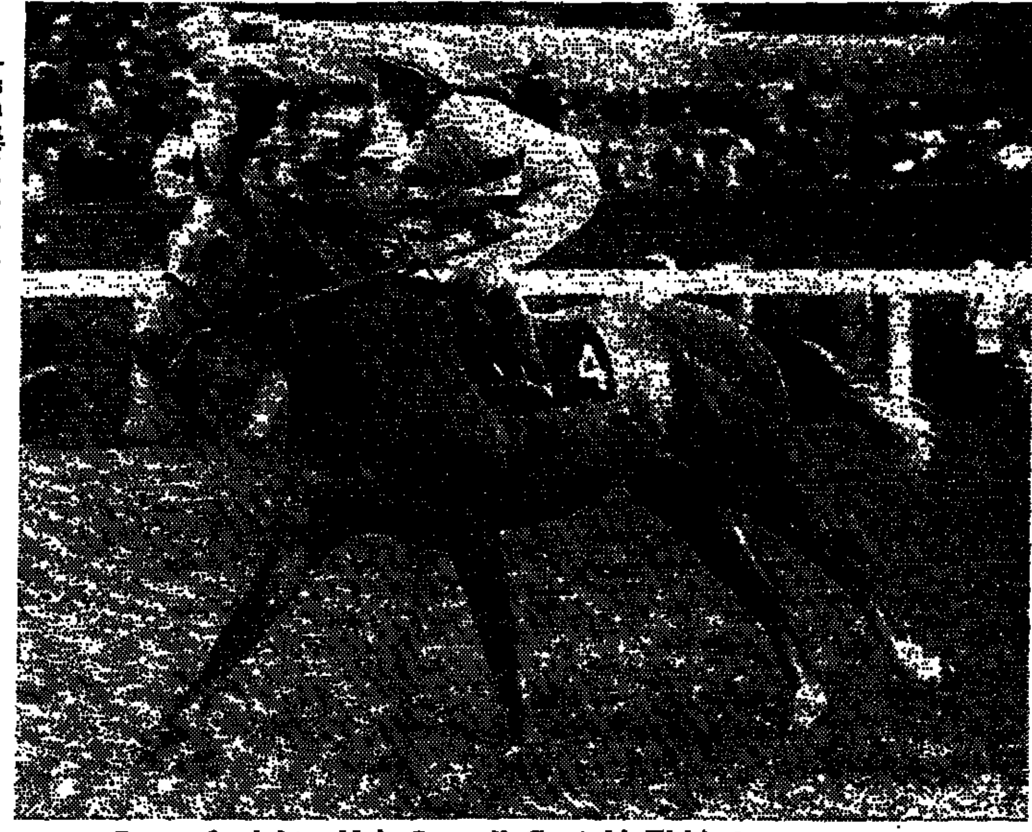
Today's conditions point to Mystery Ship, who was probably attempting the impossible at Newmarket earlier this month when she was asked to concede 22lb to that much improved filly Glen Na Smole.

Kaytu, who had such a rough passage in the Derby, reappears in the Gordon Stakes, in which he has to give weight away all round! Although Kaytu did win the Chester Vase in May, I am still not convinced that he will give 3lb to Commanche Run, who will be ridden by Lester Piggott. My selection finished third in the Princess of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket earlier this month and third in the King Edward VII Stakes at Ascot before that.

Sheragar's younger half-brother, Shernazar, takes a step up in class after winning relatively low-key events at Newbury and Yarmouth. However, it is worth remembering that he was put to rout by Commanche Run at Doncaster

Should Commanche Run disappoint his trainer, Luca Cumani, and owner, Ivan Allan, they can derive swift consolation by winning the next race, the Paul Masson Handicap, with Canadian Crown who was unfortunate to come up against that much improved colt Courting Season in full cry at Newmarket.

Canadian Crown will be ridden by that accomplished young lightweight Michael Hills, whose twin brother, Richard, can also strike lucky today by winning the Redcar Silver Salver on Sulaafah.



Petong: fancied to add the Steward's Cup to his Wokingham success.

Decision on Sangster's $8.2m colt next week

By Michael Seely

The future of the yearling colt by Northern Dancer out of Ballade for which Robert Sangster paid $8.25 dollars at Keeneland last week will be decided at Saratoga at the beginning of next month.

Speaking at Manton yesterday, Mr Sangster said, "The colt has a defect in one of its feet. I've arranged to meet Charles Taylor, the president of Windfields Farms, at the sales next week. We are going to have a talk about the best thing to do on a friendly basis. If there is any doubt about the horse's soundness and the possibility of its standing training, Windfields, as the most honest and professional concern in the business, will not wish to risk their reputation. Probably we'll decide to wait for six months and then take further veterinary advice. Basically we want to keep the colt and eventually to see it racing."

The partnership between the 48-year-old Isle of Man-based millionaire with Vincent O'Brien and John Magnier is one of the most successful in the history of the turf. Yesterday Sangster was showing his own personal blueprint for the future now that Michael Dickinson is installed at Manton. "We've got to spend £2m or £3m on development in the next year. I've told Sheikh Mohammed that it's all very well for him as he's got a country behind him. I've only got a small business and an overdraft."

Situated in the rolling Wiltshire downs, just outside Marlborough, Manton was built in the 1860s by Alec Taylor. Between them Taylor, Joe Lawson and George Todd sent out 44 classic winners in the period between the victory of Moslem in the 1868 2,000 Guineas and that of Sodium in the 1966 St Leger. Bayardo and Sceptre are both buried by the side of the house. On a blazing July day Manton is like an earthly paradise, with its avenues of beech trees and ripening fields of wheat.

Both Sangster and Dickinson have laid their plans with care. "I can't possibly start before 1986," said the man who has been champion National Hunt trainer in the past three seasons, "There are 60 new boxes to be built. We are going to have a peat strip as well as an all-weather gallop. And the main gallop needs treatment as well. There will be a total of six gallops."

GOODWOOD (BBC)

[Televised: (BBC 2) 2.0, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40]

Going: good to firm
Draw: High numbers best
Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble 2.30, 3.40, 4.40.

2.0 MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £16,804: 5f) (8 runners)

101	221113	ABSENT CHIMES (D,BF) (B Hathaway) D Thom 8-10	P Robinson 1
102	221214	ALBANY LAD (D) (Mrs L Davies) R Hannon 8-10	L Piggott 5
104	12223	EAGLE'S LANDED (D) (J Sung) M Jarvis 8-10	B Raymond 7
105	01403	INDIANA PENCE (D) (T Thom) J Bridger 8-10	N Dawe 2
109	411230	CAMEROUN (D) (C Wright) B Hills 8-7	Pat Eddery 4
113	2100	LADY DONNA (D) (P Mersdew) R Boss 8-7	T Ives 3
114	112110	OPERA COMIQUE (D) (B Higgins) B Swift 8-7	J Reid 8
115	11	SORAYAH (D) (N Wachman) H Thomson Jones 8-7	A Murray 6

1983: Precocious 9-0 L Piggott (30-100 fav) H Cecil 7 ran

5-2 Sorayah, 100-30 Absent Chimes, 4 Cameroun, 5 Opera Comique, 7 Albany Lad, 9 Eagle's Landed, 12 Others.

FORM: ABSENT CHIMES (8-11) 4l 3rd to Magic Mirror (8-11) at Royal Ascot (5f, £14,278, firm, June 21, 4 ran). Did better when 3l winner (9-3) from EAGLES LANDED (8-11) at Epsom (5f, £3596, good, June 6, 5 ran). ALBANY LAD (9-4) 4l 4th to Sea Falcon (9-4) at Royal Ascot (5f, £10285, firm, June 22, 9 ran). CAMEROUN 3¾l 6th (8-9) to Seven Springs (8-9) in France last time, earlier had OPERA COMIQUE (8-8) ½l back in 5th and LADY DONNA (8-8) back in 9th when 2l 3rd to Hi-Tech Girl (8-8). SORAYAH (8-13) comfortable 3l winner from Sharp Ascent (8-1) at Ripon (5f, £1840 good to firm, May 23, 10 ran).
Selection: CAMEROUN.

Goodwood selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Absent Chimes. 2.30 Mystery Ship. 3.10 Petong. 3.40 Commanche Run. 4.10 CANADIAN CROWN (nap). 4.40 Ulterior Motive.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Sorayah. 2.30 Capricorn Belle. 3.10 Petong. 3.40 Commanche Run. 4.10 Canadian Crown. 4.40 Visiting.

By Michael Seely
3.10 Alpine Strings (nap). 3.40 Kayton. 4.10 Verchinina.



2.30 OAK TREE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £9,021: 7f) (10)

202	0421-01	MISS SILCA KEY (D) (E. Aldridge & Son Ltd) D Elsworth 8-11	B Rouse 7
203	11	BROCADE (D) (G Leigh) G Harwood 8-8	G Starkey 6
205	32111-0	BETSY BAY (Oceanic Ltd) M Jarvis 8-5	B Raymond 2
206	13-0000	CAPRICORN BELLE (I Allen) L Cumani 8-5	R Guest 10
207	021112	GLEN KELLA MANX (BF) (Bar Equipment) J Fox 8-5	R Cochrane 3
208	10-420	KHWLAH (H Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-5	A Murray 5
209	400022	MYSTERY SHIP (D) (Mrs M Simpson) M Usher 8-5	A McGlone 8
210	041	NORTH QUEEN (D) (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 8-5	L Piggot 9
211	30311-0	REFLECTION (D) (The Queen) I Balding 8-5	Pat Eddery 4
212	3-22433	TRIAGONAL (B) (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 8-5	J Mercer 1

1983: Fenny Rough 8-7 S Cauthen (14-1) B Hills 6 ran

3.10 WILLIAM HILL STEWARD'S CUP HANDICAP (£27,113: 6f) (25)

[illegible]

3.40 GORDON STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o: £19,566: 1m 4f) (8)

401	33-310	KAYTU [illegible]
402	02-0133	COMMANCHE RUN [illegible]
403	3211-00	GOLD AND IVORY [illegible]
406	220411	RAAMI [illegible]
407	41-0043	SAM M [illegible]
408	2-211	SHERNAZAR [illegible]
409	13-3000	TELIOS [illegible]
410	14-021	YOUNG TURK [illegible]

2 Raami, 7-2 Commanche Run, [illegible] Others.

FORM: KAYTU (9-0) [illegible] June 6, 17 ran). Earlier, KAYTU [illegible] firm, May 8, 7 ran). COMMANCHE RUN [illegible] GOLD AND IVORY (8-0) [illegible] 10). RAAMI (8-9) [illegible] 4 ran). SAM M (8-7) [illegible] SHERNAZAR (9-9) beat [illegible] ran). TELIOS (9-0) soon [illegible] firm, July 4). YOUNG TURK [illegible] £992, hard, July 1, 5 ran).
Selection: GOLD AND IVORY

4.10 PAUL MASSON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,947: 1m) (11)

501	3100-40	HARVARD [illegible]
503	0-00011	HOT ROD [illegible]
504	1-00404	CAROCREST [illegible]
505	4-31	ADVANCE [illegible]
506	10-000	LEXIS [illegible]
509	41-420	DETROIT SAM [illegible]

[illegible]

4.40 NEW HAM MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES 2-y-o: £4,613: 7f) (11)

[illegible]

REDCAR

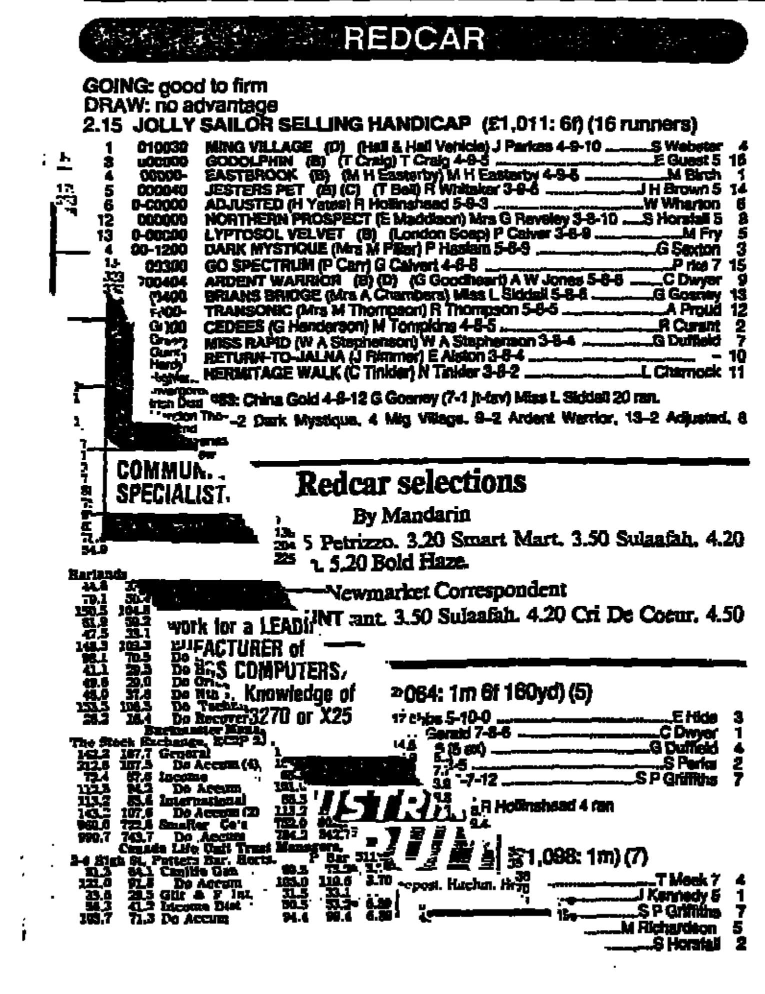
GOING: good to firm
DRAW: no advantage

2.15 JOLLY SAILOR SELLING HANDICAP (£1,011: 6f) (16 runners)

4	00000-	EASTBROOK (B) (M H Easterby) M H Easterby 4-9-6	M Birch 1
5	000040	JESTERS PET (B) (C) (T Bell) R Whitaker 3-9-6	J H Brown 5 14
6	0-00000	ADJUSTED (H Yates) R Hollinshead 5-9-3	W Wharton 6
12	000000	NORTHERN PROSPECT (E Maddison) Mrs G Reveley 3-8-10	S Horsfall 5 8
13	0-00000	LYPTOSOL VELVET (B) (London Soap) P Calver 3-8-9	M Fry 5
4	00-1200	DARK MYSTIQUE (Mrs M Piller) P Haslam 5-8-9	G Saxton 3
	00300	GO SPECTRUM (P Carr) G Calvert 4-8-8	P [illegible] 7 15
	000404	ARDENT WARRIOR (B) (D) (G Goodheart) A W Jones 5-8-8	C Dwyer 9
	0400	BRIANS BRIDGE (Mrs A Chambers) Miss L Siddall 5-8-6	G Gosney 13
	00-	TRANSONIC (Mrs M Thompson) R Thompson 5-8-5	A Proud 12
	000	CEDEES (G Henderson) M Tompkins 4-8-5	R Curant 2
		MISS RAPID (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 3-8-4	G Duffield 7
		RETURN-TO-JALNA (J Rimmer) E Alston 3-8-4	— 10
		HERMITAGE WALK (C Tinkler) N Tinkler 3-8-2	L Charnock 11

1983: China Gold 4-8-12 G Gosney (7-1 jt-fav) Miss L Siddall 20 ran.

[illegible]-2 Dark Mystique, 4 Mig Village, 9-2 Ardent Warrior, 13-2 Adjusted, 8 [illegible]



Redcar selections

By Mandarin
[illegible] 5 Petrizzo. 3.20 Smart Mart. 3.50 Sulaafah. 4.20 [illegible] 5.20 Bold Haze.

[illegible] Newmarket Correspondent
[illegible]NT ant. 3.50 Sulaafah. 4.20 Cri De Coeur. 4.50 [illegible]

[illegible]064: 1m 6f 160yd) (5)

[illegible] R Hollinshead 4 ran

[illegible]1,098: 1m) (7)

[illegible]

3.50 REDCAR SILVER SALVER (2-y-o: £2,893: 7f) (8)

[illegible]

5-2 Metsu, 100-30 Sulaafah [illegible]

4.20 TEES MOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,551: 1m 1f) (10)

[illegible]

11-4 Bolders, 7-2 Willow [illegible] Lanhydrock, 14 others.

4.50 MARINE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,652: 1m 4f) (9)

[illegible]

5-2 Rostova, 3 Gamesmanship [illegible]

5.20 SOUTH GARE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,702: 6f) (6)

[illegible]

Newcastle results

● Northern Ruler, a 20-1 chance, provided a shock result to the Wall Maiden Auction Stakes at Newcastle yesterday by beating Sudden Impact by half a length. Martin Fry, who is riding in great form, was smartly into his stride on the winner, but lost the advantage at half way. Rousing up Northern Ruler in great style, however, he took over from Sudden Impact well inside the final furlong. His trainer, Denys Smith said: "That is my 15th winner this season. Northern Ruler should get further."

2.30 (5f) 1, NORTHERN RULER (M Fry, 20-1); 2, Sudden Impact (S Whitworth, 15-8); 3, Golden Disc (M Wood, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 11-10 fav Sun Up (6th), 7 El Galileo (4th), 16 Boy George, 20 Mirpur, Sunwood (5th), 8 ran. ½l, 5l, nk, ½l, 7l. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. TOTE: £14.90; £1.40, £1.40, £4.00. DF: £18.80. CSF: £55.64. 1m 15.57 sec.

3.0 (7f) 1, JONESEE (S Whitworth, 5-1); 2, Mohar (S Cauthen, 3-1 fav); 3, Moon Melody (S Webster, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Good Friendship, 8 Sambois (6th), 12 Just A Thought (4th), Red Counter (5th), 16 Southern Venture, 20 Holme River, 33 Karen's Brother, Rilin, Stacey's Folly. NR: Gastronomics. 12 ran. ½l, 1½l 2l ¾l, nk. A Jarvis at Royston. TOTE: £6.40; £2.00, £1.30, £2.00. DF: £24.60. CSF: £17.18. TRICAST: £70.63. Time: 1m, 30.50 sec. Bought in 3,300gns. 10p deduction in pound.

3.30 (1m 2f) 1, AYAAIR (W R Swinburn, 7-2); 2, Naumann (S Cauthen, 5-2 fav); 3, Boy Sandford (N Carlisle, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Filario (5th), 7 Apatia (4th), 9 Coley, 10 Bertha (6th), 12 Cottage Style, 25 Pricecflova. 9 ran. 1½l, 5l ½l, nk, 2l. M Stoute at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.80; £1.70, £1.10, £3.40. DF: £3.50. CSF: £12.18. 2m, 08.85 sec.

4.00 (7f) 1, INCISIVE (K Hodgson, 3-1); 2, Baton Boy (S Whitworth, 10-1); 3, Longcross (A Kimberley, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav The Rotter (4th), 9 Hometown, Master Driver, Nonabella, 14 Lochfen, 18 Nophe, 20 Sams Wood (5th), Stylogram (6th), Meraval. 12 ran. Neck, 2l, ½l, 4l, 2l. E Weymes at Leyburn. Tote: £4.20; £1.60, £2.30, £3.80. DF: £16.10. CSF: £33.04. TRICAST: £244.50. 1m 27.58sec.

4.30 (1m 4f) 1, BALABIL (G Duffield, 9-2); 2, Grange of Glory (A Weiss, 12-1); 3, Tokala (K Hodgson, 13-8 fav). ALSO RAN: 7, Karuba (4th), 4 Tender Moon, 11-2 Saint Acton, 25 Elitist. 7 ran. 2l, ¾l. M Prescott at Newmarket. Tote: £5.00; £1.90, £4.00. DF: £17.60. CSF: £46.31.

5.0 (1m 1f) 1, CONNIES CLARION (S Whitworth, evens fav); 2, Log Cabin (M Wood, 16-1); 3, Numidia (A Kimberley, 3-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Allgate, 9 Tatiana, 12 Theda. 6 ran. NR: By Surprise. 10l ½l. B Hanbury at Newmarket. Tote: £1.80; £1.80, £4.20. DF: £25.90. CSF: £14.76. PLACEPOT: £47.65.

Bath

Going: Hard

2.15 1, SAILA THIMS (C Rutter, 5-4 fav); 2, Shamin's Pride (G Dickie, 3-1); 3, Berina (T Williams, 7-1). Also ran: 9-2 Hatchednix (5th), 20 Little Butterfly (4th). 5 ran. 1l, hd, 12l, 5l. R Hodges at Somerton. Tote: £2.10; £1.60, £1.60. DF: £3.20. CSF: £4.74. bought in 950 gns.

2.45 1, LONELY STREET (J Reid, 4-1); 2, Tender Inch (D McKay, 6-1); 3, Tar's Hill (J Williams, 9-2). Also ran: 7-2 Silver Empress, 5 Sleepline Consort, 9 Indian Sahib (6th), 12 Qamar (4th), 14 Highwood Princess (5th). 8 ran 1½l, hd, sh, hd, 2½l, 1½l. D Laing at Lambourn. Tote: £4.40; £1.30, £1.90, £1.70. DF: £18.70 CSF: £25.85.

3.15 1, FREE RANGE (Angela Frampton, 8-1); 2, Lord Serap (G Dickie, 7-2); 3, Non-Wet (R Boucher, 14-1). Also ran 3 fav Braemar Road (5th), 5 Elmdon (6th), 8 Yangtse-Kiang (4th) 10 Will George, 14 The Huyton Girls. 8 ran. NR: Saint Crispin Bay. ¾l, 1½l, 2½l, hd, 4l. J Holt at Basingstoke. Tote: £8.60; £1.80, £1.30, £3.20. DF: £7.80. CSF: £24.78.

3.45 (1m 5f) 1, CARNET DE DANSE (Pat Eddery, 5-2); 2, Leodegrance (R Weaver, 9-2); 3, Grand Palace (T Williams, 15-8 fav). ALSO RAN: 8 Kitty Come Home (4th) 8 Coffee House (5th), 33 Chief Blackfoot, 5- Sunset Wonder (6th), Silver Ribbon. 8 ran. 11½ l, 11½ l, 11½ l, 8l, 15l. J Dunlop at Arundel. TOTE: £3.10; £1.60, £1.60, £1.30. FD: £4.20. CSF: £12.59.

4.15 (1m 3f) BUSTLING NELLY (R Hills, 4-6 fav); 2, Fishpond (J Reid, 7-1); 3, Accuracy (W Higgins, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 7 Sayl, 9 Balboral Bonnet, 40 Wildhorn, 100 Golden Match, Sun Gaire, Tostley Albe, Vivre Pour Vivre, I Wonder When, Shiner's Pal, Stockaign. 13 ran. NR: Mac's or mine. ¾l, 7l. B Hills at Ambourn. TOTE: £1.80; £1.10, £1.10, £1.70. DF: £4.10. CSF: £5.41.

4.45 (1m) 1, DO YOU BEST (M Thomas, 2-1); 2, Tapiola (J Mercer, 5-1); 3, Stockbill Lad (N Adams, evens fav). 3 ran. 7½l, 8l. Glewis at Epsom. TOTE: £2.60; DF: £2.60. CSF: £8.35. PLACEPOT: £22.60

Course specialists

GOODWOOD

TRAINERS: W Hern 35 winners from 122 runners, 29.5%; G Harwood 42 from 180, 23.3%; M Stout 14 from 70, 20%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 46 winners from 228 mounts, 20.2%; P Eddery 37 from 203, 18.2%; G Starkey 30 from 175, 17.1%.

REDCAR

TRAINERS: M Stout 22 winners from 50 runners, 44%; H T Jones 14 from 61, 22.9%; J Watts 20 from 119, 16.8%.
JOCKEYS: E Hide 33 winners from 180 mounts, 18.8%; G Duffield 29 from 197, 14.7%; N Connorton 13 from 98, 13.3%.

Blinkered first time

REDCAR: 2.45 Voyant. 4.20 Habat's Melody, Starlight Lass.
GOODWOOD: 2.30 Triagonal.

Welshmen who play a game known to Jane Austen

Fred Fish and the Britons who claim baseball as their own

The folks who live across the Atlantic were so keen to claim baseball as an all-American game that, back in the early days of this century, they set up a commission to prove they invented it. There are those on this side of the pond, however, who are still firmly of the opinion that the sport had British roots before the American sapling had even been planted.

The American branch has developed into a leading sport, and has proved to be exportable. They even play American baseball in England, which is where it probably came from in the first place. They also play Welsh baseball, a lesser-known form of the game, also loosely based on the ancient game of rounders.

Welsh baseball has a stronghold in England, on Merseyside, which caused confusion for those who play American baseball on Merseyside. Mostly it is played in south Wales, where it is thriving.

In the United States the game is wildly professional; in Britain doggedly amateur. Over there, they talk in megabucks; in Wales, the players pay £1 a game to take part, fifty pence if they are unemployed. Yet Welsh baseball has proved stubbornly resilient over the years. In Glamorgan and Gwent, 72 teams compete in the Welsh National Baseball League.

The sport has not made much of an inroad along the valleys, for topographical reasons. As Arthur Thomas, the chairman of the Welsh Baseball Union, which oversees the sport, says: "You can play rugby on top of a slag heap, but not baseball." What you need is space, for the diamond and for the outfield.

Yet where there is the space, baseball is thriving in terms of participation. Modern schools, with plenty of playing field space, have taken to it in Cardiff, Newport and surrounding areas, and that ensures that a steady stream of keen youngsters join the 1,000 or so men who play regularly in south Wales. Women's baseball has also expanded, and the women claim one record that is unlikely ever to be equalled: in 1930, a Miss Conny Dare dismissed a side for no runs.

Sadly, the sport's spectator appeal seems to have declined. Time was when several thousand would watch an ordinary league match, ringing the outfield. Now they do not get that for an interanational match. Ted Peterson, the chairman of the WNBL, thinks the summer sports such as baseball (whose season runs from May until the end of August) and cricket are being increasingly squeezed by the major winter sports, football and rugby union. (Baseball is often also the summer activity of footballers and rugby players.)

Social changes have also played their part in declining attendances. Before the war, when baseball in Wales attracted both large crowds and large participation, the unemployed – known with some irony as the Sons of Rest – would play all day if they could get their hands on a bat and a ball. There was nothing much else to do in the days when the sport was known as "poor man's cricket".

The game has its character and its characters, and not all are caught in the mirror of time. Today, John Smith, a docker, is the Ian Botham of Welsh baseball, and all-rounder of great talent. In the past, John Clements, a bowler, was said to be faster than Fred Trueman; Lew Lewis was the first Welsh captain; Buzzer Heaven was the backstop who put out four men with one ball; Fred Fish, so legend has it, once made a huge hit straight into a pram without even waking the infant.

Illustrious clubs there have been and still are: St Woolos, Clytha Villa, Pill Harriers, Splott US, Ely Legion and many others, leading up to the present day champions, Llanrumney, who are going for the league title for the tenth season running.

Baseball's origins lie in the game of rounders, which was played on village greens in tudor times and was descended from even older pastimes. Although the name "rounders" was not officially changed to "baseball" until 1892, the game had been popularly known by its more modern name earlier. In *Northanger Abbey* (written about 1798), Jane Austen writes about her heroine thus: "It was not very wonderful that Catherine, who had by nature nothing heroic about her, should prefer cricket, *baseball*, riding on horseback and running round the country...."

It is on evidence such as this that the British claim the sport, no matter what their American cousins may have done with it since. The WNBL is toying with the idea of touring the United State. Perhaps all concerned would then be able to agree finally on whose game it really is.

Paul Harrison



Swinging in the valleys: Welsh baseball hits back

MOTOR RACING

Tyrrell's go-ahead

Paris (Reuter) – The international motor sport federation (FISA) yesterday announced that they would allow the Tyrrell Formula One team to compete in the next three grands prix. Jean-Marie Balestre, the FISA president, took the decision after talks with members of the FISA executive committee and the other teams involved in the grand prix circuit. All teams approved of the decision.

FISA said Tyrrell would compete under the same conditions as they had at the British Grand Prix earlier this month, where they were ineligible for world championship points. The team have appealed against the FISA ban, imposed for the rest of the season because of alleged fuel and ballast irregularities at last month's Detroit Grand Prix.

The organizers of the British Grand Prix allowed the Tyrrell team to race, and on Friday the organizers of the next grand prix, at Hockenheim, in West Germany, said the team could compete there on August 5. Tyrrell's appeal will be heard at a meeting of the FISA appeal committee in late August. The committee could agree to validate any championship points achieved by Tyrrell since the ban.

GOLF

Masters rejoins circuit

By Mitchell Platts

"Heaven and earth" will be moved to tempt Severiano Ballesteros to compete in the re-styled £200,000 British Masters, according to a spokesman for the new sponsors, Dunhill. The tournament returns to the European circuit next season.

The problem facing the sponsors is that the tournament will be held on the Duke's course, at Woburn Golf and Country Club on June 6-9, which is the week immediately before the United States Open.

It could therefore prove difficult to attract the world's leading players in the first year of what is, initially, a three-year contract. Even so, the value of the presence of Ballesteros, after winning the Open at St Andrews nine days ago, cannot be underestimated.

Ballesteros, twice the US Masters champion, has never won the British equivalent, which was first staged in 1946 but which disappeared from the calendar this year. Ian Woosnam was the champion in 1983.

With the BBC televising the event over all four days, the Tournament Players' Championship, which occupied the corresponding television spot this year, and will have difficulty attracting a sponsor without it, is likely to be transferred to the continent next year with Spain the most likely venue.

POWERBOATING

Dutch racer hangs onto series lead

By a Special Correspondent
Minneapolis

Cees van der Velden maintained his lead in the world formula one circuit series despite losing to his Italian rival, Renato Molinari, in the Minneapolis Grand Prix, sponsored by Champion Spark Plugs. Molinari won two of three races to claim an overall victory, and a second and a third gave van der Velden, of the Netherlands, second place.

The former world champion, Roger Jenkins, achieved an excellent start in each race on the 1.4 mile Mississippi course, but dropped to fifth and third in the first two heats and eventually finished fifth overall. This put the Welsh driver in third place in the world championship

The Johnson and Evinrude V8 outboard-powered catamarans were joined for the first time this year by the lesser-powered but lighter Mercury V6-powered drivers from America, and the legendary Bill Seebold provided stiff competition for the 450hp-V8 competitors.

RESULTS: 1, Molinari (It), Martini/Molinari/Evinrude, 9pts; 2, Cees van de Velden (Neth), Benson and Hedges/Felden/Johnson 6pts; 3, B Seebold (US), Budlight/Seebold/Mercury, 4pts; 4, B Woods (US), Concrete Pouring Company/Molinari/Evinrude, 3 pts; 5, R Jenkins (GB), Carlesberg/Burgess/Evinrude, 2pts; 6, R Akerman (US), Veldon/Johnson, 1pt. World series positions: 1, van der Velden 30pts; 2, Molinari 27pts; 3, Jenkins 14pts, 4, T Percival 12.

BOOK REVIEW

The golden age of grand prix

Even those whose boyhood memories begin with Stirling Moss, and who stand today enthralled by the conflict between the giants of the turbocharged era, know better than to question their elders' definition of the period immediately before the outbreak of the Second World War as the golden age of grand prix racing.

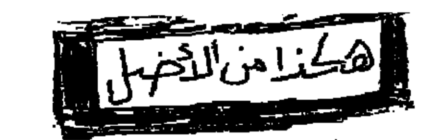
At no time before or since have the ingeients of motor sport semmed so perfectly matched. The enormous power and sophisticated engineering of the great German teams, Mercedes-Benz and Auto Union; the skill and bravery of such drivers as Rudolf Caracciola, Bernd Rosemeyer and Tazio Nuvolari; the natural challenge offered by the wooded sweeps of Bremgarten and of Spa, te unprotected walls of Monte Carlo the naked verges and ditches of Pescara: the balance between heroism and technology can be seen in practically every one of the 458 black and white photographs which adorn the 208 pages of George Monkhouse's epic *Mercedes-Benz Grand Prix racing 1934-1955* (White Mouse Editions, £30).

Monkhouse was a young employee of Kodak in 1930s and through a combination of circumstances' among which the most influential was his friendship with Richard Seaman, the talented English driver – he found himself travelling the circuits with Mercedes-Benz as the team's official photographer. The early record of his experiences, *Motor Racing With Mercedes–Benz*, has stood, since its first appearance in 1938, among the undisputed classics of grand prix literature, but it is overtaken in virtually every respect by this new, and surely definitive, volume.

Mecedes-Benz were in grand prix racing long before the period covered by this book – the line-up of the cars which finished first, second and third in the French Grand Prix of 1914 represents an indelible historic image – but 1934 was when they came back in force to challenge the products of France and Italy, and 1955 saw them end a two-year domination of Formula One. Monkhouse's closest involvement, reflected in the emphasis of the book, was in the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, the mood of which is summed up by his images of Caracciola passing beneath the ominous silhouette of the Graf Zeppelin at the Nurburgring in 1939 and, particularly to these eyes, of Manfred von Brauchitsch flying down the Adriatic coast road in the Coppa Acerbo of 1937 at a speed approaching 200mph, trees and houses a few feet away.

Not all the photographs were taken by Monkhouse, whose best shots bespeak a gifted artist, and they are not all of Mercedes-Benz cars and drivers: Alfa Romeos, Maseratis, and the arch-rival Auto Unions are present to give the rounded picture. Monkhouse's words, edited by the expert Cyril Posthumus, combine statistical and technical detail with rich circumstantial detail and priceless anecdote, particularly concerning the Seaman, whose famous defeat of his German team-mates at the Nürburgring in 1938 must have infuriated Hitler.

Richard Williams



CRICKET: WEST INDIES ON BRINK OF FOURTH SUCCESSIVE VICTORY

Decision to let Terry bat shows England's muddled vision

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD: England, with five second innings wickets in hand, need 100 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

After another truly dismal performance yesterday, England will lose the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, against West Indies, sometime this morning, unless it rains. They followed on 220 runs behind, and by close of play they were 120 for five, which is the equivalent of six, in their second innings. An incident in mid-afternoon showed, as well as anything could, the muddle they are in.

The day began and ended with Allott batting. In six hours of play, England lost 10 wickets for 237 runs, which at present is just par for the course. Yet in the opening hour their only setback came when Allott was hit on the outside of his left foot by a yorker from Garner.

Although covered from head to ankle with protective equipment, Allott was batting in shoes which looked scarcely more substantial than dancing pumps. A pain killing spray kept him going, though, and he had lasted for another half hour, with much good sense, when he was out to a ridiculous stroke. What mattered most of all was that he should stay with Lamb. Instead he tried to hook Davis and paid the price.

Lamb and Allott had added 81. Another 73 were needed for England to save the follow-on. For the next wicket Lamb and Cook made 29 of them before Cook was bowled by Holding. Pocock then stayed while another 21 runs were made. Lamb was 98 when Pocock was out, as he was when, off the last ball of Garner's same over, Cowans was also bowled.

What happened over the next few minutes baffled belief. Upon Cowan's dismissal, the West Indians started to leave the field, assuming that Terry would not be asked to bat with his left arm broken. From the England balcony, however, Gower indicated that Terry would in fact be coming in. Much the same had happened at Headingley, though that was when England were in the field. It was Marshall who surprised us on that occasion by batting at the fall of West Indies' ninth wicket, despite a broken thumb.

Of the two injuries, Marshall's was relatively minor. Terry's left arm, in plaster almost up to the arm-pit, was tucked away under a long-sleeved sweater. The only justification for sending him in was to give Lamb the chance of scoring the 23 runs England still needed if they were not to have to bat again. Even that, it seemed to me, was not enough to justify asking Terry to take strike. The series, after all, is already won and lost.

On the other hand, batsmen as good as Lamb do have a chance, even against bowlers as good as these West Indians, of scoring 23 runs off their own bat and without losing the strike. Lamb had been in all day; the light was perfect and the outfield very fast. Watched by Terry, Lamb hit the first five balls of the next over to Holding's deep-set field, but without taking a run. The sixth he tucked away to fine leg and ran through for the two that gave him his hundred.

It was now Lamb's turn to start to walk off, as though the only purpose for Terry's appearance had been the limited one of seeing Lamb to three figures. Had Lamb taken a single to keep the strike it would have made cricketing sense. But the lines of communication had broken down. Terry looked to the dressing room, as though expecting a declaration. Lamb seemed sure there would be one.

But rather than calling the batsmen in, Gower stood Terry up to be mown down by Garner. Holding his bat in one hand and turning his wounded arm away from the ball, Terry was bowled by his second ball. He walked off as though in a daze, and I was not surprised. He can hardly have known whether it was his team or his team mate he was playing for.

Lamb has now scored centuries in the last three Test matches, a brilliant achievement as a member of a very weak side against a very strong one. The last to do anything of the kind for England was Dennis Compton against South Africa in 1947, but that was a winning series for England. Lamb played so well yesterday that he might have been expected to come in again when Holding clipped the top of Fowler's stumps with the second ball of England's second innings, a superb piece of bowling. This was at 2.15. By tea Broad had been leg before to Harper, on the front foot playing no stroke.

Gower, who is still there, had a torrid beginning. He arrived to find Harper turning his off breaks (leg breaks to Gower) out of the bowlers' foot marks. A confident appeal for a catch at slip off Harper was survived, and there were other bad moments. These included the narrowest of escapes from being run out by Greenidge's reflex throw from short leg. At 77, Gower lost Downton, who had come in at No 3 to play his back-to-the-wall role. Downton played on to Harper.

At 99, Lamb was bowled off his pads, also by Harper. At 103, Botham, propping forward, was caught at forward short leg. By the time Gower began to look himself, it was, I am afraid, a lost cause. In 23 overs Harper had taken four for 37 with an admirable piece of off-spin bowling. The snag is that it was England's spinners who were meant to win the match.

Scoreboard

WEST INDIES: First Innings 500 (C G Greenidge 223, P J Dujon 101, W W Davis 77; P I Pocock 4 for 121).

ENGLAND: First Innings

G Fowler b Baptiste	38
B C Broad c Harper b Davis	42
V P Terry b Garner	7
*D I Gower c Dujon b Baptiste	4
A J Lamb not out	100
I T Botham c Garner b Baptiste	6
†P R Downton c Harper b Garner	0
P J W Allott c Gomes b Davis	26
N G B Cook b Holding	13
P I Pocock b Garner	0
N G Cowans b Garner	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 21, n-b 18)	44
Total	280

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-90, 2-112, 3-117, 4-138, 5-147, 6-228, 7-257, 8-278, 9-278, 10-280.

BOWLING: Garner 22.2-7-51-4; Davis 20-2-71-2; Harper 23-10-33-0; Holding 21-2-50-1; Baptiste 19-8-31-3.

Second Innings

G Fowler b Holding	0
B C Broad l-b-w b Harper	21
†P R Downton b Harper	24
*D I Gower not out	43
A J Lamb b Harper	9
I T Botham c Haynes b Harper	1
P J W Allott not out	10
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 3)	12
Total (5 wkts)	120

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-39, 3-77, 4-99, 5-101.

BOWLING (to date): Holding 11-2-21-1; Garner 7-3-13-0; Harper 22-11-37-4; Davis 3-1-8-0; Richards 1-0-2-0; Baptiste 11-5-29-0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D O Oslear.



One-armed resistance: Terry, with broken left arm in plaster, is bowled by Garner

Yorkshire stage a comeback

By Peter Ball

SHEFFIELD: Leicester, all second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 101 runs.

The Yorkshire Thespians' current production, Fighting Comeback, featuring the battling middle orders recently seen on tour at Trent Bridge, Lord's and Scarborough, reached Sheffield yesterday to the confusion of Leicestershire. After early successes, the championship hopefuls were frustrated as Love, batting for much of his innings with a broken finger on his return to the first team, and, inevitably, Bairstow rescued Yorkshire with a century stand.

The recovery was begun by Sharp, who was dropped off relatively simple chances to Garnham on 23 and Cobb at backward short leg on 34. He was particularly severe on Parsons, and most of his eleven fours were struck well as he raced to 50 in 84 minutes, passing the thousand runs in a season mark for the first time in the process.

Love had a difficult start as he struggled to find his timing, and contributed only nine to a fifty partnership. But after Sharp's departure flashing at Clift he blossomed.

By the time he reached his 50 in 134 minutes he was effortlessly clipping the ball off his legs and stroking it through the covers. He gave no indication that he had already broken a finger when a ball from Carmichael got up sharply.

By then the threat of the follow-on, a serious one when Bairstow joined Love at 113 for five with 65 still needed, was rapidly receding. It soon became academic as Bairstow ignored his own painful back and head injuries in a typically gutsy display.

Their stand was worth 115 when Love mistimed a drive to give Carmichael – who has the perfect cricket pedigree, being Yorkshire-born and Australian-bred – his first championship wicket. Bairstow survived to see Yorkshire to their third bonus point, and a fifty stand between Sidebottom and Booth made sure of the fourth before Bairstow declared to put the ball firmly back in Leicestershire's court.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 327 for 4 dec (I P Butcher 130, J C Balderstone 59, G J Parsons 53 not out).

P E Robinson l-b-w b Clift	11
*†D L Bairstow l-b-w b Agnew	65
P Carrick c Briers b Willey	1
A Sidebottom not out	26
P A Booth not out	20
Extras (l-b 1, w 2, n-b 18)	21
Total (8 wkts dec, 94.1 overs)	303

P W Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-10, 3-43, 4-99, 5-113, 6-228, 7-241, 8-253.

BOWLING: Agnew 21.1-4-76-2; Parsons 14-2-82-2; Carmichael 18-2-61-1; Willey 22-6-50-1; Clift 19-6-33-2.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 5, Leicestershire 7.

Umpires: W E Alley and P J Eele.

Lancashire in troubled waters

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Lancashire, with six second innings wickets in hand, are 96 runs behind Nottinghamshire

Lancashire, struggling as the light became murky, managed to thwart an early breakthrough by Richard Hadlee when they went in again with 51 overs left but they lost wickets to off spin. In shimmering heat and humidity earlier, Rice ignored hints of approaching thunderstorms and allowed Nottinghamshire to build a lead of 210 runs.

It was possible to make runs on this pitch as Robinson and French showed for Nottinghamshire but application and a good eye were needed. There seemed to be green patches at each end on a length, which explained some variable bounce and Hemmings was able to turn the ball later.

Hemmings had Varey caught at forward short leg in his first spell and near the end he had O'Shaughnessy held at silly point. Ormrod stayed just over two hours before Hadlee bowled him in his third spell after hitting the batsman on the hip the ball before. Such bowled Fairbrother in the day's final over and had Hughes dropped next ball at short leg.

Robinson, 79 not out on Saturday, completed his fifth century this summer and his second in successive innings. Regular spectators at Trent Bridge spend much time discussing the comparative merits of Robinson and Broad – just as their fathers did with Keeton and Harris – and many of them were surprised, apparently, when Broad won England selection ahead of his partner. Robinson is the better player of spin bowling, which should count in his favour when the winter tour party for India is chosen.

Robinson took his time to reach three figures, needing 21 overs to make the last 21 required but runs were always coming at the other end. Robinson was caught behind from the thinnest of thin edges in the first over after lunch. He walked without waiting for the umpire, just as he did in the previous game against the Sri Lankans at Cleethorpes.

Nottinghamshire were 251 and with nine overs left needed 49 for maximum batting points. French, driving and cutting in swashbuckling style, did his best but they were still three short when 100 overs were completed.

French, whose previous career best score was 91, was 94 when O'Shaughnessy returned. French played the first ball off his legs for his fifteenth four and was bowled by the second as he tried to drive.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 154 (R J Hadlee 4 for 49).

Second Innings

J A Ormrod b Hadlee	41
D W Varey c Hassan b Hemmings	24
S J O'Shaughnessy c Randall b Hemmings	35
N H Fairbrother b Such	3
I Folley not out	0
D P Hughes not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, n-b 2)	11
Total (4 wkts)	114

*J Abrahams, S T Jefferies, M Watkinson, N V Radford and †C Maynard to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-107, 3-114, 4-114.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B Hassan c Maynard b Jefferies	9
R T Robinson c Maynard b Folley	117
D W Randall c Maynard b Watkinson	8
J D Birch b Radford	17
*C E B Rice l-b-w b Jefferies	18
K Saxelby b Jefferies	16
R J Hadlee c Ormrod b Jefferies	17
†B N French b O'Shaughnessy	96
E E Hemmings c Abrahams b Radford	18
K E Cooper b O'Shaughnessy	19
P M Such not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, w 2, n-b 10)	25
Total	364

Score at 100 overs: 297 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-48, 3-103, 4-144, 5-167, 6-189, 7-251, 8-323, 9-349, 10-364.

BOWLING: Jefferies 33-2-109-4; Radford 32-4-97-2; Watkinson 22-8-56-1; Folley 22-4-58-1; O'Shaughnessy 8.4-0-21-2.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 7, Lancashire 4.

Umpires: J H Harris and R Palmer.

Gooch puts Essex in command

By Peter Marson

CHELMSFORD: Worcestershire need 356 runs to win against Essex.

Essex were indebted to a typically brilliant boisterous innings of 75 from Graham Gooch against Worcestershire at Chelmsford. His flamboyance nullified a series of setbacks at the other end. Aiming for a swift addition to a lead of 112, six wickets fell for 123 runs but a swish in the tail eventually helped Essex to a total of 243, a lead of 355.

Resuming at 41 for two, 288 runs behind, Worcestershire soon lost Pidgeon, their nightwatchman, and no sooner had Curtis settled into a profitable groove, reaching his half century by way of his ninth four, than he was out, mishitting Foster to Lever running in from the boundary at long leg. That was 85 for four.

Hereon Worcestershire's batting rumbled faintly like distant thunder. Patel drove Acfield past cover point to the boundary and an on-drive for four, again off Acfield, took him to his 1,000th run of the season.

As for the rest, Banks, with only one sound leg and needing a runner, hung about for 11 overs, while Kapil Dev scored four in five overs before falling to a catch behind square leg off Phillip with the score at 145. With East taking the third of four catches behind in the same over to remove Humphreys, Phillip had taken three wickets in thirteen balls. When Patel, Worcestershire's main prop, fell in the second over after lunch, the follow-on threatened. Yet Illingworth made nonsense of that idea, hitting 24 out of 27 runs for the ninth wicket with Newport.

ESSEX: First Innings 329 (K W R Fletcher 122, B R Hardie 78; R K Illingworth 4 for 51).

Second Innings

G A Gooch c McEvoy b Patel	75
C Gladwin c Humphries b Warner	21
P J Pritchard l-b-w b Kapil Dev	9
K S McEwan run out	10
B R Hardie b Patel	3
N Phillip run out	0
*K W R Fletcher c Kapil Dev b Patel	22
†D E East l-b-w b Illingworth	39
N A Foster st Humphries b Patel	22
J K Lever b Patel	30
D L Acfield not out	3
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 2)	9
Total	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-34, 2-64, 3-108, 4-113, 5-122, 6-123, 7-180, 8-184, 9-236, 10-243.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 10-3-25-0; Warner 6-1-27-1; Kapil Dev 14-1-42-1; Patel 24.4-4-117-5; Illingworth 7-1-23-1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

T S Curtis c Lever b Foster	52
M S A McEvoy c Gooch b Lever	2
*P A Neale c East b Acfield	15
A P Pridgeon c East b Foster	4
D N Patel c Hardie b Foster	39
D A Banks c Foster b Phillip	29
Kapil Dev c Hardie b Phillip	4
†D J Humphries c East b Phillip	2
P J Newport c East b Lever	13
R K Illingworth not out	39
A E Warner run out	5
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, n-b 2)	13
Total (63.5 overs)	217

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-31, 3-80, 4-85, 5-129, 6-145, 7-147, 8-180, 9-197, 10-217.

BOWLING: Lever 21-6-81-2; Foster 14-2-50-3; Acfield 17.3-5-41-1; Phillip 11-2-32-3.

Bonus points: Essex 8, Worcestershire 6.

Umpires: A Jepson and J W Holder.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Surrey v Sri Lankans

AT THE OVAL

Surrey beat Sri Lankans by 159 runs

SURREY: First Innings: 250 for 9 dec (G P Howarth 77, A Needham 54).

Second Innings

A Needham c and b John	5
A R Butcher c sub b Wettimuny	49
R D V Knight c von Hagt b Ratnayeke	9
M A Lynch c sub b De Silva	33
A J Stewart c sub b John	18
†C J Richards b John	25
D J Thomas b John	18
G Monkhouse c Mendis b John	26
*G P Howarth not out	8
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, n-b 6)	17
Total (8 wkts dec)	208

K Medlycott and N S Taylor did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-28, 3-81, 4-115, 5-140, 6-153, 7-189, 8-208.

BOWLING: John 22.4-3-89-5; Ratnayeke 18-3-45-1; Ranatunga 3-2-13-0; De Silva 8-2-29-1; Wettimuny 5-1-7-1; Madugalle 2-0-8-0.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings 194 (L R D Mendis 67 not out)

Second Innings

S Wettimuny, b Monkhouse	17
M D von Hagt, run out	9

Middlesex v Hampshire

AT LORD'S

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 350 for 8 dec (D R Turner 117, M C J Nicholas 86; P H Edmonds 4 for 104).

Second Innings

C L Smith c Edmonds b Hughes	10
M C J Nicholas c Metson b Daniel	18
D R Turner l-b-w b Hughes	0
*T E Jesty c Radley b Daniel	0

Glamorgan v Derbyshire

AT SWANSEA

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 332 (A Hill 65, J H Hampshire 82).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Taylor b Broome	3
A L Jones l-b-w b Finney	35
G C Holmes c Hampshire b Finney	1

Sussex v Somerset

Gloucs v Northants

Score at 100 overs: 254 for 6

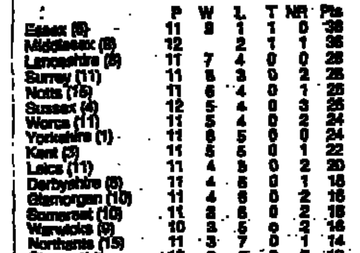
BOWLING: Hanley 17-2-48-1; Mallender 23-5-54-3; Steele 42-17-70-2; Walker 21-3-58-3; Wild 3-0-16-0.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 7, Northamptonshire 4.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and B Leadbeater.

Warwickshire v Kent

John Player League



	P	W	L	T	NR	Pts
Essex (6)	11	9	1	1	0	38
Middlesex (8)	12	[illegible]	2	1	1	36
Lancashire (9)	11	7	4	0	0	28
Surrey (11)	11	6	3	0	2	28
Notts (15)	11	6	4	0	1	26
Sussex (4)	12	5	4	0	3	26
Worcs (11)	11	5	4	0	2	24
Yorkshire (1)	11	6	5	0	0	24
Kent (3)	11	5	5	0	1	22
Leics (11)	11	4	5	0	2	20
Derbyshire (6)	11	4	6	0	1	18
Glamorgan (10)	11	4	6	0	2	18
Somerset (10)	11	3	6	0	2	18
Warwicks (9)	10	3	5	0	2	16
Northants (15)	11	3	7	0	1	14
Gloucs (14)	12	2	8	0	2	12
Hampshire (5)	10	3	7	0	0	12

(1982 positions in brackets)

Sri Lankans' second defeat

Sri Lanka lost to Surrey by 159 runs in the second match of their tour at the Oval yesterday.

The visitors were set 265 to win in just over four hours, but on a pitch of uneven bounce and with only nine fit batsmen the task was too great.

At the start of the day Surrey led by 191 runs with six wickets standing. Stewart and Richards were out quickly and when Thomas followed the Surrey captain Howarth, despite an injured calf muscle, batted to see his team to the required declaration total.

The Sri Lankans never looked likely to reach the target, although their captai Mendes, hit an aggressive 24.

Maurice Tremlett

Maurice Tremlett, the former Somerset and England cricketer, died in a Southampton hospital on Sunday after a long illness. Tremlett, who was 61, appeared in three Test matches for England during the tour of West Indies in 1947.

Favourite enjoys the great escape

Colin Montgomerie, who reached the final of the British Amateur championship last month, today narrowly escaped the embarrassment of going out of the Scottish event at the first hurdle at Renfrew. The 22-year-old from Ilkley flirted with disaster before squeezing into the second round with a hard-earned one-hole victory over Perth's Eric Lindsay.

And the sturdy Anglo-Scot, who lost to Spaniard Jose-Maria Olazabal in the British final, remarked: "I hope all my matches aren't as difficult as this one. Today's result must rank as one of my greatest escapes – and at least it saves me coming all the way from Ilkley just for one game of golf. Eric was a very awkward customer to face in the first round and I'm glad this game is behind me."

Montgomerie, who was two down at the turn against the former Scottish youth international, birdied the 10th and 12th to square the match, but has to get up and down from bunkers at the 14th and 17th to arrive on the 18th tee still on level terms. This time Lindsay cracked under the pressure and bunkered his approach shot to the last green, allowing Montgomerie to finish with a solid par four to claim the tie.

Montgomerie's narrow victory kept the first day shocks down to a bare minimum. The only casualty among the rank of ex-champions was 1978 winner, Ian Carslaw, who fell at the 19th to Graham Haugh, of Crow Wood. Colin Dalgleish, the 1981 title-holder, emerged unscathed from the first round after falling at the first hurdle in the last to years. Walker Cup man Dalgleish beat David Abernethy, who had come all the way from Malawi, by five and four.

Also back to winning form wa Sandy Stephen, who in 1971 became the youngest winner of the event when he beat this week's defending champion, Charlie Green, while only 17-years-old. Playing in his first "Scottish" for seven years, the 30-year-old Edingurgh architiect showed all his old flare with a two-hole win over Stewart Nicol, from Kilmacolm. Number one seed, allan Thomson, a runner-up in 1981 ad a sime-finalist last year, produced some of the best gold of the day, being two under par in beating Ayrshire teammate Jamie Moffat

GOLF

Laurence has it taped but Bonallack bows out

By John Hennessy

Craig Laurence, the holder from Essex, survived the first day of the English Amateur championship at Woodhall Spa yesterday, more in peril from officials than his opponents. Having beaten John Skoulding, of March, by 3 and 1, he became engaged in earnest conversation with Miles Buddington, chairman of the championship committee, over a threat to his amateur status.

Laurence is using a bag emblazoned with the names not ony of its user but also of its manufacturer, which might be thought to infringe the rules governing amateur golf. Mr Buddington, entering into the spirit of a diplomatic lowering of the eyes, advised Laurence to tape over his name to be sure of not falling foul of the rules. A less kindly official might have taken a sterner step, which would have been a crippling blow for a young man, 21 on Friday, who promises to scale the heights of the game.

The contents of the bag served Laurence so well that he was three up against Skoulding after only four holes, twice because of his own sterling qualities with birdies on the first and fourth, once because his opponent was confounded by a bunker at the second. A five iron embedded in the ferns cost Laurence the short hole going out reduced the margin further. That, however, was as far as Skoulding could get. Two down with two to play, he overshot the 17th green and further reprieve was impossible.

Michael Bonallack lent the occasion a special distinction since he is the first Royal and Ancient secretary to compete in the English Amateur since heaven knows when. Heaven, indeed, might be pushed to unearth any precedent. The distinction ended there.

From a perfect tee-shot at the first against Chris Poxon, Bonallack, rusty beyond his own belief, had amassed a cricket score, if only England cricket score, by the time he left the fifth green. He was then seven over par. Even so, he was only two down to Poxon, but he could get no further than the 15th. His illusions have caught up with him and, with his fiftieth birthday on New Year's Day, he will not compete again. His office at St Andrews might seem a haven of quiet serenity after this.

Rule change

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club have decided to amend the amateur status rules with effect from August 1. Those who apply for a position as a teaching or playing assistant to a professional will no longer lose their amateur status if the application is unsuccessful.

More golf, page 22

Results from Woodhall Spa

FIRST ROUND: F T Wieland bt K P Robson 3 and 2; A P S Brewer bt J D S Fricker 4 and 3; A S Roberts bt J W Earl 2 and 1; C N Brown walked over M J Reece scratched; J Hawksworth bt B Downing 1 hole; J S Spence bt M Lawrence 3 and 2; S M Bottomly bt J W Smethurst 9 and 7; T Shingler bt D Rollo 1 hole; R Clark bt A Hurst 4 and 3; B Carter bt R Pritchard 4 and 3; A Esner walked over D Carr scratched; N Briggs walked over C J Lamb scratched; R Eggo bt D Jones 3 and 1; R Wilkins bt N Cottrell 2 and 1; P Downes bt C Mckay 6 and 4.

D Fryer bt A Lord at 20th; M Furness bt C Witte 5 and 4; J Vingoe walkedover V D Theobald scratched, P Broadhurst bt N Burn 6 and 5, G Clark bt R Sloman 2 and 1, D Lane bt D Rowlinson 2 and 1; G Lashford bt S Bright 5 and 3; C Jones bt J Wall 6 and 4; G Griffiths bt R M Latham 2 and 1; R Park walkedover V M Ure scratched; B White bt A D Stewart 2 holes; C Christerson bt D Bristow 3 and 2; D Lee bt R Lawrence 5 and 3; R Bardsley Bt D Rooke 2 and 1; D Gilford walkedover V T Lawrence scratched; P Talbot Bt J Robson 4 and 2; C Laurence bt J Skoulding 3 and 1.

P Robinson bt R Minns 2 holes, M Wild bt B Thacker 6 and 5, P Loveday bt J Bedford 4 and 2, N Chesters walked over G Hickman scratched; K Gee bt I Spencer 8 and 6, M Reynard bt C Williamson 2 and 1, S Cage bt J Moore 6 and 5, N Osborn Clarke bt C Basset at 19th, J Coe bt S Yeomans 6 and 5, P Baker bt K Blow 5 and 4, R Weedon bt Matthews Jarvis 3 and 1; P McEvoy bt D Niven 2 holes; P Eales bt G Carter 4 and 3, J Robinson bt S Mckenna 4 and 3.

S Wood bt J Cook at 20th, G Homewood bt Whyatt 6 and 5, R Sails bt C Smith 2 and 1, S Riley bt P Chandler 4 and 2, D Rasser bt R Latham 3 and 2, A Hill bt L Holmes 2 and 1, S Dickinson bt R Wilson at 19th, M Horren bt M Hemphrey 4 and 3, D Curry bt I MacKenzie 1 hole; J D Dochar bt P Clockhart 2 and 1, Vaughan walked over A Lyddon scratched, C Bolton bt A Hamer 4 and 3, J Baker bt S Scade 3 and 2, A Cotton bt T Morrison at 20th, C Poxon bt M F Bonallack 4 and 3.

M Pinner bt A Fryatt 6 and 5, S Hamer bt A Merrsworth 4 and 3, A Dunbar bt P J Wardle 2 and 1; J Cooke bt K Smith 5 and 3, M Passingham walked over C Francis scratched

IN BRIEF

Higueras runs away with final set to take title

Jose Higueras, of Spain, beat Victor Pecci, of Paraguay, 7–5, 3–6, 6–1, to take the men's singles title in Kitzbühel. Pecci, seeded 15 and the surprise of the tournament, held his own throughout most of the first set of match which lasted two and a half hours. Both he and Higueras initially played from the baseline before opening up.

The Paraguayan came alive in the second set and looked good in the opening games of the third. Its first game went to deuce six times before Pecci capitulated. The Paraguayan, serving against the sun, weakened and Higueras dominated towards the end.

Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, beat Petra Huber, of Austria, 6–3, 6–2, to win the women's singles of the Head Cup tournament. Sukova, the second-seed, allowed the fourth-seeded Austrian champion the first two games of each set, before storming back to win six in a row twice.

WASHINGTON: Andres Gomez of Ecuador and Aaron Krickstein of the United States willmeet in the final of the $200,000 Grand Prix tournament here. Gomez, the second seed, defeated the fifth seed, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 6-1, 7-5 while Krickstein, the seventh seed, beat the unseeded Thierry Tulasne of France 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Gomez played a steady baseline game in the first set but Vilas committed manu unforced errors. In the second set, Vilas featured more of Gomez's powerful drives but to no avail.

The 16-year-old Krickstein's top-spin forehands in the first set sent Tulasne deep into the corners and the American, last week's winner of the United States Professional Championship in Boston, was able to wait on the baseline for unforced errors. He appeared to lose his composure in the second set but despite losing his first service in the third set, recovered to win.



Higueras and Sukova: winners in Kitbühel

YACHTING

Bailey beats the breeze

By John Nicholls

Graham Bailey and his crew, Bill Masterman, took the winner's gun for the second day running when they won the third race of the Flying 15s world championship, sponsored by Ford, at Kinsale yesterday. It was a long race, taking just over three hours for the winners, and far longer for the tail-enders. Not only did they sail slower, but the always decreasing breeze died right away soon after Bailey crossed the finishing line.

Given the conditions, it was strange that he did not open up a huge lead during the race. On the contrary, he was never far ahead of the second boat, which varied around the course, but for the final round was that of an Australian, Graeme Lillingston.

These two boats finished in similar positions the previous day, when Lillingston was disqualified for a premature start. There was no such disappointment yesterday, after the fleet of 55 started cleanly at the first attempt.

Bailey was second to the Irishman Jim Rodgers at the windward mark and was still second, now to another of the Irish, John Millar, at the end of the first round. He went into the lead on the next windward leg and thereafter was always in control of the race.

RESULTS: Third race: (GB unless stated) 1, Skylab (G Bailey and W Masterman); 2, Nipper (G Lillingston and M McKenzie, Aus); 3, Something Different (J Millar and C Collis, Ireland); 4, Anorvega (J Rodgers and P Kerr, Ireland); 5, Contagious (I Kelly and S Billingham); 6, Indecision (R Windebank and C Garner).

FOR THE RECORD

OLYMPIC GAMES

Chinese stars reach new heights

Los Angeles (Agencies) – China made a triumphant return to the Olympic Games on Sunday, after an absence of 32 years, with two gold medals in pistol shooting and weightlifting, in addition to a silver and a bronze.

The Weightlifter, Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, took first place in the flyweight class by narrowly outlifting his team-mate, Zhou Peishun, leaving the fancied Japanese with the bronze.

XU Haifeng, a marksman from central China, nearly gave in to stifling heat towards the end of the free pistol shooting, but he managed to compose himself and clinch victory. He scored 566 out of a possible 600 points. His team-mate, Wang Yifu, was awarded the bronze medal after originally being put in second place through a misreading of the target scores. Sweden's Ragnar Skanaker, favourite for the event, was awarded the silver.

The weightlifter, Zeng, triumphing in his first major international performance, told a press conference: "It feels good. It is a good contribution to my country."

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, hailed the medal awards as "exciting news for China" and "truly a great event."

"China's first gold medal win at the Olympics and the rise of its five-star national flag will bring tremendous joy to the billion people of China", Xinhua said.

In gymnastics, the Chinese, the world champions, got off to a good start in the men's team competition, as Li Ning was awarded maximum marks of 10 for both the vault and the pommel horse in the compulsory exercises, and four of his colleagues also received 10. At the end of day, China were trailing 1.05 points behind the United States.

The Chinese coach, Zhang Jian, said he felt the system of scoring was "a little bit outdated." Gymnasts, especially the Chinese and Japanese, are now performing exercises so difficult that the current scoring system, last revised four years ago, no longer appears appropriate for the level of competition today.

In men's volleyball, Japan overwhelmed China in straight sets in Group B, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8. "Most of our players are young. We are preparing for the next Olympics," the Chinese coach Zou Zhihua, said.

China also lost their first game in basketball, when the United States started their quest for another gold by downing them 97-49 in a Group B match.

Four off in violent encounter

FOOTBALL



Four players were sent off as Egypt and Italy opened the Olympic soccer tournament in violent fashion. The Group D match, which Italy won 1-0, was played in the Rose Bowl stadium in Pasadena and the contest resembled the gridiron game which normally takes place there.

The Oympic spirit was forgotten in the opening minutes when two Egyptian defenders suffered head wounds. Matters again came to a head in the sixty-seventh minute when Italy's Nela, the Roma defender who played against Liverpool in last season's European Cup final, and Sedki of Egypt were ordered off after a mass brawl and a few minutes later Alaq, another Egyptian, followed them.

Just before the end Mastafa, an Egyptian substitute, was sent off before he had even kicked the ball.



Italian hit man: Massaro is punched during Italy's skirmish with Egypt

American pair produce the perfect reply

GYMNASTICS

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Mitch Gaylord and Peter Vidmar swept the United States towards the end of an 80-year wait for gymnastics gold. They each reaped a perfect score of 10 in a succession of world-class marks that put the powerful American men's team in the lead after the compulsory exercises.

There were delirious scenes in the arena as the Americans overhauled both the world champions, China, who collected six top scores, and Japan, who also received two 10s.

Gaylord, the highest-placed American at last October's world championship in Budapest, when he finished eighth, earnd his 10 with a magnificent performance on the parallel bars, the first American to achieve the maximum score.

The Americans totalled 295.30 points, 1.05 ahead of China, with Japan on 292.40. The mens team medals will be decided by tonight's optional exercises.

The Americans have not won an Olympic team gold since 1904, but took silver in 1932.

Vidmar recorded his 10 on the pommel hourse in his final performance of the night. He also scored 9.90 on parallel bars and 9.95 on the high bar.

The Chinese had looked invincible in the morning, with Li Ning in outstanding form. Li and Lou Yun both scored maximum points on the vault before Tong Fei and Xu Zhiqiang did likewise on the high bar. Then Li and the little-known Li Xiaoping scored 10 apiece on the pommel horse.

Hughes untroubled by headgear and rival

BOXING



Michael Hughes, the London welterwight, declared himself "more than happy" with the new mandatory headgear after giving Britain a winning start in the Olympic boxing at the Los Angeles Memorial sports arena.

After beating Paul Rasamimanana, of Madagascar, easily on points in his first round bout, Hughes said: "A lot of the lads were a bit worried about wearing the headgear but I found it no trouble.

"It fitted nice and snug, and quite honestly I didn't even know I had it on. If it had been loose, maybe I would have thought differently, but as it was I wasn't bothered".

He was even less bothered about his opponent, who took two standing counts in the second round.

Although he eased up a little in the third round, Hughes, a carpenter by profession said: "It was just the type of fight I needed for a start. Not too hard but hard enough to make me work".

Rasamimanana had come into the ring with a reputation as a puncher, having won 54 of his previous 60 bouts, but he could never trouble Hughes with his wild swings.

Ireland, like Britain, made a good start when the featherweight, Paul Fitzgerald, outpointed Tobi Pelly, of Sudan, in a one-sided contest. Fitzgerald, aged 21, from Arklow County, had to fend off a little pressure in the opening round but then moved up another gear to hit Pelly at will. "You can say I enjoyed that", the delighted winner said.

Shoot-out for gold

SHOOTING

Chino, California (Reuter) – In a dramatic opening to the shooting competition, Xu Haifeng beat the heat to win China's first-ever Olympic gold medal and Canada's Linda Thom took the women's sport pistol event after a shoot-out.

In the women's event, Miss Thom and Ruby Fox, of the United States scored 49s and perfect 50s in the first two rounds.

In the decider, Miss Thom scored a 49 for the gold and Miss Fox a 48. The Australian, Patricia Dench, took the bronze.

Xu, who started shooting competitively just two years ago, scored 566 out of a possible 600 points for the men's free pistol title, but he nearly gave in to stifling heat in the final round.

After taking three shots, he sat down put his head in his hands, remaining like that for nearly 10 minutes to try to regain his concentration. When he finally got up, he completed the round with a 91 by far his poorest score of the day. "I wasn't feeling very confident," Xu said later. "Once I regained the feeling, I shot again."

Zeng and Zhou cash in

WEIGHTLIFTING

Los Angeles (Reuter) – China took advantage of the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympic Games to carry off the first gold and silver weightlifting medals. Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, won the flyweight class from his team-mate, Zhou Peishun, eclipsing their more fancied Japanese rivals and earning a rousing reception from a crowd of more than 3,000. Zeng and Zhou both lifted a total of 235kg, but the gold medal went to Zeng because he weighed fractionally less.

The boycott kept away the top East European lifters, who took the first four places at the 1983 world championships in Moscow. The effect was obvious, as Zeng's winning total was 27.5kg under the world record of Neno Terziyski, of Bulgaria.

Japan's Kazushito Manabe, who finished fifth in the world championships, failed to produce his top form and had to settle for the bronze medal, lifting 232.5kg, 15kg below his personal best.

Zeng said he had been interested in the sport since he was a child

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

SWIMMING

Women

100 metres freestyle

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, I Zscherpe (WG), 57.31 sec; 2, S Kamoun (Fr) 57.49; 3, K Yanase (Jap), 58.47; 4, T Rivera (Mex), 59.81; 5, F Ghattas (Tun), 1 min 02.00 sec; 6, A Doing (Nz), 1:02.72; 7, S Pickering (Fiji), 1:04.25.

TWO: 1, A Verstrappen (Neth), 56.11; 2, S Persi (It), 57.82; 3, J Kerr (Can), 58.46; 4, S Dara (Gr), 59.25; 5, C Clark (NZ), 1:00.53; 6, K Wong (HK), 1:01.03; 7, B Moralees-Masela (Guatemala), 1:02.48.

THREE: 1, C Steinseifer (US), 56.46; 2, S Schuster (WG), 56.85; 3, M Gihuonan (Fin), 58.81; 4, M-T Armentero (Switz), 58.73; 5, J Dng (Ch), 59.11; 6, F Ng (HK), 1:01.82; 7, N Hafez (EG), 1:04.06.

FOUR: 1, M Pearson (Aus), 56.75; 2, C van Bentum (Neth), 56.94; 3, P Ral (Can), 57.41; 4, P Kohlmann (Mex), 58.78; 5, Jin-Sook Kim (Kor), 1:00.91; 6, S Crousse (Peru), 1:01.02; 7, S Halez (EG), 1:02.78; 8, M Lardizajal (Hun), 1:07.80.

FIVE: 1, J Croft (GB), 57.12; 2, N Fibbens (GB), 57.80; 3, M Kardum (Swe), 58.22; 4, C Nakamori (Jap), 59.00; 5, S Cramer (Vir Is), 1:00.65; 6, C A Heavey (Ire), 1:01.34; 7, C Jacob (Phil), 1:02.48; 8, K Slowing-Aceituno (Guatemala) 1:03.48.

SIX: 1, N Hogshead (US), 55.85; 2, A Russell (Aus), 57.30; 3, A Eriksson (Swe), 58.43; 4, G Colombo (It), 59.43; 5, Hong Yan (Ch), 1:00.45; 6, V Sachero (Arg), 1:00.53; 7, H Chow (Mal), 1:02.53; 8, D Galassi (San Marino), 1:06.19.

FINAL: Equal 1, C Steinseifer (US) and N Hogshead (US) both 55.92sec; 3, A Verstappen (Neth) 56.08, 4, C Van Bentum (Neth) 56.43; 5 M Pearson (Aus) 56.83; 6, J Croft (GB) 56.90; 7, S Schuster (WG) 57.11; 8, A Russell (Aus) 58.09.

CONSOLATION FINAL: 1, I Zscherpe (FRG) (WG) 57.12sec; 2, S Persi (ITA) (IT) 57.24; 3, N Fibbens (GBR) (GB) 57.36; 4, P Ral (Can) 57.56; 5, S Kamoun (FRA) (Fr) 57.81; 6, J Kerr (Can) 57.85; 7, A Eriksson (Swe) 58.08; 8, M Kardum (Swe) 58.12.

400 metres individual medley

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, P Zindler (WG), 4 min 52.49 sec; 2, D McGinnis (Can), 4:53.30; 3, G Stanley (Can), 4:53.70; 4, S Kraft (Swe), 4:55.10; 5, H Koshimizu (Jap), 4:59.18.

TWO: 1, S Heon (US), 4:51.32; 2, N Gingras (Can), 4:51.77; 3, K Bomstad (Nor), 4:52.74; 4, S Hausladen (Austria), 4:58.68; 5, A Patrascoiu (Rom), 5:03.97; 6, M Bayer (Austria), 5:05.81; 7, K Brandes (Peru), 5:11.92.

THREE: 1, T Caulkins (US), 4:44.42; 2, S Landells (Austria), 4:54.13; 3, R Felotti (It), 4:54.14; 4, K Phillips (Aus), 4:54.28; 5, S Hardcastle (GB), 4:56.78; 6, G Johnson (NZ), 4:59.92.

FINAL: 1, T Caulkins (US) 4mins 39.24secs; 2, S Landells (Aus) 4:48.30; 3, P Zindler (WG) 4:48.57, 4, S Heon (US) 4:49.41; 5, N Gingras (Can) 4:50.55; 6, D McGinnis (Can) 4:50.85, 7, G Stanley (GB) 4:52.83; 8, K Bonstad (Nor) 4:53.28.

Men

200 metres freestyle heats

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, P Dale (Aus), 1min 51.42sec; 2, P Szmidt (Can), 1:52.48; 3, F Mortensen (Den), 1:54.09; 4, S Volery (Switz), 1:54.19; 5, M Miao (Taipei), 1:55.01; 6, D Petric (Yug), 1:55.68; 7, R Leal-Castillo (Guatemala) 2:05.56; 8, J J Piro (Hon), 2:12.51.

TWO: 1, P Easter (GB), 1:51.80; 2, H Kroes (Neth), 1:52.37; 3, C Delgado (Br), 1:53.22; 4, P Revell (It), 1:53.46; 5, S Ogata (Jap), 1:55.97; 6, T Jacot (Switz), 1:56.54; 7, D S Nottage (Bah), 1:57.54; 8, S Tufou (Fiji), 2:02.22.

THREE: 1, A Mestre Sosa (Ven), 1:50.73; 2, A Astbury (GB), 1:52.01; 3, J Luiz Fernandes (Br), 1:53.03; 4, J Miralpeix (Sp), 1:55.25; 5, G Ali Attorglu (Tur), 1:55.92; 6, W Wilson (Phi), 1:57.18; 7, Wing Hon Ng (HK), 2:03.66; 8, T Ncala (Swaziland), 2:15.30.

FOUR: 1, T Fahrner (WG), 1:50.00; 2, A Holmertz (Swe), 1:51.70; 3, A Baumann (Can), 1:51.75; 4, C Sanchez (Mex), 1:55.82; 5, C Romo (Mex), 1:58.77; 6, F Ferrari (Arg), 1:59.39; 7, E Rosskopf (Vir Is), 2:02.04, 8, M Piva (San Marino), 2:15.89.

FIVE: 1, J Float (US), 1:50.95; 2, F Drost (Neth), 1:50.92; 3, J C Vallejo (Sp), 1:51.97; 4, J Lemberg (Aus), 1:52.73; 5, M Davidson (NZ), 1:56.20; 6, E J Kroon (Neth Ant), 1:57.06; 7, J Jonsson (Ice), 2:08.23; 8, P Sayegh (Leb), 2:20.78.

SIX: 1, M Heath (US), 1:49.07; 2, T Leidstrom (Swe), 1:51.76; 3, C Scanavino (Ur), 1:52.70; 4, A Mosse (NZ), 1:54.12; 5, J M F Carezzis (Ven), 1:55.28; 6, S Newkirk (Vir Is), 1:57.74; 7, Yi Ming Isang (HK), 2:03.11; 8, R Kantari (Leb), 2:25.43.

SEVEN: 1, M Gross (WA), 1:48.08 (Olympic record), 2, M Dell'Uomo (It), 1:51.67; 3, D Petric (Yug), 1:52.74; 4, H Sakamoto (Jap), 1:54.71; 5, J Shen (Ch), 1:58.06; 6, F Canales (Puerto Rica), 1:56.60; 7, M Youssef (EG), 1:58.71; 8, R Granados (Guatemala), 2:05.21.

FINAL: 1, M Gross, (WG) 1min 47.44sec; 1:47.44 (World Record); 2, M Heath (US) 1:49.10; 3, T Fahrner (WG) 1:49.69; 4, J Float (US) 1:50.18; 5, A. Mestre Sosa (Ven) 1:50.23; 6, F Drost (Neth) 1:51.62; 7, M Dell'Uomo (It) 1:52.20; 8, P Dale (Aus).

CONSLATION FINAL: 1, P Easter (GB) 1min 51.70sec, 2, J Vallejo (Sp) 1:51.77, 3, H Kroes (Neth) 1:52.38, 4, A Holmertz (Swe) 1:52.44, 5, C Scanavino (Uru) 1:52.54, 6, P Schmidt (Can) 1:52.58, 7, A Astbury (GB) 1:53.02, 8, T Leidstrom (Swe) 1:53.63.

100 metres breaststroke

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, P Lang (WG), 1min 4.40sec; 2, T Boehm (Austria), 1:4.60; 3, M Valleux (Can), 1:5.34; 4, U Rubery (Ber), 1:5.96; 5, T Helgason (Ice), 1:7.71; 6, J Falon (Arg), 1:7.90; 7, M Piva (San Marino), 1:18.21.

TWO: 1, P Evans (Aus), 1:2.87 (Olympic record); 2, R Avagnano (It), 1:4.09; 3, E Ronero (Sp), 1:5.19; 4, F Morf (Switz), 1:5.89; 5, Kam Sing Watt (HK), 1:8.07; 6, A Nadim (EG), 1:9.51; 7, A Alahdoud (Kuw), 1:13.01.

THREE: 1, A Moorhouse (GB), 1:4.08; 2, G Minervini (It), 1:4.87; 3, P Berggren (Swe), 1:4.95; 4, E Shiligman (Isr), 1:5.63; 5, M Gutierrez (Pan), 1:9.07; 6, O Origosa (Peru), 1:9.07; 7, B Farlow (Vir Is), 1:11.27.

FOUR: 1, V Davis (Can), 1:3.63; 2, B Austin (NZ), 1:4.83; 3, E Dagon (Switz), 1:5.37; 4, J-E Olsen (Nor), 1:5.43; 5, A Yokochi (Por), 1:7.80; 6, J Henao (Ven), 1:9.01; 7, H Woolard (Vir Is), 1:11.17.

FIVE: 1, B Stocks (Aus), 1:03.48; 2, G Morken (WG), 1:03.53; 3, K Watanabe (Jap), 1:06.10; 4, P Newallo (Tri), 1:06.12; 5, E Morillo (Mex), 1:06.62; 6, Khai Kam Li (HK), 1:08.78; 7, F Marroquin-Lara (Guatemala), 1:09.73; 8, S Coraio (Hon), 1:13.19.

SIX: 1, S Lundquist (US), 1:03.55; 2, P Restrepo (Col), 1:04.44; 3, L Carvalho (Br), 1:05.86; 4, M Jarventaus (Fin), 1:06.21; 5, J Jaltulis (Phil), 1:08.00; 6, Jin-Teik Oon (Sing), 1:09.23; 7, Amine El-Domyati (Leb), 1:19.10. Disqualified: Lin Wang (Ch), 1:07.53.

SEVEN: 1, J Moffet (US), 1:02.16 (Olympic record); 2, S Takahashi (Jap), 1:04.71; 3, I Cambell (GB), 1:04.81; 4, Fu Jin (Ch), 1:05.06; 5, G Prohaska (Austria), 1:06.41; 6, F Guanco (Phil), 1:07.55; 7, A Sigurdsson (Ice), 1:08.52; 8, I Atiah Wa-El (Kuw), 1:16.51.

FINAL: 1, S Lundquist (US) 1min 01.65sec (World record); 2, V Davis (Can) 1:01.99; 3, P Evans (Aus) 1:02.97; 4, A Moorhouse (GB) 1:03.25; 5, J Moffet (US) 1:03.29; 6, B Stocks (Aus) 1:03.49; 7, G Morken (WG) 1:03.95; 8, R Avagnano (It) 1:04.11.

CONSOLATION FINAL: 1, G Minervini (It) 1:03.98, 2, S Takahashi (Jap) 1:04.41, 3, P Lang (WG) 1:04.43, 4, P Restrepo (Col) 1:04.79, 5, T Bohm (Aut) 1:04.99, 6, I Cambell (GB) 1:05.02, 7, B Austin (NZ) 1:05.49, 8, P Berggren (Swe) 1:05.66.

EQUESTRIANISM

Three-day event

Dressage standings (after first day): 1, K Stives (US) Dan Arthur 49.20 pen. points, 2, M Pettersson (Swe), Up To Date 54.00, 3, V Holgate (GB) Priceless 56.40, 4, I Stark (GB), Oxford Blue 56.40, 5, P Gray (Ber), Counts Best 59.20, 6, B Ambrosione (It), Brick 59.80, 7, M Plumb (US), Blue Stone 61.20, 8, D NION (Fr), Gerome 62.40, 9, A Hoy (Aus), Davey 65.00, 10, C Persson (Swe), Joel 65.80. Other placings: 19, Fiona wentges (Ire), Ballylusky 72.60, 21, Sarrah Gordon (Ire), Rathkenny 74.20.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Men

LEADERS (after riding event): 1 I Elsbedy (EG); R Phelps (GB), D Masala (It); C Massullo (It), and D Araki, (Jap), 1,100 pts; 6 D Glenesk (US) 1,088; 7 M Bitwein (Aut), Saleh Faaj (Bah), D Bouba (Fr), C Sandow (WG), I Sainiega (Mex), L Monteiro (Port), A Jung (Switz), and S Rasmusson (Swe), 1,070. British placing: 38 M Mumford 950.

SHOOTING

Men

FREE PISTOL: 1, Xu Haifeng (Chi) 566pts; 2, R Skanaker (Swe) 565; 3, Wang Yifu (Chn) 564; 4, V Tondo (It) and J Harmeon (WG) 560; 6, P Cola (Fr) 559; 7, P Palokangas (Fin), H De Lima Carrillo (Ven) and E Buljung (US) 558; 10, Hsing Tu Tai (Taipei) 557. GB placings: 27, A Pancer, 543, 46, G Robinson, 521.

Women

Free Pistol

FINAL PLACINGS: 1, L Thom (Can) 585 points (after shoot-off), 2, R Fox (US) 585, 3, P Dench (Aus) 583 (after shoot-off), 4, Halying Liu (China) 583, 5, K Friss (Swe) 581, 6, Zhifang Wen (China) 578, D Srour (Gr) 578, 8, M Macovei (Rom) 577, E Manchon (Fr) 577, 10, Yang-Ja Moon (Kor) 576, C Kajd (Swe) 576. British placing: 12, C Bartlett 575, 27, A Bennett 563.

GYMNASTICS

Men

Compulsory figures

Individual: K Gushiken (Jap) and P Vidmar (US) 59.25; 3, Li Ning (Ch) and B Conner (US) 59.05; 5, Tong Fei (Ch), 58.95; 6, Xu Zhiqiang (Ch), T Daggett (US) and J Hartung (US), 58.85; 9, M Gaylord (US), 58.80; 10, Lou Yun (Ch) and J Zellweger (Switz), 58.40.

TEAM: 1, United States, 295.30 pts; 2, China, 294.25; 3, Japan, 292.40; 4, West Germany, 290.30; 5, Switzerland, 289.95; 6, Canada, 288.85; 7, France, 287.85; 8, South Korea, 287.15; 9, Britain, 286.30.

VOLLEYBALL

Men

Preliminary round

Group A: South Korea 3, Tunisia 0; United States 3, Argentina 1.

Group B: Japan 3, China 0; Italy 3, Canada 1.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Flyweight

1, Guoqiang Zeng (Ch), 235.0 (105.0 +130.0); 2, Peishun Zhou (Ch), 235.0 (107.5 +127.5); 3, K Manabe (Jap), 232.5 (102.5 +130.0); 4, M Tarha (Libya), 230.0 (102.5 +127.5); 5, H Miyashita (Jap), 230.0 (107.5 +122.5); 6, M Suryaman (Indonesia), 227.5 (102.5 +125.0); 7, Hyo Mun Bang (S Kor), 225.0 (100.0 +125.0); 8, J L Diaz (Pan), 220.0 (95.0 +125.0); 9, L Erdogan (Tur), 215.0 (95.0 +120.0); 10, M Daloya (Isr), 215.0 (95.0 +120.0).

CYCLING

Women

79 KM ROAD RACE: 1, C Carpenter-Phinney (US) 2hr 11min 14sec, 2, R Twigg (US), 3, S Schumacher (WG), 4, U Larsen (Nor), 5, M Canins (It) all same time; 6, J Longo (Fr), 7, H Soernsen (Den), 8, U Enzenauer (WG), 9, L Seghezzi (It), 10, J Parks (US). British placings: 13 C Swinnerton, 17 L Gornall all same time; 29 M Blower 2:22.03, 30 M Sharp same time.

BOXING

Featherweight

FIRST ROUND: A Pald (Malawi) bt S Kolethras (Gr), pts; C Lubulwa (Uganda) bt S Knox (Aus), pts; A Waeta (Ind) bt S Frank (Guy), pts; P Fitzgerald (Ire) bt T Pelly (Sud), pts; S Pagendan (Can) bt B Soumann (Nig), rsf rd 3.

Welterweight

FIRST ROUND: G Leon (Mex) bt D Omar Dominguez (Arg), pts; M Breland (US) bt W Gordon (Can), pts; (5-0) Young-Su An (Kor) bt A Shoak (Sud), pts (5-0) R Obreja (Rom) bt A Loungoude (Caf), ko rd 1; M Hughes (GB) bt P Rasamimanana (Mad), pts.

Lightweight

FIRST ROUND: C Ossai (Nigeria) bt Zaw Latt (Burma) pts; A Beltre (Dom Rep) bt D Ranamagar (Nepal) pts; L Cantancio (Phil) bt S Kondowe (Malawi) pts; A K Dar (Pak) bt S Niazou (Isr) pts; Chil-Sung Chun (S Kor) bt P Waweru (Ken) pts; S Pavlovic (Yug) bt L Solis (Mex) pts; R Cornett (Aus) bt V Ioana (Rom) pts; H Gutierez Zuniga (Col) bt M Fadil (Mor) pts.

Light-welterweight

FIRST ROUND: D Umponmaha (Thai) bt J Prathan (India) pts; J Melsonat (P Rico) bt M Kaluanda (Zaire) ref stpd; A Ioana (Sam) bt E M Duarte (Uru) pts; C Nwokolo (Nigeria) bt D Chisala (Zam) pts; W Galwango (Uganda) bt A Rose (Jam) pts.

Light-middleweight

FIRST ROUND: A Marial (Sudan) bt F Kapila (Malawi) pts; Dal-Ho Ahn (S Kor) bt G Simion (Rom) pts.

BASKETBALL

Group A: Italy 110, Egypt 62.

Law Report July 31 1984

Employer liable for negligence of another's employee

McDermid v Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd

Before Mr Justice Staughton

[Judgment delivered July 25]

Where a plaintiff's employer had instructed the plaintiff, pursuant to his contract of employment, to work under the employee of another employer and thereby effectively had made the other's employee the plaintiff's "boss" through whom the plaintiff received his orders, and had made the work done under the direction of that boss the service which the plaintiff owed to his employer under the contract, the boss was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and his employer, to be the latter's servant, and the plaintiff's employer would therefore be vicariously liable to the plaintiff for the negligence of the boss.

Mr Justice Staughton so held in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr Jamie McDermid, in an action which he had brought against his former employer, Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd, in respect of an accident suffered by him in 1975 when, in the course of his employment with the defendant, he had been working as a deck-hand on a tug, owned by the defendant's parent company, under the direction of its master, an employee of the owners, in consequence of which his left leg had been amputated.

Mr James Black, QC and Mr Albert Minns for the plaintiff; Mr Walter Aylen QC and Mr Richard Davies for the defendant company.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the plaintiff's injuries had been caused by the negligence of the master of the tug. Although the master was probably not the defendant's employee, the plaintiff did not know that. The plaintiff had been instructed by the defendant to work under the master's directions and in those circumstances, the master was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and the defendant, to have been the defendant's servant so as to make the defendant vicariously liable for the plaintiff's injury.

If that involved a novel doctrine, than so be it: the common law would become obsolete it did not develop to meet new situations. As the Lord Chancellor, speaking extrajudicially, had said recently, the common law had a capacity to change by adapting itself to the times.

As the plaintiff could only succeed if the master were to be treated as the defendant's servant, section 3(2)(a) of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act 1958 entitled the defendant to limit its liability, in accordance with section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, to £43,893.

Special damages to date, in respect of the plaintiff's lost earnings, amounted to £32,000, and the sum of general damages which, apart from the limitation, the court would have awarded in respect of pain, suffering, loss of amenity and grave handicap on the labour market exceeded £11,893, and accordingly the plaintiff would recover £43,893 damages.

The defendant had submitted that the judgment sum should be apportioned between general and special damages in the same proportions as would have been awarded but for the limitation, and interest awarded in accordance with that apportionment.

In his Lordship's judgment, that was not the right course to take. The plaintiff had had his damages limited only because Parliament had imposed a limit on the overall sum of damages which he could recover.

Subject to that limitation, there was no reason why he should not recover interest on the whole amount of his special damages at the appropriate rate; the balance only being treated as general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity.

There was no reason for imposing any further restriction on the plaintiff's claim than Parliament had expressly provided. It was undesirable to give a figure for what the plaintiff would have recovered but for the limitation.

There had been a degree of reprehensible delay in bringing the action to trial.

In *La Pintada Compania Navegacion SA v President of India* ([1983] 1 Lloyd's Rep 37), his Lordship had expressed the view that the appropriate way to deal with such delay was not to reduce the period for which interest was awarded, but to reduce the rate of interest, because the effect of the delay was to make the defendant the plaintiff's involuntary banker: the plaintiff had not had use of the money and the defendant had.

However, in this case the rates of interest had been agreed between the parties and in *Birkett v Hayes* ([1982] 1 WLR 816) the Court of Appeal had said that the proper course was to reduce the period for which interest would be awarded, and accordingly that was the course which his Lordship would adopt.

However, in doing so he would take into account the fact that as the case had dragged on the plaintiff had continued to be kept out of his money and the defendant had enjoyed it, and the reduction in the interest period would therefore be fairly modest: two years.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Woodford & Ackroyd, Southhampton; Mackrell & Co.

Establishing the offence of forgery

Regina v Campbell (Mary)

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell

[Judgment delivered July 24]

The prosecution had properly established an offence under section 1 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 where a woman, admittedly to oblige a friend who handed her a cheque made out to another person, endorsed it over to herself by writing that name other than her own on the back, paid it into her bank account and, as soon as the cheque was cleared, drew out the amount in cash, which she paid over to the friend.

The court dismissed an appeal by Mary Sylvia Campbell, aged 25, against conviction on changing her plea to guilty after a ruling at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Sir Harold Cassel, QC). She was fined £20 or one day's imprisonment in default.

Mr James Tabor, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Tudor Owen for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the appellant had admitted she made a false instrument. The issue was whether, on the facts, the prosecution had established the second ingredient of the offence, namely, that the intention was to induce someone by reason of accepting the instrument to act to his own or another's prejudice.

Section 10 comprehensively defined prejudice. Applying the wording of section 10(1)(c), the appellant's act was to the bank's prejudice because it was the result of the bank's having accepted a false instrument as genuine in connexion with the bank's performance of any duty. The bank's duty was to pay out only on a valid instrument.

It would be remarkable if such a situation was not covered by the far-embracing 1981 Act.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

No temporal connotation in 'if sued'

Forte's Service Areas Ltd v Department of Transport

The words "if sued" in section 6(1)(c) of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act 1936, which provided that any tortfeasor liable for damages suffered as a result of a tort might recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who would if sued have been liable in respect of those damages, did not have any temporal connotations and meant if sued at any time.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on July 18 allowing the plaintiffs' appeal from an order of Mr Justice Warner who refused their application to amend the statement of claim.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that, in the light of further evidence, the judge had exercised his discretion on a wrong basis. In exercising its own discretion the court had to consider whether on the assumption that the amended claim succeeded, the defendants were prejudiced by losing their right to an indemnity from the prospective third party.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge gave no reasons for his decision. It was usual for a judge to state reasons without giving a full judgment or reciting all the facts. That practice enabled the Court of Appeal to exercise its statutory function to review the exercise of the judge's discretion.

Right to grant depends on application date

Regina v Haringey London Borough and Others, Ex parte Lee and Others

Where an overseas student satisfied the requirements for a mandatory award under the Education Act 1962 and the relevant regulations made thereunder, the right to an award vested in him when he had both started the appropriate course and made a written application and not when the particular local education authority, having considered the application, had make its decision.

Mr Justice Glidewell so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 25 granting orders of certiorari quashing the decisions of Haringey London Borough Council, Merton London Borough Council and the Inner London Education Authority which refused applications by the applicants for mandatory awards.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that if the student had started a relevant course in the autumn of 1982 and made an application before the end of his first term, the test of ordinary residence applicable to him was as stated in *R v Barnet London Borough Council, Ex parte Nilish Shah* ([1983] 2 AC 309).

If that test was satisfied, he was entitled to a mandatory award whether the local education authority's decision was made before or after the Education (Mandatory Awards) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations (SI 1983 No 447) came into force.

Recklessness in arson

Regina v R

Where a defendant had been charged with an offence of arson with intent to endanger life contrary to section 1(2) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 the court was not obliged to decide that the ordinary prudent man in cases of recklessness was one who shared the age, sex and such other characteristics which would affect his recognition of risk and forethought as to its possibility.

Lord Justice Ackner so held, sitting with Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell on July 19, when the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the appellant aged 15 at the time of the offence, against his conviction on October 21, 1983 at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Abdela) on which he was sentenced to four years' detention pursuant to section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

HIS LORDSHIP said that, despite the submission of counsel that the court should adopt a *via media* and follow the same logical approach to the reasonably prudent man as in *DPP v Camplin* ([1978] AC 705), the court was obliged, reluctantly, to dismiss the appeal against conviction, as was the Divisional Court in *Elliott v C* ([1983] 1 WLR 939) in view of the definition of recklessness in *R v Lawrence (Stephen)* ([1982] AC 510).

One woman's joy as dream finally comes true

CYCLING

From David Miller
Mission Viejo



To be in the wide open spaces of Saddleback Valley, beneath the 6,000-foot peaks of the Santa Ana mountain range of the Cleveland Forest National Park, was to realize that the Olympic Games are *so* much more than just athletics and swimming, which tend to hog the limelight. The sort of crowds you see on the Tour de France, some 20,000, crammed the roads and banks. Only this was something different.

As the veteran cyclist Connie Carpenter-Phinney, and the youthful Rebecca Twigg sprinted down the last hill and up the final gradient at Mission Viejo, bursting clear of three rivals, separated by the width of a tyre in a desperately enthralling climax to the women's 49 mile individual road race, a British housewife, aged 64, stood quietly in the canopy of the little main stand and tried to smile rather then cry with happiness.

It was a poignant moment of irony as Valery Fyssoev, of the Soviet Union, president of the Federation of International Amateur Cycling, had to step forward in his official tangerine blazer and congratulate the first American medal winners in cycling since 1912, while on the hill above him a sheet hung out of a bedroom window with the taunting slogan: "Don't Russians Have Bicycles?". The Yanks are not going to let the snub die down.

Mrs Carpenter-Phinney came out of retirement in 1981 especially for this race. Six hours later, her husband would finish fifth in the men's 120 miles event. She said afterwards: "This is my last race. I had thought it would be a great way to go out. After 12 years in international sport, I still can't believe I've won. I was a pioneer in women's cycling, and I worked very hard for this day."

But not as hard or as long as Eileen Grey. This first-ever women's cycling event in the Olympics was a private triumph for her after almost 40 years of campaigning for women's equality by the benevolent Englishwoman. As the ginger-haired American stood on the victory podium waving to the cheering and whooping crowd, she owed a piece of that gold medal to the resident of the British Cycling Federation, who had spent much of the last 12 years relentlessly pursuing an awed Lord Killanin.

Repeatedly, Killanin had taken cover and run. Insisting that the Games muxt not be bigger – even though, as long ago as 1971, Avery Brundage h admitted that the women could not indefinitely be kept out, following Mrs Grey's major breakthrough in bringing about a women's worlchampionship in 1958. Her first demanding letter to the IOC dates back to 1957 and it has been her cheerful combination of charm and persistence that has prevented her lone efforts from losing rather than winning friends, of whom she has many.

One of them is the general secretary of the international amateur federation, a beaming Polish-Swiss, whose enthusiasm in the euphoria of the closing stages was as much for the innovator by his side clutching her camera, insisting she could never have done it without the support of her now retired husband, Walter, as for the scenes of jubilation around the course. This was fanned very soon by the news that President Reagan had already been on the telephone with congratulations for the first American gold medallist of the Games.

It is often hard to understand how anyone finds the altruism to work as Mrs Grey has done all these years, often paying her own expenses when travelling arund Europe. When she first started competing, there was not even a national championship for women, who were accepted as members of the then National Cycling Union but rather regarded as good company or men on cycle touring.

By the time the first national championship arrived in 1947, Mrs Grey was pregnant and her competition days were over. Ten years later, she brought about the first world championship by telling the International Cycling Union that the womn would organze their own if they did not get official permission.

The turning point for the Olympics came when Juan Samaranch, an expansioinist, succeeded Killanin. Samaranch would double, not halve, the Olympics if he could. And on Sunday you could see why.

Over half an hour after the medal winners had crossed the line, three Korean girls, matted with sweat and hollow-eyed with fatigue, swayed up the finishing straight to receive warm applause from the crowd, most of whom could not point to Korea or, say, Austria, on a map, but were giving the Olympics everything they could. Third World development in sport will soon be a revelation.

Pole's methods do the trick for US

From John Wilcockson
Mission Viejo

The considerable progress made by American cyclists since they last appeared in an Olympic Games eight years ago was firmly emphasized when Alexi Grewal and Connie Carpenter won the two road races on a cauldron of a course at Mission Viejo, 60 miles south of downtown Los Angeles. The United States had not previously won an Olympic cycling title.

It is not a coincidence that since 1977 the chief coach to the United States Cycling Federation has been Edward Borysewicz, a well qualified Polish cycling official who stayed in North America after the Montreal Games. His methods, plus a sophisticated full-time training centre at Colorado Springs, have worked wonders. Both Grewal and Mrs Carpenter live in Colorado.

Grewal won his gold medal with a superbly aggressive ride. His strength is in his climbing ability and his endurance.

On Sunday he was at the centre of the first attack in the 190 kilometre road race and he began the final break 20 kilometres from the finish. He started the last 16 kilometre lap with a lead of almost 30 seconds on his six former breakaway companions.

Climbing the steepest of three main climbs, Grewal was joined by Steve Bauer, of Canada, after a dramatic counter-attack. It looked as though the intrinsically faster Bauer would disappoint the baying crowd of 100,000 that swarmed around Mission Viejo, but Grewal raced like the true professional he plans to become next season.

The American let the Canadian take the front position on the downhill run towards the finish until the road curved to the right and began climbing, 150 metres before the line. Here Grewal pounced, spinning his long, brown legs as fast as he has ever spun them.

A vain pursuit was made during the final half lap by two Norwegians, who had also contributed much towards this excellent race. They fought out a no-quarter-given sprint for the bronze medal that was deservedly won by Dag Otto Lauritzen, a policeman who was given leave of absence from his job this year to prepare for the Olympics with the Paris club, ACBB. Morten Saether, who is well known in Britain for several Milk Race appearances, was fourth.

The race was a disappointment for the British riders, none of whom completed the full distance. Their hopes were killed by the fierce, humid heat

Another coincidence linking the two American winners is that both were leading their sections of the 10-day Coors classic when they withdrew from the competition prematurely. Miss Carpenter's withdrawal was planned to enable her to be on top form on Sunday – "This was probably the best race of my career, and the last", Miss Carpenter said. Grewal, however, was the subject of a suspension for a positive drugs control. His appeal was upheld later on the grounds that the trace of ephedrine in his sample was proved to have come from a herbal tea he had drunk.

Miss Carpenter's photo-finish victory over her younger compatriot, Rebecca Twigg, and four breakaway companions was confirmation that Borysewicz has made all the right moves in his team's Olympic preparation.

The announcement of Miss Carpenter's victory was delayed so that, I regret, in my report yesterday I concluded that Twigg had won. The announcement came too late to correct my report.

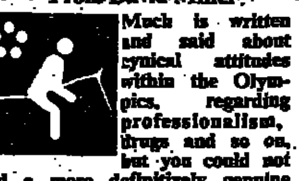


Phelps on his way to a clear round (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Faultless riding from Phelps

MODERN PENTATHLON

From David Miller



Much is written and said about cynical attitudes within the Olympics, regarding professionalism, drugs and so on, but you could not find a more definitively genuine Olympic competitor than Richard Phelps, a tall and modest man from Gloucestershire who works in his parents' waste-processing company. His outstanding performance on the first day of the modern pentathlon, with a faultless display in the riding event, which is more of a lottery than any of the other four because of the haphazard draw for an unknown horse, has set him up for a strong chance of a medal.

Phelps is four times national champion, and is coached by his father, who was three times himself an Olympic competitor. Richard says, with a casualness which is not in any way intended to be offhand, that he manages three or four hours a day for training, largely at swimming and running, which are his two strongest events. The cross-country running concludes the competition.

Ron Bright, the manager of Britain's modern pentathlon team, is protesting against the elimination of one of his readers in the opening event. Hours after the completion of the horse riding section, Bright disclosed that Steve Sowerby, from Harrogate, had been ruled out for an alleged infraction of the rules in the collecting ring and that his score of 755 points had been invalidated.

It was a baking day out at Coto de Caza, a little oasis in a semi-desert region of the Cleveland Forest National Park where four of the five events of the pentathlon are being staged. Thunder rumbled in the mountains for much of the afternoon as a crowd of 7,000 sweltered in their beachwear in the open stands.

Phelps probably had some of the luck of the draw in riding Jim Dandy, a chestnut horse with alert ears whom he was able to steer round the jumps with care and accuracy, receiving a huge cheer from the spectators.

Phelps admits that he does not find any special glamour in the modern pentathlon, but does it because he is able to do it well and it gives him satisfaction. He has a grant of £2,000 a year from the Sports Aid Foundation but reckons he must more than double that with contributions from his own income over the year.

In last year's world championships Phelps was sixth, and while the field has been thinned by the absence of the east Europeans he will still face strong opposition over the remaining days from Italy, who lead after the opening equestrian event, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden and the United States.

Semi-final place for Mitchell

ROWING

From Richard Burnell

Beryl Mitchell made her first bid for a sculling comeback on the opening day of the Olympic regatta at Lake Casitas yesterday, with a good win in her heat, which qualifies her for the semi-final. Mitchell led from the start, drawing clear of Ann Haesbrouch of Belgium, in the first 200 metres.

Haesbrouch kept on fighting and closed at the finish but Mitchell, looking stronger and more confident, was never seriously threatened. In third place was Lise Justesen, of Denmark, who beat Mitchell by two seconds in Lucerne.

The other heat winners, joining Mitchell in the semi-finals, were Charlotte Geer, of the United States, fractionally faster than Mitchell, and Valeria Racila, of Romania, who is the clear favourite. She won the third heat with considerable ease, her time one second faster then Geer's. Stephanie Foster, of New Zealand, who could be the sculler to beat for a bronze, finished six seconds behind Racila, but clearly was not pressing.

Britain were on course for a gold medal when they beat New Zealand, the world champions, and United States in the second heat of the men's coxed fours. The British crew clocked 6min 18.74sec, three seconds faster than United States.

Fine start for Miss Holgate and Stark

EQUESTRIANISM

From Jenny MacArthur
Pasadena



Britain made a comfortable start on the first day of dressage in the Olympic three-day event to finish in second place behind the United States, though the general standard was lower than expected. The hot, humid conditions at Santa Anita racecorse, together with the tense atmosphere in the big arena, unsettled many of the horses.

Curiously, Britain's first two competitors, Virgina Holgate on Priceless and Ian Stark on Oxford Blue, both finished third on identical scores of 56.4. Miss Holgate was capable of a higher test but Priceless had been difficult in his training out here. Rather than risk him being too fresh, Miss Holgate worked him for nearly two hours before her test with the result that the usually perky Priceless was so calm he almost needed urging on.

Her test was accurate – apart from an untypical break in the final walk – and obedient. "He was really trying", Miss Holgate said afterwards, but her performance lacked its usual sparkle.

If any horse and rider had reason to feel awed by the atmosphere inside the arena it was Stark on Oxford Blue, who has been competing at international level for only a year. In the early part of their test there were some abrupt transitions, but the pair quickly relaxed and the rest of the test went smoothly, with the exception of the final trot down the centre, when the eight-year-old Oxford Blue thought he should be cantering. It was a competent, authoritative performance by Stark and has given the British a morale-boosting start, considering that, traditionally, dressage is not their favourite phase.

Even the test of the overnight leader, Karen Stives from the United States, was not an outstanding one. Her big 17-hands-high grey gelding, Ben Arthur, has lovely, flowing paces and is very relaxed – you could almost see him acknowledging the tumultuous cheers of the crowd – but there were several moments of resistance.

Nevertheless, the judges, particularly François Lucas from France, were impressed – Lucas gave her 170 marks as opposed to General Jonathan Burton's 157 and Anton Buhler's 147. Miss Stives's final score of 49.2 earned her a case of champagne from her trainer, Jack Le Goff, because it fell below the 50 mark. Le Goff had anticipated a score around 55.

A less fortunate recipient of Lucas's somewhat erratic marking was the Mexican cavalry officer, Juan Redon, on Gris, who rode a beautiful test and would have been just behind the British nad not Lucas marked him 30-odd marks below the other two.

Sweden's two tests were better than expected – their team were lying third. West Germany, who usually come near the top in this phase, disappointed with their first two riders, Dietmar Hogrefe and Bettina Overesch, producing only average tests. Their trainer, Dr Springorum, attributed it to lack of experience of the pressures of a big occasion – both riders are only 21.

Thompson uses his head to put one over on Hingsen

ATHLETICS

From Pat Butcher
San Diego



Daley Thompson put on a winning performance yesterday. On a time scale, equivalent to collecting gold medals or setting world records, Thompson talks sensibly to the press about once a year. When he does, he is articulate, charming, informative and amusing. At an hotel near the British training camp here, he had a collection of the world's media rolling in the aisles.

He countered questions about his West German decathlon rival with "All this talk about Hingsen is giving me a headache", and took off his sun hat, to reveal a fake bandage wrapped around his head. The next line was a knock-out punch. "I understand Jurgen's promised the German people he'll bring back the gold medal. There are only two ways he can do that, steal mine or do another event."

Being in "the best shape of my life", had made Thompson relaxed and confident. But when the decathlon begins tomorrow week, Hingsen can only expect to see Thompson's serious side for the West German is the only serious rival for the Briton's second Olympic title.

Thompson said of Hingsen: "I've got everything he wants." This is not strictly true. Thompson has beaten Hingsen to the Olympic, European and World titles in the last four years – and also beaten the German in their only previous encounter, as juniors, in 1977 – but Hingsen has the world record, 8,798 points.

That is unlikely to be broken due to the infamous swirling winds in the Olympic stadium.

Thompson has spent the last seven months, "Traing harder than I've ever done" in California. His event is appreciated more here, due to the virtual monopoly of the Olympic title enjoyed before Thompson by American athletes. Thompson was happy to tell his hosts why the decathlon is in decline in the United States, spelling ou the European technical and medical superiority over the vaster pool of American natural talent.

A measure of Thompson's confidence is that he was prepared to take the offer of first leg for Britain in the 4x100 metres relay whose heats begin the morning following the decathlon. "The only thing that gets me up nowadays is competing against people. But since I'm expected to do well in the decathlon, if I win the gold, it's just a relief. If I win a medal in the relay, I'll be overjoyed".

Zola Budd, who also gave a press conference, said she is determined not to be overawed by the US double world champion Mary Decker. "It's not just Mary Decker. It's me running against a lot of other girls. I think of it as a race against people, not against Mary Decker," said Miss Budd as she prepared for the Olympic 3,000 metres.

Opening session is a thrilling showcase

SWIMMING

From Athole Still



The first day of the Olympic swimming competition was a bitter-sweet one for Britain, a goldrush for the United States, but, most importantly, a brilliant public relations victory for sport itself, all too often accused of being dominated by the stopwatch and dull as a spectacle.

On Sunday we had everything: two world records, the first joint Olympic champions, and a demonstration by Michael Gross, of West Germany, that he has the potential to win four gold medals before the week is out.

Three American gold medals from four events was exactly what the pre-event form had indicated, and exactly what the exuberant, flag-waving crowd had come to celebrate. But the manner in which probability became reality surpassed every expectation.

In the 100 metres freestyle, neither Nancy Hosshead nor Carrie Steinseifer could match the natural talent or pace of Annemarie Verstappen, but when it mattered most in the closing stages of the race it was the Americans, tempered in the toughest competitive swimming in the world, who clawed their way past the Dutch girl to their unique joint victory.

Steve Lundquist epitomizes the all-American boy: 6ft 2in tall, sun-bleached blond hair and the looks and body of an Adonis with a swimming technique and a brain to match. His path to the gold medal had not been easy, for his shoulder was severely damaged in a water-skiing accident last year and he lost his world 100 metres breastroke record to his team colleague, John Moffet at the American Olympic trials. While Moffet qualified for the final close to his world record, Lunquist foxed his way through with a seemingly mediocre performance, but then exploded from the blocks in the final with a dive which took him a metre clear of his rivals and on to a world record of exceptional quality.

Tracey Caulkins, the American captain, who in 1978 won five gold medals at the world championships in Berlin, completed the United States triumphant opening day with what should prove to be the easiest victory of the swimming programme. Certainly her passage in the 400 metres individual medley would have been more difficut had she been flanked by two East Germans. But here is one champion whose right to an Olympic gold medal is undeniable when one considers that the Moscow boycott deprived her of her prize then.

Michael Gross is almost the ultimate in swimming efficiency: 6ft 7in tall, his progress through the water is achieved with deceptively few and easy strokes, making it seem as if opponents need two strokes to his one. He looks like placing the world freestyle and butterfly records beyond reach for the foreseeable future.

Adrian Moorhouse seemed below par in coming fourth in the 100m breakstroke, but even at his best he would still have been overwhelmed by Lundquist. Nevertheless, he showed enough of a return to racing sharpness to suggest that he could finish among the medals in the 200m event on Thursday.

Jameson is a tale of the unexpected

After a somewhat disappointing opening to the swimming competition on Sunday, British hopes soared yesterday as first Andrew Jameson in the 100 metres butterfly, and then June Croft in the 200 metres freestyle, performed impressively to qualify fourth and third fastest respectively in their specialities; Athole Still writes.

Jameson's effort was perhaps the more pleasing in that it was unexpected. The 19-year-old student at Arizona University, but who come from Liverpool and swims out of the Kelly College Club in Devon, smashed his own British record in winning his heat in a time of 54.59sec, which he set at the Olympic trials only a few weeks ago.

He looked extremely impressive over the two lengths and there is every possibility that he will go faster in the final, because neither the turn at 50 metres, nor his finishing touch, fell happily with his butterfly stroke cycle. He has now improved a full second during this season, which he attributes totally to his training in the United States.

"Having the experience of competing in the United States Collegiate system has really helped me here," he said. "It's so tough, that every so often you get blown out of the water. It makes it easier to take the pressure here."

The qualifiers are headed by Pablo Morales, only point four of a second outside his current world record with a time of 53.78. The intimidating figure of West Germany's Michael Gross will be in the next lane to Jameson, with a qualifying time of 54.02sec.

June Croft is showing every indication of having a good Olympics. It seems clear that she has finally put everything together for the big event and, over the four lengths of her 200 metres freestyle, she was never challenged by the rest of the field as she finished in 2min 01.05sec some 1.3 seconds slower than the time which won her the Commonwealth gold medal two years ago, but an excellent effort for an early morning swim. The two American girls, Mary Wayte (2:00.69) and world record holder Cynthia Woodhead (2:00.85), are ahead of her, but neither won with the apparent ease of the Wigan girl.

Australia all smiles

HOCKEY

From Sydney Friskin



One of the happiest fellows in the Australian camp after the first day of the Olympic hockey tournament was their team manager. Not only had his team beaten Malaysia 5-0 but also the official scoresheet credited the first four goals to him before it was hastily amended. They were actually scored by Terry Walsh, who not long ago had knee trouble but seemed to have broken free now from his shackles.

Also extremely happy with the whole affair, and in particular the artificial turf, was the coach, Richard Aggiss, who, while thinking about the next match against Spain said: "Most people underestimate Spain. I wouldn't be surprised if they cause a few upsets – but not, I hope, against Australia."

Spain's attack seemed blunted when they lost 3-1 to West Germany in the same group. Their fastest and most resourceful forward, Miguel Chaves, refused to come to Los Angeles in protest against the dismissal of the Spanish national coach, Horst Wein. But Chaves may have had another motive: he is soon to be married and his fiancée cannot stand hockey.

Most people here could not have recalled the Los Angeles Olympic Games of 1932 when India, in the process of winning the gold medal, beat the United States 24-1. The score this time was 5-1 after the United States had reduced the lead to 2-1 by half time to cause panic in Inia's ranks.

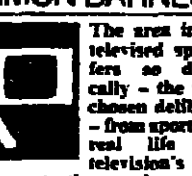
The Americans are an extraordinary bunch. Their team is composed of players from six countries – Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Pakistan, India, West Germany, and Britain – and their indoctrination continues under their fervent English coach, Gavin Featherstone, an Oxford Blue

Featherstone was awaiting with interest the outcome of Britain's match against Kenya, who have hidden their light under a bushel. Not long ago the composition of the Kenyan side was mainly Indian, but now nine of the 16 are African and two are said to have uncanny skills. Conspicuous in their half back line is an Indian, Brajinder Daved, who for many years played a big part in Slough's triumphs, until he moved at the beginning of last season to Blackheath.

Reduced to tears by tricks of trade

TELETHON

SIMON BARNES



The area in which televised sport differs so dramatically – the word is chosen deliberately – from sport seen in real life is in television's ruthless concentration on the emotional aspects of winning and losing. Watching Torvill and Dean on television prompted an infallible, almost Pavlovian pricking behind my eyes: watching them in reality inspired plenty of awe, wonder and joy, but no tears.

Anthony Burgess in Earthly Powers writes about "emotional lability)): how his character found such words as "faith" and "home" the invariable provokers of tears. "Emotional lability," he wrote, "a disease of the senile".

It is a disease from which I suffer quite helplessly when watching sport on television. The old titles to The Big Match (It's a goal! Goal!! Goal!!!") used to have me in floods every time. Fortunately (or I would never get the scorer's name right in match reports) I do not suffer from emotional lability when watching football at the ground. It is only on television that emotion, at the expense of all other aspects of competition, comes so remorselessly to the fore.

So there I was, watching the Olympics on television at an hour the Gestapo would choose for a raid, the hour when all defences are down, the cup of coffee clutched in tremulous hands, as two American swimmers tied for a gold medal. Now I shall be frank: swimming is not a sport that stirs my blood. But as the splendidly named pair of American rivals, Carrie Steinsiefer and Nancy Hogshead, realized they had won a gold medal each, and fell into each other's arms with the camera in mercilessly close, so naked a display of joy could hardly fail to get the old tears threatening once again. And I had never seen their faces before, and am unlikely to see them again.

The television bods know all about it, of course, and milk it quite ruthlessly. We are in for a long, hard fortnight of unfettered emotion: "What a slim line there is between the joys and the heartaches", said Bob Wilson, the presenter, twisting the knife with evident satisfaction. One is powerless against all this grand emotion. Steve Lundquist, trying to look all cool and Tarzanic in victory, but getting so excited he started doing little jumps and then blubbed all through "The Star-Spangled Banner", the Chinese gymnasts' ecstasies over their lovely performances, the exhausted American cyclist, Alexi Grewal in paroxysms of exhaustion and delight.

And the BBC, pitiless enforcers of the iron rule of emotion, insist on playing the *Chariots of Fire* music as their Olympic Grandstand theme, a tune guaranteed to get the eyes pricking all over again. It is more than I can stand, this emotional assault. The cricket came on and I switched off. I had had enough of tears for one day.

BROADCASTING

BBC 1: 6.30am-9 (including swimming, cycling, shooting, weightlifting); 9-10.55 (gymnastics, cycling, swimming, shooting, weightlifting, final, boxing); 1-1.45 (round-up); 6.15-7.25 (swimming, cycling, gymnastics, rowing, hockey, boxing, modern pentathlon, three-day event, weightlifting). 10.20-2.0 (swimming finals, boxing, cycling, basketball, volleyball, shooting, gymnastics, rowing, modern pentathlon).

'Everlast' knocked out by BBC

BOXING



Los Angeles (Reuter) – advertising material had to be removed from the ring before bouts could be televised to Europe. The BBC had threatened to cancel their broadcast unless the tradename (Everlast) was removed from the corner posts.

The BBC pointed out that advertising material of any kind is forbiddin at Olympic venues. The advertising material was on display during the opening programme in the morning and early afternoon, but then was removed before the evening programme began.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee said the display of the trade name in the ring was an oversight. "We removed it as soon as it was brought to our attention," he said.

TODAY'S EVENTS

(All times in BST)

ROWING: 3.30 pm, elimination heats (m)
HOCKEY: 4.30 pm, preliminaries (m, 2 games)
SWIMMING: 4.30 pm, 400 metres freestyle heats (w), 100m freestyle heats (m), 100m backstroke heats (w), 200m backstroke heats (m), 4 x 100m freestyle relay heats (w).
BASKETBALL: 5 pm, round-robin (w, one game). Preliminaries (m, one game). 10.30pm, round robin (w, one game). Preliminaries (m, one game).
SHOOTING: 5 pm, clay target-trap; running game target: air rifle
GYMNASTICS: 5.30 pm, optional exercises (m).
CYCLING: 6 pm, sprint preliminaries and repêcharge. 4,000m individual pursuit quarter-finals. Points race, qualification.
VOLLEYBALL: 6 pm, preliminaries (m, two matches).
BOXING: 7 pm, preliminary bouts, all weights.
HANDBALL: 7 pm, preliminaries (m, three games).
WRESTLING: 8 pm, Greco-Roman preliminaries (48kgs, 52kgs, 62kgs, 74kgs, 90kgs, over 100kgs).
YACHTING: 9.30, first race (all classes).
MODERN PENTATHLON: 10 pm, swimming.
WEIGHTLIFTING: 10 pm, featherweight group B.

Tomorrow

GYMNASTICS: 11 pm, optional exercises (w).
BASEBALL: Midnight, first round (two games).
SWIMMING: 12.15 am 400m freestyle final (w). 100m freestyle final (m). 100m backstroke final (w). 200m backstroke final (m). 4 x 100m freestyle relay final (w).
BOXING: 2 am, preliminary bouts, all weights.
WEIGHTLIFTING: 2 am, featherweight, group A.
WRESTLING: 2 am, Greco-Roman preliminaries (48kgs, 52kgs, 62kgs, 74kgs, 90kgs, over 100kgs).
GYMNASTICS: 2.30 am, preliminaries (m, three games).
HANDBALL: 2.30 am, preliminaries (m, three games).
VOLLEYBALL: 2.30 am, preliminaries (m, two games).
FOOTBALL: 3 am, first round (four matches).
BASKETBALL: 4 am, round-robin (w, one game). Preliminaries (m, one game).

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

SWIMMING

Men

100 metres butterfly heats

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, G Buchanan (Aus), 54.86sec; 2, D Halsall (Switz), 55.36; 3, D Lopez-Zubero (Sp), 55.66; 4, S Ihsan Ozun (Tur), 58.55; 5, Yi Ming Tseng (HK), 58.28; 6, D Marks (Jam), 1:00.57; 7, A Alghaith (Kuw), 1:04.62.

TWO: 1, R Vidal Castro (Ven), 54.39; 2, F Rampazzo (It), 55.70; 3, H Garmendia (Sp), 55.97; 4, H Bario (Yug), 56.70; 5, S Nottage (Bah), 58.73; 6, A Eid (EG), 58.98; 7, S Tupou (Fiji), 1:07.75.

THREE: A Behrend (WG), 55.22; 2, K-L Stevenson (Br), 55.46; 3, A Nesty (Sur), 56.15; 4, G De Kort (Neth), 56.55; 5, F Colon (P Rico), 56.66; 6, Jun-Young Bang (Kor), 58.91; 7, F Marafik (Kuw), 1:02.00.

FOUR: 1, A Jameson (GB), 54.59; 2, T Ponting (Can), 55.28; 3, T Saka (Jap), 56.40; 4, Pang-Siong Ang (Sing), 56.61; 5, A Marsh (Jam), 57.66; 6, J Santos (Por), 58.17; 7, I El Baba (Leb), 1:04.49; 8, S Corelo (Hon), 1:05.81.

FIVE: 1, B Barron (Swe), 54.76; 2, M Gribble (US), 55.39; 3, K Vervoorn (Neth), 55.46; 4, S Kawawa (Jap), 56.52; 5, A Said (Eg), 57.71; 6, S Kemal Ozun (Tur), 57.76; 7, J Miranda Trejo (Sal), 1:04.33; 8, W Sorby (Fiji), 1:06.53.

SIX: 1, M Gross (WG), 54.02 (Olympic record); 2, S Oestberg (Den), 55.72; 3, T David (Switz), 55.81; 4, I Collins (GB), 56.41; 5, J Zheng (Ch), 56.58; 6, C Romo (Mex), 57.61; 7, R Granados (Guatemala), 1:02.28; 8, E Fadel (Bahrain), 1:18.27.

SEVEN: 1, P Morales (US), 53.78 (Olympic record); 2, A Mosse (NZ), 55.19; M Stockwell (Aus), 55.70; 4, D Churchill (Can), 55.84; 5, L A Juncos (Arg), 56.66; 6, C Scarsavino (Ur), 57.48; 7, I Jonsson (Ice), 1:00.68; 8, T Neale (Swaziland), 1:06.94.

QUALIFIERS: Morales, Gross, Vidal Castro, Jameson, Baron, Buchanan, Mosse, Behrend.

Women

200 metres freestyle heats

Fastest eight qualify for final

ONE: 1, A Verstappen (Neth), 2min 01.51sec; 2, A Linder (Swe), 2:04.80; 3, L Benaimon (Fr), 2:08.61; 4, S Dara (Br), 2:09.62; 5, Jin-Sook Kim (Kor), 2:13.78; 6, F Ng (HK), 2:13.94; 7, D Galassi (San Marino), 2:19.22.

TWO: 1, C Van Bentum (Neth), 2:01.82; 2, S Persi (It), 2:03.88; 3, A Cripps (GB), 2:04.44; 4, C Laal (It), 2:05.86; 5, L A Ben Wan (Thai), 2:06.01; 6, C Heavey (Ire), 2:07.75; 7, K Slowing-Aceituno (Guatemala), 2:14.39.

THREE: 1, M Wayte (USA), 2:00.69; 2, M Pearson (Aus), 2:01.48; 3, A McVann (Aus), 2:03.14; 4, I Zacherpe (WG), 2:03.96; 5, H Rubinstein (Isr), 2:12.32; 6, V Sachero (Arg), 2:13.41; 7, H Shervis (EG), 2:16.11; 8, M Landizaja (Hon), 2:28.25.

FOUR: 1, C Woodhead (USA), 2:00.85; 2, C Nakamori (Jap), 2:03.94; 3, J Err (Can), 2:04.02; 4, K Yanase (Jap), 2:04.38; 5, I Huerta (Mex), 2:09.79; 6, C Jacob (Phil), 2:12.17; 7, B Morales-Masella (Guatemala), 2:14.79.

FIVE: 1, J Croft (GB), 2:01.05; 2, I Beyermann (WG), 2:02.42; 3, J Dalgneault (Can), 2:03.40; 4, P Kohlmann (Mex), 2:06.15; 5, S Crousse (Peru), 2:09.42; 6, Hui-Chien Chang (Taipei), 2:13.67; 7, S Pickering (Fiji), 2:19.51.

QUALIFIERS: Wayte, Woodhead, Croft, Pearson, Verstappen, Van Bentum, Beyermann, McVann.

HOCKEY

Men

POOL A: Australia 5, Malaysia 0; West Germany 3, Spain 1; India 5, United States 1.

ROWING

Women

Coxed fours heats

Winners qualify for final, others for repêchage

ONE: 1, Romania, 3min 21.51sec; 2, Netherlands, 3:24.95; 3, US, 3:26.02; 4, China, 3:37.70; 5, Korea, 3:55.03.

TWO: 1, Canada, 3:23.45; 2, Australia, 3:25.54; 3, West Germany, 3:30.89; 4, Great Britain (T Miller, J Gengrt, J Toch, K Ball, K Talbot), 3:32.27.

Quad Sculls heats

Winners quarter for final, others for repechages:

One: 1, Romania 3min 15.34sec; 2, France 3:15.88; 3, Canada, 3:19.69; 4, West Germany, 3:19.85.

Two: 1, US 3:14.88; 2, Denmark, 3:14.89; Italy 3:22.89.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Chinese stars reach new heights

Los Angeles (Agencies) – China made a triumphant return to the Olympic Games on Sunday, after an absence of 32 years, with two gold medals in pistol shooting and weightlifting, in addition to a silver and a bronze.

The Weightlifter, Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, took first place in the flyweight class by narrowly outlifting his team-mate, Zhou Peishun, leaving the fancied Japanese with the bronze.

XU Haifeng, a marksman from central China, nearly gave in to stifling heat towards the end of the free pistol shooting, but he managed to compose himself and clinch victory. He scored 566 out of a possible 600 points. His team-mate, Wang Yifu, was awarded the bronze medal after originally being put in second place through a misreading of the target scores. Sweden's Ragnar Skanaker, favourite for the event, was awarded the silver.

The weightlifter, Zeng, triumphing in his first major international performance, told a press conference: "It feels good. It is a good contribution to my country."

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, hailed the medal awards as "exciting news for China" and "truly a great event."

"China's first gold medal win at the Olympics and the rise of its five-star national flag will bring tremendous joy to the billion people of China", Xinhua said.

In gymnastics, the Chinese, the world champions, got off to a good start in the men's team competition, as Li Ning was awarded maximum marks of 10 for both the vault and the pommel horse in the compulsory exercises, and four of his colleagues also received 10. At the end of the day, China were trailing 1.05 points behind the United States.

The Chinese coach, Zhang Jian, said he felt the system of scoring was "a little bit outdated".

Gymnasts, especially the Chinese and Japanese, are now performing exercises so difficult that the current scoring system, last revised four years ago, no longer appears appropriate for the level of competition today.

In men's volleyball, Japan overwhelmed China in straight sets in Group B, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8. "Most of our players are young. We are preparing for the next Olympics," the Chinese coach Zou Zhihua, said.

China also lost their first game in basketball, when the United States started their quest for another gold by downing them 97-49 in a Group B match.

Four off in violent encounter

FOOTBALL



Four players were sent off as Egypt and Italy opened the Olympic soccer tournament in violent fashion. The Group D match, which Italy won 1-0, was played in the Rose Bowl stadium in Pasadena and the contest resembled the gridiron game which normally takes place there.

The Olympic spirit was forgotten in the opening minutes when two Egyptian defenders suffered head wounds. Matters again came to a head in the sixty-seventh minute when Italy's Nela, the Roma defender who played against Liverpool in last season's European Cup final, and Sedki of Egypt were ordered off after a mass brawl and a few minutes later Alaq, another Egyptian, followed them.

Just before the end Mastafa, an Egyptian substitute, was sent off before he had even kicked the ball.



Italian hit man: Massaro is punched during Italy's skirmish with Egypt

American pair produce the perfect reply

GYMNASTICS



Los Angeles (Reuter) – Mitch Gaylord and Peter Vidmar swept the United States towards the end of an 80-year wait for gymnastics gold. They each reaped a perfect score of 10 in a succession of world-class marks that put the powerful American men's team in the lead after the compulsory exercises.

There were delirious scenes in the arena as the Americans overhauled both the world champions, China, who collected six top scores, and Japan, who also received two 10s.

Gaylord, the highest-placed American at last October's world championship in Budapest, when he finished eighth, earnd his 10 with a magnificent performance on the parallel bars, the first American to achieve the maximum score.

The Americans totalled 295.30 points, 1.05 ahead of China, with Japan on 292.40. The mens team medals will be decided by tonight's optional exercises.

The Americans have not won an Olympic team gold since 1904, but took silver in 1932.

Vidmar recorded his 10 on the pommel hourse in his final performance of the night. He also scored 9.90 on parallel bars and 9.95 on the high bar.

The Chinese had looked invincible in the morning, with Li Ning in outstanding form. Li and Lou Yun both scored maximum points on the vault before Tong Fei and Xu Zhiqiang did likewise on the high bar. Then Li and the little-known Li Xiaoping scored 10 apiece on the pommel horse.

Hughes untroubled by headgear and rival

BOXING

Michael Hughes, the London welterwight, declared himself "more than happy" with the new mandatory headgear after giving Britain a winning start in the Olympic boxing at the Los Angeles Memorial sports arena.

After beating Paul Rasamimanana, of Madagascar, easily on points in his first round bout, Hughes said: "A lot of the lads were a bit worried about wearing the headgear but I found it no trouble.

"It fitted nice and snug, and quite honestly I didn't even know I had it on. If it had been loose, maybe I would have thought differently, but as it was I wasn't bothered".

He was even less bothered about his opponent, who took two standing counts in the second round.

Although he eased up a little in the third round, Hughes, a carpenter by profession said: "It was just the type of fight I needed for a start. Not too hard but hard enough to make me work".

Rasamimanana had come into the ring with a reputation as a puncher, having won 54 of his previous 60 bouts, but he could never trouble Hughes with his wild swings.

Ireland, like Britain, made a good start when the featherweight, Paul Fitzgerald, outpointed Tobi Pelly, of Sudan, in a one-sided contest. Fitzgerald, aged 21, from Arklow County, had to fend off a little pressure in the opening round but then moved up another gear to hit Pelly at will. "You can say I enjoyed that", the delighted winner said.

Shoot-out for gold

SHOOTING

Chino, California (Reuter) – In a dramatic opening to the shooting competition, Xu Haifeng beat the heat to win China's first-ever Olympic gold medal and Canada's Linda Thom took the women's sport pistol event after a shoot-out.

In the women's event, Miss Thom and Ruby Fox, of the United States scored 49s and perfect 50s in the first two rounds.

In the decider, Miss Thom scored a 49 for the gold and Miss Fox a 48. The Australian, Patricia Dench, took the bronze.

Xu, who started shooting competitively just two years ago, scored 566 out of a possible 600 points for the men's free pistol title, but he nearly gave in to stifling heat in the final round.

After taking three shots, he sat down put his head in his hands, remaining like that for nearly 10 minutes to try to regain his concentration. When he finally got up, he completed the round with a 91 by far his poorest score of the day. "I wasn't feeling very confident," Xu said later. "Once I regained the feeling, I shot again."

Zeng and Zhou cash in

WEIGHTLIFTING



Los Angeles (Reuter) – China took advantage of the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympic Games to carry off the first gold and silver weightlifting medals. Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, won the flyweight class from his team-mate, Zhou Peishun, eclipsing their more fancied Japanese rivals and earning a rousing reception from a crowd of more than 3,000. Zeng and Zhou both lifted a total of 235kg, but the gold medal went to Zeng because he weighed fractionally less.

The boycott kept away the top East European lifters, who took the first four places at the 1983 world championships in Moscow. The effect was obvious, as Zeng's winning total was 27.5kg under the world record of Neno Terziyski, of Bulgaria.

Japan's Kazushito Manabe, who finished fifth in the world championships, failed to produce his top form and had to settle for the bronze medal, lifting 232.5kg, 15kg below his personal best.

Zeng said he had been interested in the sport since he was a child

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

SWIMMING

Women

100 metres freestyle

Fastest eight qualify for final

[illegible]

400 metres individual medley

Fastest eight qualify for final

[illegible]

Men

200 metres freestyle heats

Fastest eight qualify for final

[illegible]

TWO: 1, P Easter (GB), 1:51.80; 2, H Kroes (Neth), 1:52.37; 3, C Delgado (Br), 1:53.22; 4, P Revelli (It), 1:53.48; 5, S Ogata (Jap), 1:55.97; 6, T Jacot (Switz), 1:56.54; 7, D S Nottage (Bah), 1:57.54; 8, S Tutou (Fiji), 2:02.22.
THREE: 1, A Mestre Sosa (Ven), 1:50.73; 2, A Astbury (GB), 1:52.01; 3, J Luiz Fernandes (Br), [illegible]

100 metres breaststroke

[illegible]

FINAL: 1. S Lundquist (US) 1min 01.65sec (World record); 2. V Davis (Can) 1:01.99; 3. P Evans (Aus) 1:02.97; 4. A Moorhouse (GB) 1:03.25; 5. J Moffet (US) 1:03.29; 6. B Stocks (Aus) 1:03.49; 7. G Morken (WG) 1:03.95; 8. R Avagnano (It) 1:04.11.
CONSOLATION FINAL: 1. G Minervini (It) [illegible]

EQUESTRIANISM

Three-day event

[illegible]

MODERN PENTATHLON

Men

[illegible]

SHOOTING

Men

Free Pistol

[illegible]

Women

Free Pistol

[illegible]

GYMNASTICS

Men

Compulsory figures

[illegible]

VOLLEYBALL

Men

Preliminary round

Group A: South Korea 3, Tunisia 0; United States 3, Argentina 1.
Group B: Japan 3, China 0; Italy 3, Canada 1.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Flyweight

[illegible]

CYCLING

Women

[illegible]

BOXING

Featherweight

[illegible]

Lightweight

[illegible]

Light-welterweight

[illegible]

Light-middleweight

[illegible]

BASKETBALL

Group A: Italy 110, Egypt 62.

Law Report July 31 1984

Employer liable for negligence of another's employee

McDermid v Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd

Before Mr Justice Staughton

[Judgment delivered July 25]

Where a plaintiff's employer had instructed the plaintiff, pursuant to his contract of employment, to work under the employee of another employer and thereby effectively had made the other's employee the plaintiff's "boss" through whom the plaintiff received his orders, and had made the work done under the direction of that boss the service which the plaintiff owed to his employer under the contract, the boss was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and his employer, to be the latter's servant, and the plaintiff's employer would therefore be vicariously liable to the plaintiff for the negligence of the boss.

Mr Justice Staughton so held in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr Jamie McDermid, in an action which he had brought against his former employer, Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd, in respect of an accident suffered by him in 1975 when, in the course of his employment with the defendant, he had been working as a deck-hand on a tug, owned by the defendant's parent company, under the direction of its master, an employee of the owners, in consequence of which his left leg had been amputated.

Mr James Black, QC and Mr Albert Minns for the plaintiff; Mr Walter Aylen QC and Mr Richard Davies for the defendant company.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the plaintiff's injuries had been caused by the negligence of the master of the tug. Although the master was probably not the defendant's employee, the plaintiff did not know that. The plaintiff had been instructed by the defendant to work under the master's directions and in those circumstances, the master was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and the defendant, to have been the defendant's servant so as to make the defendant vicariously liable for the plaintiff's injury.

If that involved a novel doctrine, than so be it: the common law would become obsolete it did not develop to meet new situations. As the Lord Chancellor, speaking extrajudicially, had said recently, the common law had a capacity to change by adapting itself to the times.

As the plaintiff could only succeed if the master were to be treated as the defendant's servant, section 3(2)(a) of the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act 1958 entitled the defendant to limit its liability, in accordance with section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, to £43,893.

Special damages to date, in respect of the plaintiff's lost earnings, amounted to £32,000, and the sum of general damages which, apart from the limitation, the court would have awarded in respect of pain, suffering, loss of amenity and grave handicap on the labour market exceeded £11,893, and accordingly the plaintiff would recover £43,893 damages.

The defendant had submitted that the judgment sum should be apportioned between general and special damages in the same proportions as would have been awarded but for the limitation, and interest awarded in accordance with that apportionment.

In his Lordship's judgment, that was not the right course to take. The plaintiff had had his damages limited only because Parliament had imposed a limit on the overall sum of damages which he could recover.

Subject to that limitation, there was no reason why he should not recover interest on the whole amount of his special damages at the appropriate rate; the balance only being treated as general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity.

There was no reason for imposing any further restriction on the plaintiff's claim than Parliament had expressly provided. It was undesirable to give a figure for what the plaintiff would have recovered but for the limitation.

There had been a degree of reprehensible delay in bringing the action to trial.

In *La Pintada Compania Navegacion SA v President of India* ([1983] 1 Lloyd's Rep 37), his Lordship had expressed the view that the appropriate way to deal with such delay was not to reduce the period for which interest was awarded, but to reduce the rate of interest, because the effect of the delay was to make the defendant the plaintiff's involuntary banker: the plaintiff had not had use of the money and the defendant had.

However, in this case the rates of interest had been agreed between the parties and in *Birkett v Hayes* ([1982] 1 WLR 816) the Court of Appeal had said that the proper course was to reduce the period for which interest would be awarded, and accordingly that was the course which his Lordship would adopt.

However, in doing so he would take into account the fact that as the case had dragged on the plaintiff had continued to be kept out of his money and the defendant had enjoyed it, and the reduction in the interest period would therefore be fairly modest: two years.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Woodford & Ackroyd, Southhampton; Mackrell & Co.

Establishing the offence of forgery

Regina v Campbell (Mary)

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell

[Judgment delivered July 24]

The prosecution had properly established an offence under section 1 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 where a woman, admittedly to oblige a friend who handed her a cheque made out to another person, endorsed it over to herself by writing that name other than her own on the back, paid it into her bank account and, as soon as the cheque was cleared, drew out the amount in cash, which she paid over to the friend.

The court dismissed an appeal by Mary Sylvia Campbell, aged 25, against conviction on changing her plea to guilty after a ruling at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Sir Harold Cassel, QC). She was fined £20 or one day's imprisonment in default.

Mr James Tabor, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Tudor Owen for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the appellant had admitted she made a false instrument. The issue was whether, on the facts, the prosecution had established the second ingredient of the offence, namely, that the intention was to induce someone by reason of accepting the instrument to act to his own or another's prejudice.

Section 10 comprehensively defined prejudice. Applying the wording of section 10(1)(c), the appellant's act was to the bank's prejudice because it was the result of the bank's having accepted a false instrument as genuine in connexion with the bank's performance of any duty. The bank's duty was to pay out only on a valid instrument.

It would be remarkable if such a situation was not covered by the far-embracing 1981 Act.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

No temporal connotation in 'if sued'

Forte's Service Areas Ltd v Department of Transport

The words "if sued" in section 6(1)(c) of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act 1936, which provided that any tortfeasor liable for damages suffered as a result of a tort might recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who would if sued have been liable in respect of those damages, did not have any temporal connotations and meant if sued at any time.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on July 18 allowing the plaintiffs' appeal from an order of Mr Justice Warner who refused their application to amend the statement of claim.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that, in the light of further evidence, the judge had exercised his discretion on a wrong basis. In exercising its own discretion the court had to consider whether on the assumption that the amended claim succeeded, the defendants were prejudiced by losing their right to an indemnity from the prospective third party.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge gave no reasons for his decision. It was usual for a judge to state reasons without giving a full judgment or reciting all the facts. That practice enabled the Court of Appeal to exercise its statutory function to review the exercise of the judge's discretion.

Right to grant depends on application date

Regina v Haringey London Borough and Others, Ex parte Lee and Others

Where an overseas student satisfied the requirements for a mandatory award under the Education Act 1962 and the relevant regulations made thereunder, the right to an award vested in him when he had both started the appropriate course and made a written application and not when the particular local education authority, having considered the application, had make its decision.

Mr Justice Glidewell so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 25 granting orders of certiorari quashing the decisions of Haringey London Borough Council, Merton London Borough Council and the Inner London Education Authority which refused applications by the applicants for mandatory awards.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that if the student had started a relevant course in the autumn of 1982 and made an application before the end of his first term, the test of ordinary residence applicable to him was as stated in *R v Barnet London Borough Council, Ex parte Nilish Shah* ([1983] 2 AC 309).

If that test was satisfied, he was entitled to a mandatory award whether the local education authority's decision was made before or after the Education (Mandatory Awards) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations (SI 1983 No 447) came into force.

Recklessness in arson

Regina v R

Where a defendant had been charged with an offence of arson with intent to endanger life contrary to section 1(2) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 the court was not obliged to decide that the ordinary prudent man in cases of recklessness was one who shared the age, sex and such other characteristics which would affect his recognition of risk and forethought as to its possibility.

Lord Justice Ackner so held, sitting with Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell on July 19, when the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the appellant aged 15 at the time of the offence, against his conviction on October 21, 1983 at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Abdela) on which he was sentenced to four years' detention pursuant to section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

HIS LORDSHIP said that, despite the submission of counsel that the court should adopt a *via media* and follow the same logical approach to the reasonably prudent man as in *DPP v Camplin* ([1978] AC 705), the court was obliged, reluctantly, to dismiss the appeal against conviction, as was the Divisional Court in *Elliott v C* ([1983] 1 WLR 939) in view of the definition of recklessness in *R v Lawrence (Stephen)* ([1982] AC 510).

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.30 **Olympic Breakfast Time,** introduced by Frank Bough. Highlights of the overnight gold medal action – five in the swimming events; one cycling; one shooting; and one weightlifting. Also the latest news in the boxing, gymnastics and three-day eventing competitions. Debbie Rix with the national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; regional news at 6.56 and 7.56; and the Olympic results summarized by David Icke at 7.05, 8.05 and 8.50.

9.00 **Olympic Grandstand** introduced by Bob Wilson. Ron Pickering reports on the women's compulsory exercises in the gymnastics event; David Vine is at the final of the Bantamweight Weightlifting Final; and Harry Carpenter is watching the preliminary bouts in the boxing competition.

10.55 **Cricket: Fourth Test.** The final day's play in the game at Old Trafford between England and the West Indies, introduced by Peter West.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Olympic Report,** introduced by David Icke. The daily lunch-time check on the latest results. 1.45 **Bagpuss.** A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

2.00 **Cricket: Fourth Test.** Peter West introduces further coverage of the final day's play. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 **Play School,** presented by Brian Jameson. 4.45 **Battle of the Planets.** Animated science-fiction adventures (Ceefax titles page 170). 5.05 **Newsround** with Paul McDowell. 5.10 The Red Hand Gang. Episode two (r).

5.40 **News** with Moira Stuart. 5.55 **South East at Six.**

6.15 **Olympic Grandstand,** introduced by Desmond Lynam. A report on today's events – swimming, cycling, gymnastics and rowing plus highlights of the overnight finals.

7.25 **Film: Carry on Doctor (1968)** starring Frankie Howerd, Sid James, Hattie Jacques and Kenneth Williams. The usual Carry On capers, this time transferred to a hospital where Frankie Howerd plays a fraudster, Francis Bigger, who is admitted after falling off a platform. Directed by Gerald Thomas.

9.00 **News.**

9.25 **Play for Today: The Cry,** by Derek Mahon and Chris Menaul, based on a story by John Montague. Drama set in County Tyrone about a young London newspaper reporter who returns to his parents' home in a quiet town for a holiday. On his first night back he is awoken by a scream. From his window he sees a youth being beaten up by three B-Specials. His subsequent efforts in getting to the bottom of the beating are met with silence. Starring Adrian Dunbar (Ceefax titles page 170) (See Choice).

11.20 **Olympic Grandstand,** introduced by Desmond Lynam. The best of the action at the beginning of day three of the Olympics includes four swimming finals; boxing; cycling; and the modern pentathlon. The news headlines and weather are at approximately 11.30. Closedown at 2.00.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain,** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.59; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; exercises at 6.50 and 8.52; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.12; cartoon at 7.24; guest of the day at 7.42; cooking with John Eley at 8.56. Roland Rat in Minehead from 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Cartoon Crackers**

10.00 **Film: Mistress of Paradise** (1981) starring Genevieve Bujold in a made-for-television drama about a New England-born woman who, in the 1800s, marries a plantation owner in the southern United States and finds it difficult to adopt the cultural and social values of the Deep South. With Chad Everett and Anthony Andrews. Directed by Peter Medak. 11.30 **Keep It in the Family.** Domestic comedy series (r).

12.00 **Portland Bill.** Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. For the very young (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.** Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.

1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 **Thames news** read by Robin Houston. 1.30 **Glenroe.** Serial set in rural Ireland. 2.00 **Crown Court: Mother's Boy.** A teenaged boy is accused of attacking an old age pensioner and stealing her handbag (r).

2.30 **The Love Boat.** Three stories set on a luxury cruise liner. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters.**

4.00 **Portland Bill.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **The Moomins** (r). 4.20 **Under the Same Sky: James.** Tom Baker introduces this film about a Thames barge, a man and a boy with a dog. 4.50 **Freetime** visits the Windsor Safari Park; learns about breeding rabbits; and has a game of skittles.

5.15 **Private Benjamin.** American comedy series.

5.45 **News.**

6.00 **Thames news.**

6.35 **Crossroads.** J Henry Pollard is coming to the motel and Adam Chance begins to worry.

7.00 **Human Jigsaw.** Ray Gosling is with the Kawelka tribe of Papua New Guinea to discover why we throw parties and at Portland Hotel in Manchester for the same reason (Oracle titles page 170).

7.30 **Scarecrow and Mrs King.** American secret service yarn with, this week, the redoubtable duo on the look out for a Russian defector whose wife, a KGB agent, has been instructed to kill him before he makes contact with the West (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 **The Lonelyhearts Kid.** Comedy series about a young man trying to come to terms with the break-up of his live-in relationship with his childhood sweetheart. Starring Robert Glenister and Julia Goodman (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 **The Brief.** Drama series about international lawyer Luke Hellier. Starring Ray Lonnen (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 **News** followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 **'V'** Part two of the science fiction serial and the aliens' sinister intentions are known to just a few humans who begin to mount resistence against the mysterious visitors. Starring Jane Badler, Michael Durrell, Faye Grant and Peter Nelson.

12.20 **Night Thoughts** from Sheila Cassidy.

Adrian Dunbar: He appears in The Cry (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

● THE CRY (BBC 1, 9.25pm), advancing one argument to explain the present round of Northern Ireland troubles – the brutality of the B-Specials – inevitably reflects the Catholic point of view. I suspect however, that this presentation of cause and effect, impeccable in strictly dramatic terms, is open to question from the strictly historical standpoint, and that the play, adapted from a short story by John Montague, over-simplifies a highly complex issue by establishing a direct link between the B-Specials' beating up of a Catholic youth in 1959 and the outbreak of civil rights marches 10 years later. What is undeniable (and this is something *The Cry* explores to fine effect) is that public opinion outside Northern Ireland was largely ignorant of the province's slow drift towards something resembling a police state. *The Cry* suggests that the

CHOICE

Catholics' fear of reprisals, if the truth got out, was to blame, and that moral cowardice, as much as the B-Specials, was one of the villains of the piece.

● Harry Carpenter's requiem for a great sports stadium, **WHITE CITY** (Radio 4, 4.00pm) has a cast, and an events catalogue that would be hard to beat: world title boxing (Woodcock, Petersen, Turpin), show jumping (Harry Llewellyn and Foxhunter), athletics (Sydney Wooderson and Chataway etc), greyhound racing (Mick the Miller, a dog without peers), and the Olympics sensation of 1908, the little Italian pastry-cook Dorando Pietre, denied his marathon gold because, fainting, he had to be helped across the finishing line. And there is another link between White City and the Los Angeles Coliseum that Mr Carpenter's heavily nostalgic feature duly notes. Before the 1908 Games, the marathon was run over 24 miles. After it, it was forever 26 miles and 385 yards, because that was the distance between the starting point on the royal lawns at Windsor Castle and the finish in front of the royal box at White City.

● **RAMEAU'S NEPHEW** (Radio 3, 9.30pm). John Hope Mason's stimulatingly free translation of Diderot's 18th century account of an imagined one-round contest between an intellectual and a hedonist (morally, a world apart aesthetically, quite close) results in a knock-out verdict for the voluptuary, possibly because it gives Peter Woodthorpe, as the pleasure-seeker, the lion's share of *joie de vivre*.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Modern Art: Guernica. 6.30 Fountain and Grotto. 6.55 Biology: Feeding Mechanisms. 7.20 DNA – The Thread of Life. 7.45 Special Relativity. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 **Ceefax.**

9.25 **The Littlest Hobo** (r). 9.30 **Jackanory** (r) 10.05 **Why Don't You. . ?** Diverting ideas for young people (r) 10.30 **Play School,** (r) 10.55 **Ceefax.**

12.30 **Cricket: Fourth Test.** Further coverage of the last day's play in the match at Old Trafford betwen England and the West Indies.

1.05 **Ceefax.**

1.35 **Cricket: Fourth Test Glorious Goodwood.** Action from Old Trafford and from the Sussex racecourse where Julian Wilson introduces four races – the Molecombe Stakes (2.00); the Oak Tree Stakes (2.30); the William Hill Stewards' Cup (3.10); and the Gordon Stakes (3.40).

3.55 **Ceefax.**

4.15 **Cricket: Fourth Test.**

6.10 **News summary with subtitles.**

6.15 **'Only a Rose. .'** A repeat showing of the Newsnight programme in which Webster Booth, who died last month, and his wife, Anne Ziegler, talk about their career.

6.25 **School Proms 83,** introduced by Antony Hopkins from the Royal Albert Hall.

7.10 **Past Perfect.** The final programme in the series for the 1984 Museum of the Year Awards features the Fashion Gallery at Brighton Museum and the title winner – the Quarry Bank Mill at Styal, Cheshire.

7.40 **Q.E.D: The Future is Further Away Than You Think.** Professor Heinz Wolff takes a trip back in time to 1948, to see how technology has changed our lives since then (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

8.10 **Chronicle: The Man Behind the Mask.** The story of the life of Heinrich Schliemann, the German archaeologist (r).

9.00 **Film Buff of the Year.** The second semi-final and the specialist subjects are Francis Ford Coppola, Cole Porter, Audrey Hepburn and Clark Gable.

9.30 **The Paul Daniels Magic Show.** Magical comedy from the host and his guests, Ali Bongo, the Goncalves Brothers and professor Stanley Unwin (r).

10.10 **Making Waves.** Bob Langley and Debbie Rix are on Hayling Island for the National Youth Boardsailing championships while Malcolm McKeag is on the Clyde watching the finish of the Tall Ships Race.

10.40 **Newsnight.**

11.25 **Cricket: Fourth Test.** Highlights.

11.55 **Film: Up the Sandbox** (1972) starring Barbra Streisand as a dissatisfied New York wife and mother. Directed by Irwin Kershner. Ends at 1.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Blockbusters** (r).

5.30 **Full Life.** Jill Cochrane talks to author Alan Sillitoe about his writing, his attitudes and his beliefs.

6.00 **In Search of the Wild Asparagus.** The first in a series first shown on ITV last summer extolling the beauty of weeds. The presenter, Roy Lancaster, has roamed the globe in search of exotic plants but for this series he remains on our islands and begins his searches in the haunts of his childhood in the North West, where his interest in plants began.

6.30 **Old Country.** Jack Hargreaves visits the gateway of the Black Death in Britain – a now deserted village port in Dorset. But Jack is not convinced that the desolation of the villages in the area was due to the Plague and believes it was due to the migration of labour from chalk upland settlements to the more fertile valley farms, following manpower shortages caused by the disease.

7.00 **Channel Four News.** On the last day of the 'A' car registration there is a report on the unexpected resistance Japanese car makers are finding in the European markets.

7.50 **Comment** from author, Jeffrey Archer.

8.00 **Brookside.** Karen is tempted by Andrew's offer of a camping holiday in the Lake District.

8.30 **Case on Camera.** Alan King-Hamilton presides over two cases. The first, Seymour v Nova Heating, concerns a woman's claim of faulty workmanship when her central heating was installed; the second, Spillane v Harrison, is a dispute about payment for parts for a second hand car.

9.00 **Film: The Lazarus Syndrome** (1979) starring Louis Gossett Jr, Ronald Hunter and E. G. Marshall. A made-for-television drama about how a heart specialist and his journalist patient uncover corruption in the administration of a large urban hospital. Directed by Jerry Thorpe.

10.30 **Middletown.** The second documentary about Muncie, a small town in Indiana, illustrates the mounting tensions as the day draws near of The Big Game when the local basketball team, the Muncie Central Bearcats, meet the Anderson High School Indians.

11.30 **Film: Recluse** (1979) starring Maurice Denham in a true story of two elderly brothers and their old sister who run a remote Devon farm. When one of the brothers persuades the sister to sell the farm and buy a modern house the unhinged second brother reacts in a desperate fashion. With Derek Smith and Ann Tirard. Directed by Bob Bentley.

11.55 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayers. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 – Home brewing and wine-making.
10.00 News: Man and the Future. Last of three programmes in which William Woollard explores some mind-boggling ideas from prophecy to rocketry and beyond.
10.30 Morning Story: "Statues and Boiled Sweets" by Bridget Kilcullen. Read by Aingeal Grehan.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute theatre: "Incognito" by Melville Jones. The story of two imposters at an Austrian ski resort. With Heather Baskerville and David Goodland as the writes and advertising P.A. When they meet at the chalet, their assured personalities hinder, rather than help, their budding relationship.†
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984 (20). West England – Second Round.†12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes a feature on Britain's unmarried women, who are single either by choice or chance. Plus the seventh instalment of The Greengage Summer.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Fluke, by Tony Dennis. With Cyril Nri as a black football player in Britain, whose form begins to suffer when he meets his estranged father back in Nigeria and has to come to terms with his mother's death. With Samantha Bond and Victor Lindsay.†
4.00 News; White City . . . White Elephant? Harry Carpenter traces the history of London's White City, the famous sporting stadium. (See Choice)
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Radio Active. Comedy half hour.†(r)
7.00 News.†
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4.
8.00 Fat Man at Work. Tom Vernon's six-part series takes us inside someone else's working life. Tonight: the hatter.
8.30 The Living World. How designers and technologists have been influenced by Nature.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Keep Your Tails Up (7). The Policeman's Tale. Told by Vincent Kane.
9.45 Arts Season: La Belle Irlandaise. The story of Harriet Smithson Berlioz, the Irish actress who became known in Paris as "La belle Irlandaise". The presenter: Helen Madden. With Susie Kelly.†
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Parasites' by Daphne Du Maurier (2). Read by Penelope Lee. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast. England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Lending a Hand. 11.30-12.00am Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Debussy's Marche écossaise; Clementi's Piano Sonata Op 25 No 5 (Crowson); Torroba's Concierto Iberico (Los Romeros/Academy St Martin-in-Fields); Sullivan's overture di ballo.†8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Vivaldi's Concerto in A, RV 124 (Accardo/I Musici); Rubbra's Meditazioni sopra Coeurs Desolés (Munrow/ Malcolm). Chopin's Variations on La ci darem la mano (Weissenberg, piano); Parry's Symphony No. 5.†9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Alessandro and Domenico Scarlatti. The former's Sinfonia No. 2 in D, and the latter's Sonatas in B minor and E (Kk 87 and 46).†
10.00 Haydn and Martinu: Martinu's Ricercare No. 1, and his Sinfonia Concertante in B flat; and Haydn's Sinfonia Concertante in B flat.†
10.55 BBC Singers: with John Scott (organ). Duruflé's Four Motets; and Langlais's Messe Solennelle.†
11.25 Bochmann String Quartet: Haydn's String Quartet in D minor, Op 42; and Borodin's String Quartet No. 1 in A.†
12.20 Moszkowski: Michael Ponti/Philharmonica Hungarica in the Piano Concerto in E, Op 59.†1.00 News.
1.05 Felicity Lott, Graham Johnson: Soprano and piano recital. Schumann's Frauenliebe und leben, Op 42; Bizet's Chanson d'avril; Adieux de l'hotesse arabe; Poulenc's La Courte Paille.†
2.05 Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra: Schubert's incidental music Rosamunde–; and Bruckner's Symphony No. 8.†Interval reading at 2.35.
4.00 Clarinet and Piano Recital: Michael Collins and Kathryn Stott play Poulenc's Sonata; Finzi's Five Bagatelles; and Weber's Grand Duo Concertant.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Includes Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 1. The presenter: Jeremy Siepmann.†
6.30 Chansons, Fantasies et Bransles: Paul O'Dette plays lute music by Adrian le Roy and Albert de Rippe.†
7.00 American Piano Music: Philip Martin plays Gershwin's Impromptu in two keys; Bernstein's Touches; and Lou Harrison's Suite.†
7.30 Proms 84: (see panel for full details).
8.15 The English Ayre: Recital by the Consort of Musicke. The works are from Philip Rosseter's Book of Ayres, 1601.†
8.35 Proms 84: part two (see panel).†
9.30 Rameau's Nephew: Denis Diderot's dialogue between Diderot, the philosopher, and the parasite nephew of the famous composer is performed by Peter Woothorpe (as the nephew) and Patrick Allen (as Diderot). Translated by John Hope Mason (See Choice).†
10.15 Rameau: Performances, on record, of his Pièces de clavecin en concerts; and the Suite in A minor, 1728 (Pinnock, harpsichord).†
11.00 Schubert: London Sinfonietta and BBC Singers perform the Hymnus an den heiligen Geist, D 964.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
Medium frequency/ medium wave as vhf except: 10.55 am-6.30 pm Cricket: Fourth Test. England v West Indies at Old Trafford, final day. 1.05 News. 1.10 Your Letters Answered. 1.30 County scoreboard.
VHF only – Open University: 11.20-11.40 pm Humour in Classical Music.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Stravinsky's Momentum pro Gesualdo di Venosa ad CD annum. And Mozart's Sinfonia concertante in E flat, K 364.†

8.35 Hans Werner Henze's Cinque Piccoli Concerti (first performance in Britain); and Mozart's Symphony No 40. English Chamber Orchestra. Yuzuko Horigome (violin) and Nobuko Imai (viola). Conductor: Sir Alexander Gibson.†

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.0 am, 8.0, 1.0 pm, 5.0 and 12.0 midnight. News headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.02 Olympic Reports. 4.05 Charles Nove †including 5.02 Olympic Reports. 5.30 Colin Berry †including 6.02 Olympic Reports. 7.30 Terry Wogan reports from the Los Angeles Olympics. † 7.35 Ray Moore †including 8.31, 9.30 Olympic reports. 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Steve Jones †including 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk: 2.05 Gloria Hunniford †including Racing from Goodwood: 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.10 William Hill Stewards Cup Handicap. 3.30 Music All The Way †including Racing from Goodwood: 3.40 Gordon Stakes. 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton †including 5.05, 6.02 Sports Desk; Olympic reports. 6.05 John Dunn †including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket. 8.02 Olympic reports. 8.05 Jim Reeves And His Music †9.55 Sports Desk; Olympic reports. 10.00 On The Air. Quiz covering over 60 years of radio history. Taking part are Margaret Howard, (presenter of the Pick of the Week programmes on Radio 4), Pete Murray, Kenneth Williams and the radio critic Gillian Reynolds. The chairman is David Rider. 10.30 It Sticks Out Half A Mile. Starring John Le Mesurier, Ian Lavender and Bill Pertwee. Tonight, Wilson, Pike and Hodges visit the local library to carry out some research into the previous owners of the pier they are renovating (r); 11.00 The Terry Wogan Olympic Show. 2.0-4.00 David Bellan with Nightride †including 3.02 Olympic reports.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (FM/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 8.00 Mike Read. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow at Rotunda Car Park, Folkestone. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Gary Davies. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. Includes Alan Whiting's interview with Andy Hill, the man behind Bucks Fizz. 10.0-12.00am John Peel †. VHF radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 A Treasury of Musick. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Forsyte Saga. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Double Act. 8.30 Haunted. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 Rich Man, Poor Man. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Olympic Report. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Worlds of Faith. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Olympic Report. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Classical Record Review. 8.45 Worlds of Faith. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 Meet the Composer. 9.45 Olympic Report. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet the Composer. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Rich Man, Poor Man. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.15 The Scottish News. Northern Ireland: 12.55pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.15 Scene Around Six. 11.30 News and Weather. England: 5.55pm-6.15 Regional news magazines.

S4C 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 3.05 Face the Press. 3.35 Gardeners' Calendar Roadshow. 4.05 Cartoon Carnival. 4.30 Blockbusters. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Gwe-Hê. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 The Games in Question. 8.30 Man about the House/News headlines. 9.00 Dim ond Heddiw. 9.30 Cymru: Tirwedd a Thraddodiad. 10.00 Alfred Hitchcock presents. 10.30 Ear Say. 11.25 Making a Splash. 11.55 Close.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 Border News. 1.30-2.00 In Loving Memory. 2.30 The Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround Tuesday. 12.20 Border News Summary. 12.23 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Music from the Garden. 2.30 A Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 That's Hollywood. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.20am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30-1.00 The Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30pm TSW News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 On the Water. 12.30am Postscrip. 12.25 Weather, close.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News. 2.30 Bygones. 3.00-3.30 Jilly Cooper at Home. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Human Jigsaw. 12.20am Songs for a Season.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 Central News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take The High Road. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Central News. 12.20 Close.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once upon a Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 On the Water. 6.35-7.00 Vintage Quiz. 12.20 News and Weather, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardens for all. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Follow that. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.20am Day Topic, Closedwon.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 Holiday Time. 1.20-1.30 TVS News. 2.00 A Country Practice. 3.00 Movie Memories. 3.30-4.00 Happy Days. 5.15-5.45 The Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.20am Close.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-2.00 The Adventurer. 2.30 A Country Practice, followed by HTV News. 3.30 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00-6.35 HTV News. 12.20am Weather, close.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The Cop and the Kid. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar Tuesday. 2.30 The Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Survival: The Quick Brown Fox. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 Scottish News. 1.30-2.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.00 Definition. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.20am Late Call. 12.25 Close.

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.30-3.30 Legends of the Screen. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 12.20am News headlines and weather. 12.25 Close.

ULSTER As London except: starts 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint along with Nancy. 3.00 The Nature of Things. 3.30 The Adventurer. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00-6.35 Summer Edition. 12.15am News.

Entertainments

هكذا من الأصل

Rain on way, but not enough

By Tony Samstag

Rain is on its way, and by Thursday or Friday most parts of the country should have had a good drenching, the Meteorological Office said yesterday. But the long, hot summer is likely to resume, albeit a shade cooler, by Sunday.

The London Weather Centre said a slow-moving depression from the Atlantic would have brought rain to many places by this morning. "Quite a large area of rain" would follow, with another area of high pressure building up behind it.

There was little prospect of an end to the drought which has lasted for seven weeks in parts of Wales and the West Country, although the rain could go "some way" towards alleviating it.

The first ban on non-essential use of water is to come into operation in parts of the West Country today. The Department of the Environment has approved the new curbs, which are additional to the long-standing ban on hoses, in Plymouth, Tavistock and Ivybridge in Devon, and the northern coastal strip of Cornwall and Devon, including Bude and Clovelly. The ban includes private swimming pools, car washers, ornamental fountains, automatic cisterns and washing the outsides of buildings. There is a maximum fine of £1,000.

The Automobile Association warned motorists of the dangers when rain followed a long dry spell. A deposit of tyre rubber and oil would make wet roads espcially slippery.

The British Insurance Association fears heavy subsidence claims in coming months, from some areas with clay soils. As the clay dries out, the soil shrinks and walls may crack. The clays of London and Oxford are notoriously vulnerable.

Careless motorists and farmers were blamed for a rash of field and hedgerow fires: 119 in Warwickshire on Sunday alone. Mr John Spence, head of the county' fire brigade, blamed smokers throwing cigarettes out of car windows and farmers using combine harvesters that threw sparks because they had not been cleaned properly.

The tiny island of Lundy in the Bristol channel has imported supplies of a special soap that lathers in sea water to help its 12 residents and 110 tourists cope with a ban on fresh water baths and showers.

Americans pay £43m for the Dorchester

By Robin Young

The American owners of a Hongkong-based company took the stage yesterday with the Austrian general manager of the Dorchester hotel to announce that they had bought out the Lebanese who succeeded the Saudi Arabians as owners in 1979, and would be retaining the Swiss chef, thus maintaining the Britsh traditions which have made the Dorchester London's top-rated hotel.

The undisclosed selling price is reputed to be £43m. The purchaser is Regent International Hotels, a private company with just three shareholders which manages 14 hotels in Asia, Australia, the Pacific, the United States and Puerto Rico.

The company's president and chairman, Mr Robert Burns, formerly manager of the Kahala Hilton, Honolulu, said at least £2m would be spent to provide air-conditioning in the Dorchester's 285 rooms and suites, and million more would be used for further refurbishments not included in the £12m which the prevous owners had already lavished on the building in the past four years.

The Dorchester was built, at the rate of a floor a week, by Sir Malcolm McAlpine in 1930 and was London's first new hotel to be purpose-built in reinforced concrete. Its construction consumed 50,000 tons of gravel and sand, 2,000 miles of steel rods, 20 miles of pipes, 160 miles of cable and about half an acre of glass.

The external walls were lined with 20,000 cork tiles two inches thick, and the bedrooms were (and are) insulated against noise with linings of compressed seaweed. The fact that wooden floors were mounted over the concrete helps the building's new owners to run the additional cables and ducts which are increasingly required for the up-to-date hotel keeping.

The McAlpine family kept their controlling interest in the Dorchester until 1976 when they outraged their Jewish business clientile by selling to a Middle East consortium for what many considered a totally uneconomic price equivalent to £10.5m. Three years later, the hotel was sold again for a reported £17m, but its profitability, Mr Burns said yesterday, continued to increase sharply under the management of Mr Udo Schlentrich whom the new owners recruited from New York.

Mr Schlentrich said yesterday that the hotel was achieving almost four-fifths occupancy for rooms priced from £85 to £130 a night, and employed 600 staff to cosset a maximum of 420 guests.

He was staying on as manager, he added, only because Regent International was "a non-group hotel group" which allows its hotels complete autonomy. "I asked to see the group's policy mannels," he said, "and was impressed and pleased to be told that they did not have any".

The Michlin guide alrady rates the Dorchester above all other Mayfair hotels. Egon Ronay, who thinks it the best in Britain, says it is the place where "luxury and first-class service go hand in hand" and adds that in the Grill Room, the Swiss chef, Anton Mosimann, has lifted British food to the level of French haute cuisine.

Regent bid unsuccessfully for the Dorchester in 1976 and Mr Burns said yesterday that the purchase was the fulfilment of a 20-year dream. It was brought about by several months' private negotiations through a broker and might mean, he mused,that the bankers who financed the deal would have to be patient for their money.

Mr Schlentrich insists that, at the Dorchester at least, they will continue to make the beds with real Irish linen sheets, just as in the grill room, even in the hottest weeks, they continue to uphold British traditions by serving steak and kidney puddings on Wednesdays and silverside and dumplings on Fridays.



Acme of elegance, height of gentility: Mr Burns and his new domain (Photograph: Chris Harris).


Dorchester House, demolished to make room for the hotel.


Celebrating the 1931 National Government victory.

Letter from Bonn

Stocking up within the time limit

It is no use in West Germany thinking you can nip down to the late-night store if you are suddenly out of cheese one evening, or hoping you will find a family shop conveniently open on Sunday morning. Even in big German cities the shutters come down smartly at 6.30pm, and any shop staying open beyond this time is breaking the law and risks a large fine.

Shops are to Germany what pubs are to Britain, a source of frustration and amazement to foreigners caught after closing time, but something quite normal and indeed welcome to the majority of the population. And, as with pubs, a powerful lobby is strongly opposed to any move to liberalize the strict opening and closing times – which in the case of shops run from 8.30 in the morning until 6.30 with a two-hour break for lunch in smaller businesses.

Weekend shopping is particularly tiresome as shops stay open on Saturdays only until 2pm and do not open at all on Sundays. Walking about a big city at weekends is like walking in a ghost town and is strangely reminiscent of Oxford Street in the days before the tourist boom and the midnight traders changed things.

Instead of spending Saturday morning lounging in bed or lingering over rolls and coffee, most people have to be up and off into town in good time to jostle and push their way through the crowds to get all they need before closing time. Weekend indolence is permissible only on the first Saturday of each month – known as Long Saturday – when shops stay open all day.

Shopkeepers, of course, have no complaints. Indeed the shop-shutting law was framed especially for their benefit. The fixed hours ensure that no one steals an unfair advantage by trading long into the night, and husband and wife teams do not have to stand behind the counter all weekend to keep up with the supermarkets.

As for the big stores, they know well that the total amount bought in a full year will not increase if the retail outlets stay open longer; all this would mean would be higher wage bills and greater overheads. And with little time to pick and choose on Saturdays, customers conveniently do not waste shopkeepers' time hunting for bargains.

As for the customers themselves, most are used to the system, and find time to slip out before or after – and often during – work to get what they need. In an emergency you can always try the petrol stations which stay open late but whose side-lines are usually limited to sweets, batteries, maps and, inexplicably, gallons of wine and spirits. Railway stations are also a loophole, and I have heard of desperate people from Bonn driving down the Autobahn to Cologne in search of butter.

But not everyone is happy. Herr Heiner Geissler, the General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, thinks there ought to be a little more capitalist competition in the retail trade, and he recently called for flexible opening hours. This, he thought, would also have the eminently laudable side-effect of creating more part-time jobs, especially for women.

But a roar of disapproval drowned his suggestion. Were the 1,700,000 people in the retail trade to be forced to come to work at all hours in the future? Would women be unable to get home in time to cook their husbands' dinner, the predominantly male spokesman of the small shopkeepers asked in indignation.

The trade unions saw it as a plot to help greedy chain stores erect more hypermarkets and drive the little man out of business. Politicians spoke of social divisiveness.

The most telling argument, however, is that flexible trading times have already been tried out in Germany during the Olympic Games in Munich and for a two-year period in Berlin – and almost no one took advantage of the longer hours. Shopping, like drinking, is a matter of custom and habit.

The argument will, of course, continue to rage, and the ingenious will continue to find ways round the trading ban. One of the more inventive was the argument of a video-hire shop, which was recently prosecuted for trading after hours in Bayreuth. The shopkeeper argued, successfully, that his wares were only for hire, not for sale, and therefore the law did not apply.

It is hard to see how the ruling can be stretched, however, to make it possible to get some butter at 6.40 without having to drive to Cologne.

Michael Binyon

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.00; and later attends a performance of Arabella at Glyndebourne to mark the Festival's Golden Jubilee, 5.30.

Princess Margaret, as patron of the Zebra Trust, attends a reception at Jerome House, 6.00

New exhibitions

Stonewar, Tower House, Quay Street, Bangor, Northern Ireland, Tues to Fri 11 to 9, Sun 2 to 6, (ends Aug 5).

A clue to history, portraints of writers from Shakespear to Beckett, Royal Albert Memorial museum, Queen St, Exeter; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, (ends Aug 26).

Exhibitions in progress

The May Silks, brocades, damasks and velvets made for the Royal Family between 1892-1920s, Lotherton Hall, Aberford, Leeds; Tues to Sun 10.30 to 8.30 (ends Sept 9).

Liverpool International Garden Festival: gardens along northern shoreline of Mersey; Mon to Sun 10.30 to dusk (until Oct 14).

By Potter's Art and Skill: pottery by four generations of the Fishley family; City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Aug 5).

Invitation to the Ball: Dance Dresses 1830-1960; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 30).

1940s: a decade of posters; City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Rd, Portsmouth; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5.30.

Music

Organ recital by Elizabeth LeGrove, Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Organ recital by Gordon Phillips, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Organ recital by Christian Robert, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Organ recital by Michael Bell, Cromer Parish Church, Cromer, 8.00.

Music for a summer night: Delius, Tippett, Mendelssohn and Renaissance Chansons, Cotehele House, St Dominick, Saltash, Cornwall.

General

Children's activities 1984: Victorian house model making, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford, 2.30 to 4.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,496

ACROSS.

1 Like a self-styled harmless drudge (10).
6 Confer about male course organizer (4).
9 Severe punishment for bad lad caught in 2 (4,6).
10 Demonstration of affection and love for author (4).
12 Merchant of Venice's game (4).
13 Article from creditor I allegedly extracted (9).
15 Mocking way to address king returning in boat (8).
16 Live popular singer on the way out (6).
18 A half-hearted mob ready for share (6).
20 In queer street, unable to pay this? (8).
23 Many joining league for sporting activity (9).
24 Prime Minister of supremely happy state (4).
26 College's change of course? (4).
27 Firm brings in top-class Liberal as adviser (10).
28 Hamlet's forefathers were so vigorous (4).
29 Chief quality needed to produce 13 with craft (10).

DOWN

1 Royal and Ancient character infamous for his driving (4).
2 Secretly maintain a mole, perhaps (7).
3 End of French request spoilt visual arrangement (3,4,5).
4 Skilful employment for dukes? (5,3).
5 A little prominence is enough for this Egyptian deity (6).
7 He was bound to be entertaining (7).
8 Golf shot – it could be what will show players up (10).
11 "Share and share alike" this cheat's motto? (6-6).
14 Humorist the equal of kings (6,4).
17 Lacking expertise and prosaic? (8).
19 Everything recounted in total (3,4).
21 Carefully scan coastal inlet for rubbish (7).
22 Ruined like the Donnes (6).
25 Having position of overseer at work (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,495

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the Government's economic, employment, and industrial policy.
Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, third day.

Anniversaries

John Ericsson, naval engineer, was born at Langbanshyttan, Sweden, 1803; Deaths: Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, Rome, 1556; Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the USA 1865-69, Carter Station, Tennessee, 1875; Franz Liszt, Bayreuth, 1886; Sir Francis Younghusband, soldier, diplomat and explorer, Lytchett Minster, Dorset, 1942.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.67
Austria Sch	2.75	2.15
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.77	1.70
Denmark Kr	14.30	13.60
Finland Mkk	8.22	7.82
France Fr	11.92	11.42
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	156.50	147.50
Hongkong $	10.70	10.10
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	336.00	320.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.23	10.73
Portugal Esc	200.00	192.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.10
Spain Pta	215.50	205.50
Sweden Kr	11.30	10.80
Switzerland Fr	3.33	3.17
USA $	1.36	1.30
Yugoslavia Dnr	197.00	187.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.9.

London: The *FT* index closed up 2.3 at 778.7

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 22:

ITV

1 Only Fools and Horses, 10.40m
2 Nine O'Clock News (Mon), 9.20m
3 International Athletics (Sat), 9.15m
4 Nine O'Clock News (Tue), 8.75m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Thu), 8.70m
6 Dynasty, 8.66m
7 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 8.35m
8 The Harding Trail, 8.05m
9 News and Weather (Sun 10 pm), 7.90m
10 Now Get Out of That, 7.75m

BBC 1

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.10m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.55m
3 Crossroads (Tue), Central, 10.50m
4 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 10.40m
5 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 10.10m
6 Crossroads (Thu), Central, 9.90m
7 News at Ten (Wed), ITN, 9.45m
8 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 9.40m
8 Winner Takes All, Yorkshire, 9.40m
10 Russ Abbotts Madhouse, LWT, 9.15m
10 Ultra Quiz, TVS, 9.15m

BBC 2

1 The Third Day, 4.50m
2 Paul Daniels Magic Show, 4.35m
3 Sunday Grandstand, 3.75m
4 Leaving, 3.40m
5 Call My Bluff, 3.20m
6 Among The Cloders, 3.15m
7 The Travel Show, 2.90m
8 The Natural World, 2.85m
9 Tenko, 2.80m
9 Golf: The Open (Thu), 2.80m
9 Gardeners' World, 2.80m
9 News Review, 2.80m

Channel 4

1 Man About the House, 4.00m
2 Brookside (Tue), 3.60m
3 Brookside (Wed), 3.50m
4 OHMS, 3.25m
5 Gardeners Calendar Road Show, 2.05m
5 Callan, 2.05m
7 The Irish RM, 2.00m
8 Case on Camera, 1.75m
8 The Golden Moment, 1.75m
10 Feeling Better? 1.65m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Slambang (Fri), Ind, 61,000
2 Newyddion Saith (Fri), BBC, 55,000
3 Llun Ar Y Sgrin, BBC, 54,000
4 Newyddion Saith (Wed), BBC, 49,000
4 Newyddion Saith (Thu), BBC, 49,000
4 Slambang (Thu), Ind, 49,000
In English:
1 OHMS, 158,000
2 Brookside (Thu), 147,000
3 Chopper Squad, 112,000
4 Brookside (Wed), 111,000
5 Upstairs, Downstairs, 97,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at the peak-times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri, 1.2m (4.9m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: 1.2m (5.7m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Portfolio–rules

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

Roads

London and South-east: M40: Closed overnight between junctions 4 and 5 (High Wycombe and Stokenchurch) Diversions via A40. M25: Outside and middle lanes closed in vicinity of junction 28 (A12) travelling north. Traffic towards Dartford tunnel restricted to outside and middle lane. A130: Isleworth, installation of ducting at the junction of the A3 110 Twickenham Road and Teesdale Ave, single lane traffic. a136: Chertsey Road junction with Richmond Circus (Kew Road) roadworks.

Midlands: M45: Closed because of M1 works. A52: Clifton Bridge, Nottingham, restrictions. A38: On the Burton on Trent by-pass, contraflow traffic.

Wales and the West: A55: Lane restrictions between Bangor to Conway at Penmaenmawr. A37: Between Dorchester and Yeovil at Charminster, major improvement work, temporary traffic lights. A31: Between Ringwood and Bere Regis at Tricketts Cross the Pinehurst roundabout, single line traffic on dual carriageway.

North: A562: At Sankey Brook, Warrington, major drainage scheme work, single lane traffic and severe delays. A635: At Wilthorpe, Gawber, Barnsley, drainage and reconstruction work, single lane traffic, delays. A64: At York Road, Leeds, from A63 to Crossgates Road, kerbing and resurfacing work on eastbound carriageway.

Scotland: A71: Loathian Region, drainage work near Hermiston, single lane traffic. A74: Lanarkshire, road repairs between the junctions with B740 and Abington, southbound carriageway closed, two-way traffic Northbound. A92: Fife region, South Road, Cupar, being realigned and resurfaced, temporary lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

Saving water

The Water Authorities Association has issued some rules for saving water in areas affected by drought: "Flush the loo only when absolutely necessary; keep wash days to a minimum; don't leave the tap running for washing up or cleaning your teeth, and by all means share a bath or a shower as long as you don't forget the object of the exercise is to use less water".

For gardners, Professor John Bleasdale, head of the National Vegetable Research Station in Warwickshire, suggests increasing the soil's water retention and reducing water loss by adding peat, manure or compost and covering the soil with compost, leaves, peat or even shredded newspaper, and making a depression around the base of the plant to channel water to the roots.

Peas and beans should not be watered, unless they begin to wilt, until they have begun to flower; cabbage and celery do not require regular watering until two weeks before they are ready to be cut. No more watering is necessary for fruits that will not crop again this summer.

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Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over UK giving way to ridge of high pressure from W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Cen S, E, Cen N England, E Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain, perhaps thundery, sunny or clear intervals developing later, winds SW veering W light or moderate, max temp 23C (73F).

West Midlands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny or clear periods, scattered showers developing, winds W light or moderate, max temp 21C (70F).

NE England: Rain at first, sunny or clear intervals scattered showers, winds variable light, max temp 20C (68F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Cen Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, showers, winds variable light or moderate, max temp 18C (64F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at first, sunny or clear intervals, scattered showers, wind variable light or moderate, max temp 16C (61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Scattered showers, more general rain later.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind mainly S moderate or fresh, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea slight to moderate. English Channel (E): Wind variable light becoming NW moderate or fresh, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches becoming good, sea slight to moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW moderate or fresh, mainly fair, visibility moderate or good, sea slight to moderate.

Sun rises: 5.23 am Sun sets: 8.50 pm
Moon rises: 9.00 am Moon sets: 10:44 pm
First Quarter: August 4.

Lighting-up time

London 9.20 pm to 4.54 am
Bristol 9.30 pm to 5.04 am
Edinburgh 9.52 pm to 4.47 am
Manchester 9.37 pm to 4.55 am
Penzance 9.38 pm to 5.21 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	15	59	Guernsey	f	20	68
Birmingham	s	23	73	Inverness	c	19	66
Blackpool	s	21	70	Jersey	s	20	68
Bristol	f	22	72	London	s	25	77
Cardiff	f	22	72	Manchester	c	22	72
Edinburgh	f	21	70	Newcastle	f	23	73
Glasgow	c	19	66	Ronaldsway	fg	18	64

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 28C (82F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 19C (66F). Humidity: 6 pm, 42 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,004.4 millibars, falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Margate, 31C (88F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Benbecula, 1.36in; highest sunshine: Cleethorpes, 13.4hr.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Belfast	high	12 to 3 pm
Bradford	high	6 to 9 pm
Darlington	med	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	6 to 9 pm
Glasgow	med	3 to 6 pm
Hull	med	6 to 9 pm
Leeds	med	6 to 9 pm
Preston	med	3 to 6 pm
Rotherham	med	6 to 9 pm

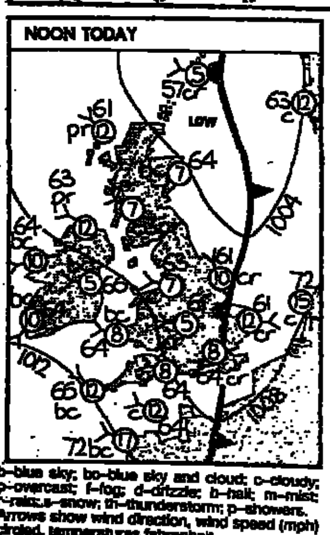
All other areas have a low forecast.

This is the last pollen forecast for this year.

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing side)

NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperature fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	4 41	7 5	4.57
Aberdeen	3.51	4.5	4.35
Avonmouth	10 17	13.4	10.32
Belfast	1.29	3.8	2.0
Cardiff	10.02	12.3	10 17
Devonport	9.04	5.4	9.18
Dover	1 35	6.6	2.03
Falmouth	8 34	5.2	8.48
Glasgow	3 24	4 9	4.06
Harwich	2 35	4.1	2.58
Holyhead	12 49	5 9	1 16
Hull	9 02	7.6	9 39
Ilfracombe	8 59	9.3	9.18
Leith	5.17	5.6	5.50
Liverpool	1 50	9.7	2.17
Lowestoft	12.19	2 5	12.18
Margate	2 51	4.9	3.05
Milford Haven	9 12	7.1	9.32
Newquay	8.03	7.1	8.24
Oban	8 48	3 8	8.49
Penzance	8.07	5.5	8.22
Portland	10 18	2.1	10.17
Portsmouth	1 59	4 7	2.38
Shoreham	1.52	6.3	2 28
Southampton	1 23	4 5	1.57
Swansea	9.19	9.5	9.37
Tees	6.20	5.8	6.58
Walton-on-Naze	2.27	4.4	2.44

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehmptn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	2.3	.01	-	-	Fog
Scilly Isles	10.5	-	22	72	Sunny
Newquay	6.0	-	22	72	Sunny
Ilfracombe	5.2	.03	21	70	Sunny am
Tenby	4 1	-	23	73	Cloudy
Southport	9.5	-	24	75	Cloudy pm
Morecambe	4.7	-	21	70	Bright pm
Douglas	4.0	-	19	66	Bright pm
London (Cen)	6.1	-	28	82	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	5.8	-	25	77	Sunny am
Bristol (Ctr)	4.5	-	23	73	Sunny am
Cardiff (Ctr)	4.7	-	24	75	Sunny am
Anglesey	10 3	-	21	70	Sunny am
B'pool (Airpt)	9.0	-	22	72	Bright
Manchester	8.6	-	24	75	Sunny pm
Nottingham	8.6	-	26	79	Sunny
N'cst-o-Tyne	11.0	-	24	75	Sunny
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

